For Research Use Only

CYLD Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number:11110-1-AP Featured Product 22 Publications

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Basic Information

Catalog Number:
11110-1-AP

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

Source:
Rabbit

Isotype:
IgG

Immunogen Catalog Number:
AG1598

GenBank Accession Number:
BC012342

GeneID (NCBI):
1540

Full Name:
cylindromatosis (turban tumor syndrome)

Calculated MW:
107 kDa

Observed MW:
110 kDa

Purification Method:
Antigen affinity purification

Recommended Dilutions:
WB 1:500-1:2000
IP 0.5-4.0 ug for 1.0-3.0 mg of total protein lysate
IHC 1:50-1:500

Applications

Tested Applications:
IHC, IP, WB, ELISA

Cited Applications:
IF, IHC, IP, WB

Species Specificity:
human, mouse, rat

Cited Species:
human, rat, mouse

Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0

Positive Controls:

WB : mouse brain tissue, HEK-293 cells, A431 cells, Jurkat cells

IP : mouse brain tissue,

IHC : human colon cancer tissue, human brain tissue, human colon tissue

Background Information

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.

Notable Publications

Author	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

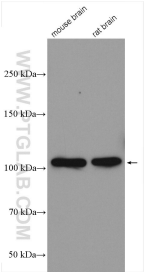
Storage

Storage:
Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.
Storage Buffer:
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3.
Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

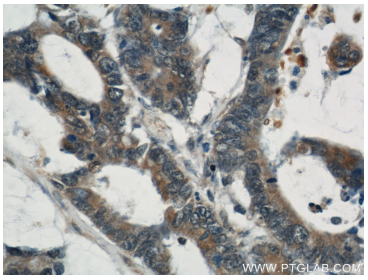
*** 20ul sizes contain 0.1% BSA

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

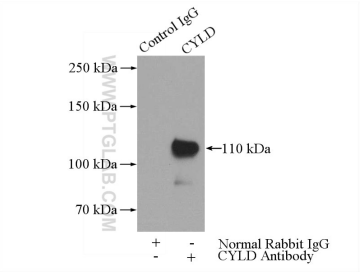
Selected Validation Data



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.