

À des fins de recherche uniquement

Anticorps Monoclonal anti-CYLD

Numéro de catalogue: 66858-1-Ig



Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue: 66858-1-Ig	Numéro d'acquisition GenBank: BC012342	Méthode de purification: Purification par protéine A
Taille: 150ul, Concentration: 1400 µg/ml by Nanodrop and 1000 µg/ml by Bradford method using BSA as the standard;	Identification du gène (NCBI): 1540	CloneNo.: 1G2F4
Hôte: Mouse	Nom complet: cylindromatosis (turban tumor syndrome)	Dilutions recommandées: WB 1:1000-1:6000 IF 1:50-1:500
Isotype: IgG2a	MW calculé: 107 kDa	
Immunogen Catalog Number: AG28333	MW observés: 110 kDa	

Applications

Applications testées:

IF, WB, ELISA

Spécificité de l'espèce:

Humain, Lapin, porc, rat, souris

Contrôles positifs:

WB : tissu cérébral de porc, cellules A431, cellules HEK-293, tissu cérébral de lapin, tissu cérébral de rat, tissu cérébral de souris

IF : cellules SH-SY5Y,

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.

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.

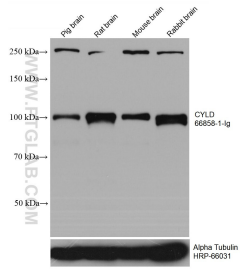
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

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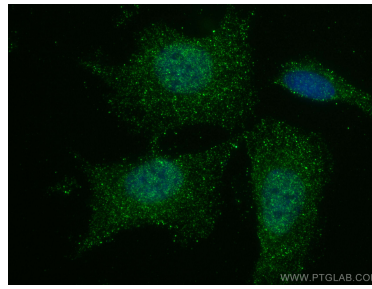
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

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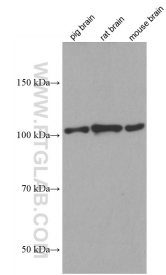
Données de validation sélectionnées



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 66858-1-Ig (CYLD antibody) at dilution of 1:3000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The membrane was stripped and reblotted with HRP-conjugated Alpha Tubulin Monoclonal antibody (HRP-66031) as loading control.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed SH-SY5Y cells using CYLD antibody (66858-1-Ig, Clone: 1G2F4) at dilution of 1:100 and CoraLite®488-Conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Mouse IgG(H+L).



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 66858-1-Ig (CYLD antibody) at dilution of 1:1500 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.