

## 32-6171: Mouse Anti Human Myeloid Differentiation Primary Response 88(Clone: PAT22F11A)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	PAT22F11A
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA,WB
<b>Gene :</b>	MYD88
<b>Gene ID :</b>	4615
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	Q99836
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88,MYD88,MYD88D.
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b heavy chain and Kappa light chain.
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Anti-human MYD88 mAb, clone PAT22F11A, is derived from hybridization of mouse F0 myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with a recombinant human MYD88 protein 1-309 amino acids purified from E. coli.

### Description

Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88 (MYD88) is a cytosolic adapter protein, which has a central role in the innate and adaptive immune response. MYD88 functions as a vital signal transducer in the interleukin-1 and Toll-like receptor signaling pathways. MYD88 acts via IRAK1, IRAK2, IRF7 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. The MYD88 protein increases IL-8 transcription. MYD88 is involved in IL-18-mediated signaling pathway. MYD88 activates IRF1, resulting in its rapid migration into the nucleus to mediate an efficient induction of IFN-beta, NOS2/INOS, and IL12A genes. MYD88 is comprised of an N-terminal death domain and a C-terminal Toll-interleukin1 receptor domain. Patients with defects in the MYD88 gene have an increased susceptibility to pyogenic bacterial infections.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	MYD88 antibody was purified from mouse ascitic fluids by protein-G affinity chromatography.
<b>Content :</b>	1mg/ml containing PBS, pH-7.4, 10% Glycerol and 0.01% Sodium Azide.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	For periods up to 1 month store at 4°C, for longer periods of time, store at -20°C. Prevent freeze thaw cycles.

### Application Note

The antibody has been tested by ELISA, Western blot analysis to assure specificity and reactivity. Since application varies, however, each investigation should be titrated by the reagent to obtain optimal results. Recommended starting dilution is 1:1000.