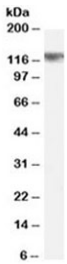
CYLD Antibody / Cylindromatosis Antibody (R33641)

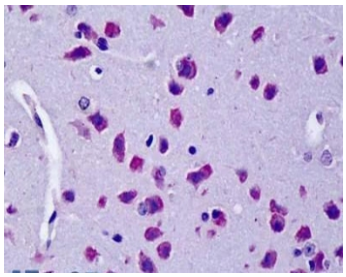
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R33641-100UG	0.5 mg/ml in 1X TBS, pH7.3, with 0.5% BSA (US sourced) and 0.02% sodium azide	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal (goat origin)
Isotype	Goat Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
Gene ID	74256
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1.5ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 5ug/ml ELISA (peptide) LOD: 1:32000
Limitations	This CYLD Antibody / Cylindromatosis Antibody is available for research use only.



CYLD Antibody Rat Brain WB. Western blot testing of rat brain lysate using CYLD antibody detected a prominent band at approximately 125 kDa. Although the predicted molecular weight of CYLD is approximately 107 kDa, slower migration has been reported and may reflect post-translational modifications or altered electrophoretic mobility. This CYLD Antibody, also called a Cylindromatosis Antibody, is useful for investigating deubiquitination, NF-kappa B signaling, inflammatory regulation, and tumor suppressor function.



CYLD Antibody Mouse Brain IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE mouse brain tissue using CYLD antibody demonstrated predominantly cytoplasmic staining of neuronal cells, consistent with the expression of CYLD in the central nervous system where it regulates ubiquitin-dependent signaling pathways. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by steaming tissue sections in pH6 citrate buffer prior to staining, and immunoreactivity was visualized using an alkaline phosphatase (AP) detection system. This CYLD Antibody, also called a Cylindromatosis Antibody, is useful for investigating deubiquitination, neuronal signaling, inflammatory regulation, and tumor suppressor function.

Description

CYLD Antibody / Cylindromatosis Antibody recognizes CYLD, a tumor suppressor protein originally identified through its association with familial cylindromatosis, an inherited disorder characterized by multiple benign skin appendage tumors. The CYLD gene encodes a lysine 63-specific deubiquitinating enzyme that regulates numerous intracellular signaling pathways by removing ubiquitin chains from signaling proteins rather than targeting them for degradation. Through this activity, CYLD serves as an important negative regulator of nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappa B), c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK), Wnt, and additional signaling pathways that control inflammation, cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation.

CYLD functions by deubiquitinating signaling molecules including TRAF2, TRAF6, NEMO, RIPK1, and other adaptor proteins involved in inflammatory and immune signaling. By limiting activation of these pathways, CYLD helps maintain balanced cellular responses to cytokines, microbial products, and environmental stress. Beyond signal transduction, CYLD contributes to regulation of microtubule dynamics, ciliogenesis, mitosis, and cell migration, demonstrating that its biological functions extend well beyond tumor suppression alone. The protein is widely expressed in epithelial tissues, immune cells, and the nervous system, where it helps preserve normal tissue homeostasis.

Inherited pathogenic variants in CYLD cause familial cylindromatosis, Brooke-Spiegler syndrome, and multiple familial trichoepithelioma, while reduced expression or functional inactivation has also been reported in melanoma, colorectal cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, breast cancer, and several hematologic malignancies. CYLD has further emerged as an important regulator of innate immunity, antiviral responses, programmed cell death, and inflammatory disease through its control of ubiquitin-dependent signaling pathways. These diverse biological activities have made CYLD an important research target across oncology, immunology, dermatology, and cell signaling disciplines.

This rabbit polyclonal antibody was developed for specific detection of CYLD in research applications and demonstrates reactivity with both mouse and rat samples, making it useful for studies in common rodent models. A CYLD Antibody is a valuable research tool for investigating cylindromatosis, deubiquitination, NF-kappa B signaling, inflammatory regulation, and tumor suppressor biology.

For a broader overview of CYLD biology, deubiquitinase function, and ubiquitin-dependent signaling, see our CYLD Antibody / Deubiquitinase Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CYLD Antibody / Cylindromatosis Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids DSQQSKSKNPWYIDE were used as the immunogen for this CYLD Antibody.

Storage

Aliquot and store the CYLD Antibody at -20oC.

Alternate Names

CYLD antibody, Cylindromatosis antibody, Deubiquitinase antibody, CYLD Lysine 63 Deubiquitinase antibody, Ubiquitin Carboxyl-Terminal Hydrolase CYLD antibody

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