SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

MyD88 (HFL-296): sc-11356



BACKGROUND

Interleukin-1 (IL-1) induced activation of the NF κ B pathway is mediated through the IL-1 receptor and the subsequent phosphorylation of IL-1 receptor associated kinase (IRAK). The myeloid differentiation protein MyD88 was originally characterized as a protein upregulated in myeloleukemic cells following IL-6 induced growth arrest and terminal differentiation. MyD88 is now known to functions as an adaptor protein for the association of IRAK with the IL-1 receptor. MyD88 is functionally homologous to the adaptor protein Tube in the Troll signalling pathway of *Drosophilia*, and both proteins are members of the Troll/IL-1R superfamily. MyD88 contains a characteristic N-terminal death domain that is essential for NF κ B activation and an adjacent Toll/IL-1R homology domain (TIR domain). Collectively, these domains enable the protein-protein interactions of MyD88 with IRAK and the IL-1 receptor complex.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MYD88 (human) mapping to 3p22.2; Myd88 (mouse) mapping to 9 F3.

SOURCE

MyD88 (HFL-296) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-296 of MyD88 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

MyD88 (HFL-296) is recommended for detection of MyD88 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

MyD88 (HFL-296) is also recommended for detection of MyD88 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for MyD88 siRNA (h): sc-35986, MyD88 siRNA (m): sc-35987, MyD88 siRNA (r): sc-106986, MyD88 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35986-SH, MyD88 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35987-SH, MyD88 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-106986-SH, MyD88 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35986-V, MyD88 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35987-V and MyD88 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106986-V.

Molecular Weight of MyD88: 33 kDa.

Positive Controls: J774.A1 cell lysate: sc-3802, LNCaP cell lysate: sc-2231 or MyD88 (h): CHO Lysate: sc-110014.

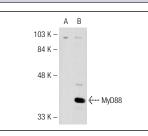
STORAGE

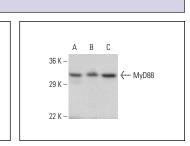
Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

DATA





MyD88 (HFL-296): sc-11356. Western blot analysis of MyD88 expression in non-transfected: sc-117750 (A) and human MyD88 transfected: sc-110014 (B) CHO whole cell lysates.

MyD88 (HFL-296): sc-11356. Western blot analysis of MyD88 expression in J774A.1 (A), HEL 92.1.7 (B) and LNCaP (C) whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- 4. Shih, R.H., et al. 2010. Induction of heme oxygenase-1 attenuates lipopolysaccharide-induced cyclooxygenase-2 expression in mouse brain endothelial cells. J. Neuroinflammation 7: 86.
- Li, G.Z., et al. 2011. Expression of myeloid differentiation primary response protein 88 (Myd88) in the cerebral cortex after experimental traumatic brain injury in rats. Brain Res. 1396: 96-104.
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- Koon, H.W., et al. 2011. Cathelicidin signaling via the Toll-like receptor protects against colitis in mice. Gastroenterology 141: 1852-1863.e1-e3.
- Campo, G.M., et al. 2011. Hyaluronan reduces inflammation in experimental arthritis by modulating TLR-2 and TLR-4 cartilage expression. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1812: 1170-1181.
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- Jiménez-Castro, M.B., et al. 2012. Tauroursodeoxycholic acid affects PPARγ and TLR4 in Steatotic liver transplantation. Am. J. Transplant. 12: 3257-3271.