

Myd88 (Phospho Tyr257) rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YP1675

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB

Target: Myd88

Fields: >>MAPK signaling pathway;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Toll-like

receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella

infection;>>Pertussis;>>Legionellosis;>>Yersinia

infection;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas disease;>>African

trypanosomiasis;>>Malaria;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Influenza A;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in

cancer;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: MYD88

Protein Name: Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257)

Q99836

P22366

Human Gene ld: 4615

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 17874

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 301059

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q6Y1S1

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257)

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) at

Human, Mouse, Rat



Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500-2000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 33kD

Background: This gene encodes a cytosolic adapter protein that plays a central role in the

innate and adaptive immune response. This protein functions as an essential signal transducer in the interleukin-1 and Toll-like receptor signaling pathways. These pathways regulate that activation of numerous proinflammatory genes. The encoded protein consists of an N-terminal death domain and a C-terminal Toll-interleukin1 receptor domain. Patients with defects in this gene have an increased susceptibility to pyogenic bacterial infections. Alternate splicing results in multiple

transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010],

Function : disease:Defects in MYD88 are the cause of MYD88 deficiency (MYD88D)

[MIM:612260]; also called recurrent pyogenic bacterial infections due to MYD88 deficiency. Patients suffer from autosomal recessive, life-threatening, often recurrent pyogenic bacterial infections, including invasive pneumococcal disease,

and die between 1 and 11 months of age. Surviving patients are otherwise healthy, with normal resistance to other microbes, and their clinical status improved with age.,function:Adapter protein involved in the Toll-like receptor and

IL-1 receptor signaling pathway in the innate immune response. Acts via IRAK1, IRAK2 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Increases IL-8 transcription. May be involved in myeloid differentiation., similarity: Contains 1 death domain., similarity: Contains 1 TIR

domain., subunit: Homodimer. Also forms hetero

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

Expression: Ubiquitous.

Tag: orthogonal

Sort : 25157

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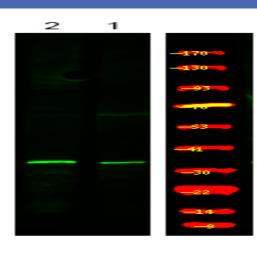


No4: 1

Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Phospho

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 1 A431 cell, 2 Serum-free treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000

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