À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Polyclonal de lapin anti-CYLD

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Antibodies | ELISA kits | Proteins
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Numéro de catalogue:11110-1-AP Phare 21 Publications

Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue:
11110-1-AP

Taille:
150ul , Concentration: 550 μg/ml by Nanodrop and 293 μg/ml by Bradford method using BSA as the standard;

Hôte:
Lapin

Isotype:
IgG

Immunogen Catalog Number:
AG1598

Numéro d'acquisition GenBank:
BC012342

Identification du gène (NCBI):
1540

Nom complet:
cylindromatosis (turban tumor syndrome)

MW calculé
107 kDa

MW observés:
110 kDa

Méthode de purification:
Purification par affinité contre l'antigène

Dilutions recommandées:
WB 1:500-1:2000
IP 0.5-4.0 ug for IP and 1:200-1:1000 for WB
IHC 1:50-1:500

Applications

Applications testées:
IHC, IP, WB, ELISA

Demandes citées:
IF, IHC, IP, WB

Spécificité de l'espèce:
Humain, rat, souris

Espèces citées:
Humain, rat, souris

Remarque-IHC: il est suggéré de démasquer l'antigène avec un tampon de TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) À défaut, 'le démasquage de l'antigène peut être 'effectué avec un tampon citrate pH 6,0.

Contrôles positifs:

WB : tissu cérébral de souris, cellules A431, cellules HEK-293, cellules Jurkat

IP : tissu cérébral de souris,

IHC : tissu de cancer du côlon humain, tissu cérébral humain, tissu de côlon humain

Informations générales

CYLD, also named as CYLD1, belongs to the peptidase C67 family. It is the protease that specifically cleaves 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains. CYLD has endodeubiquitinase activity and plays an important role in the regulation of pathways leading to NF-kappa-B activation. CYLD contributes to the regulation of cell survival, proliferation and differentiation via its effects on NF-kappa-B activation. It is a negative regulator of Wnt signaling. CYLD inhibits HDAC6 and thereby promotes acetylation of alpha-tubulin and stabilization of microtubules. CYLD plays a role in the regulation of microtubule dynamics, and thereby contributes to the regulation of cell proliferation, cell polarization, cell migration, and angiogenesis. It is required for normal cell cycle progress and normal cytokinesis. CYLD inhibits nuclear translocation of NF-kappa-B and plays a role in the regulation of inflammation and the innate immune response, via its effects on NF-kappa-B activation. It is dispensable for the maturation of intrathymic natural killer cells, but required for the continued survival of immature natural killer cells. CYLD negatively regulates TNFRSF11A signaling and osteoclastogenesis. This antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against residues near the C terminus of human CYLD.

Publications notables

Autrice	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Hai-Yan Cui	34629821	World J Gastroenterol	WB
Xing Lin	27738385	Mediators Inflamm	WB
Guixin Zhu	34497368	Nat Cell Biol	WB

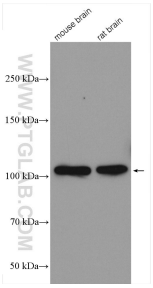
Stockage

Stockage:
Stocker à -20°C. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.
Tampon de stockage:
PBS avec azoture de sodium à 0,02 % et glycérol à 50 % pH 7,3
L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20C

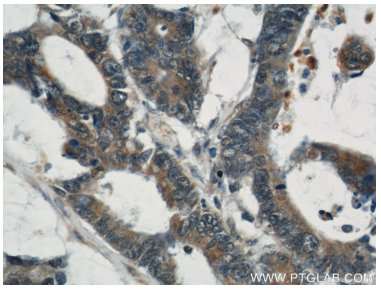
***** Les 20ul contiennent 0,1% de BSA.**

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:
T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

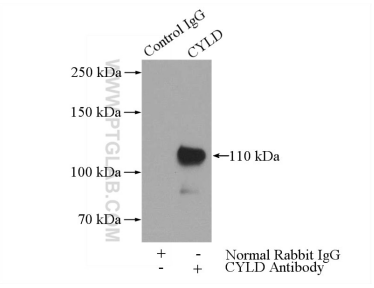
Données de validation sélectionnées



mouse brain tissue were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 11110-1-AP (CYLD antibody) at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer using 11110-1-AP (CYLD antibody) at dilution of 1:50 (under 40x lens).



IP Result of anti-CYLD (IP:11110-1-AP, 4ug; Detection:11110-1-AP 1:300) with mouse brain tissue lysate 4000ug.