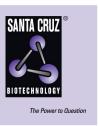
# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# MyD88 (N-19): sc-8196



## BACKGROUND

Interleukin-1 (IL-1) induced activation of the NF $\kappa$ 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 $\kappa$ 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 (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of MyD88 of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-8196 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as agarose conjugate for immunoprecipitation, sc-8196 AC, 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

MyD88 (N-19) is recommended for detection of MyD88 of mouse and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (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 (N-19) is also recommended for detection of MyD88 in additional species, including bovine.

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

Molecular Weight of MyD88: 33 kDa.

Positive Controls: J774.A1 cell lysate: sc-3802, LNCaP cell lysate: sc-2231 or mouse uterus extract: sc-364254.

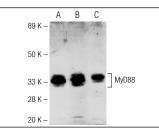
## **RESEARCH USE**

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

## STORAGE

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

# DATA



MyD88 (N-19): sc-8196. Western blot analysis of MyD88 expression in J774.A1 (A) and MCP-5 (B) whole cell lysates and mouse uterus extract (C).

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Chen, B.C., et al. 2002. Inhibition of interleukin-1 β-induced NFκB activation by calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase occurs through Akt activation associated with interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase phosphorylation and uncoupling of MyD88. J. Biol. Chem. 277: 24169-24179.
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- Cirl, C., et al. 2008. Subversion of Toll-like receptor signaling by a unique family of bacterial Toll/interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing proteins. Nat. Med. 14: 399-406.
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- Zhu, C.Y., et al. 2009. Cell growth suppression by thanatos-associated protein 11(THAP11) is mediated by transcriptional downregulation of c-Myc. Cell Death Differ. 16: 395-405.
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- Lee, H.M., et al. 2011. Autophagy negatively regulates keratinocyte inflammatory responses via scaffolding protein p62/SQSTM1. J. Immunol. 186: 1248-1258.