

**Anti-NMI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO16559****Specification**

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**Anti-NMI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q13287</a> |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Isotype           | IgG                    |
| Reactivity        | Human                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Format            | Liquid                 |

**Description**

Anti-NMI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-NMI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9111

**Other Names**

N-myc-interactor, Nmi, N-myc and STAT interactor, NMI ([http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\\_symbol\\_report?hgnc\\_id=7854](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=7854))  
HGNC:7854

**Calculated MW**

40 kDa KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human NMI

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-NMI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** NMI ([HGNC:7854](#))**Function**

Acts as a signaling pathway regulator involved in innate immune system response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26342464" target="\_blank">26342464</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29038465" target="\_blank">29038465</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29350881" target="\_blank">29350881</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9989503" target="\_blank">9989503</a>). In response to interleukin 2/IL2 and interferon IFN-gamma/IFNG, interacts with signal transducer and activator of transcription/STAT which activate the transcription of downstream genes involved in a multitude of signals for development and homeostasis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29377960" target="\_blank">29377960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9989503" target="\_blank">9989503</a>). Enhances the recruitment of CBP/p300 coactivators to STAT1 and STAT5, resulting in increased STAT1- and STAT5-dependent transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9989503" target="\_blank">9989503</a>). In response to interferon IFN-alpha, associates in a complex with signaling pathway regulator IFI35 to regulate immune response; the complex formation prevents proteasome-mediated degradation of IFI35 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10779520" target="\_blank">10779520</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10950963" target="\_blank">10950963</a>). In complex with IFI35, inhibits virus-triggered type I IFN-beta production when ubiquitinated by ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM21 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26342464" target="\_blank">26342464</a>). In complex with IFI35, negatively regulates nuclear factor NF-kappa-B signaling by inhibiting the nuclear translocation, activation and transcription of NF-kappa-B subunit p65/RELA, resulting in the inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation, migration and re-endothelialization of injured arteries (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29350881" target="\_blank">29350881</a>). Negatively regulates virus-triggered type I interferon/IFN production by inducing proteasome-dependent degradation of IRF7, a transcriptional regulator of type I IFN, thereby interfering with cellular antiviral responses (By similarity). Beside its role as an intracellular signaling pathway regulator, also functions extracellularly as damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) to promote inflammation, when actively released by macrophage to the extracellular space during cell injury or pathogen invasion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29038465" target="\_blank">29038465</a>). Macrophage-secreted NMI activates NF-kappa-B signaling in adjacent macrophages through Toll-like receptor 4/TLR4 binding and activation, thereby inducing NF-kappa-B translocation from the cytoplasm into the nucleus which promotes the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29038465" target="\_blank">29038465</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Secreted Note=Cytoplasmic NMI localizes in punctate granular structures (PubMed:10950963, PubMed:9781816). Nuclear localization increased following IFN-alpha treatment (PubMed:10950963, PubMed:9781816) Extracellular following secretion by macrophage (PubMed:29038465)

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in adult spleen, liver, and kidney (PubMed:9781816). Expressed in fetal thymus, liver, placenta, spleen, lung, and kidney but not brain (PubMed:9781816). Expressed in macrophages (PubMed:29038465).

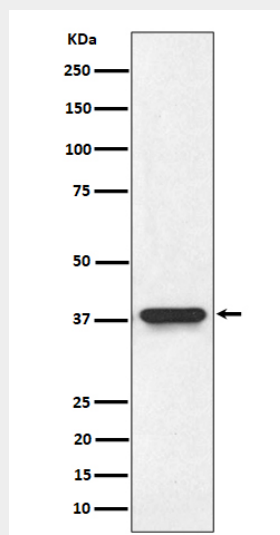
**Anti-NMI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

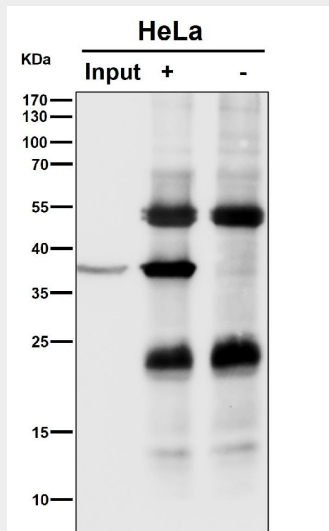
- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-NMI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of NMI expression in HeLa cell lysate.



Immunoprecipitate (IP) analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution. (wb at 1:1K dilution)