

# NLRX1 Antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI15201

### **Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>Q86UT6</u>
Other Accession	<u>NM_024618</u> , <u>NP_078894</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	107616
Host Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID	79671
Alias Symbol Other Names	CLR11.3, DLNB26, FLJ21478, MGC131937, MGC21025, NOD26, NOD5, NOD9 NLR family member X1, Caterpiller protein 11.3, CLR11.3, Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain protein 26, Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain protein 5, Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain protein 9, NLRX1, NOD26, NOD5, NOD9
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-NLRX1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	NLRX1 Antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **Protein Information**

Name	NLRX1
Function	Participates in antiviral signaling. Acts as a negative regulator of MAVS-mediated antiviral responses, through the inhibition of the virus-induced RLH (RIG-like helicase)-MAVS interaction (PubMed: <u>18200010</u> ). Instead, promotes autophagy by interacting with TUFM and subsequently recruiting the autophagy-related proteins ATG5 and ATG12 (PubMed: <u>22749352</u> ). Also regulates MAVS-dependent NLRP3 inflammasome activation to attenuate apoptosis (PubMed: <u>27393910</u> ). Has no inhibitory function on NF-kappa-B signaling pathway, but enhances NF-kappa-B and JUN

	N-terminal kinase dependent signaling through the production of reactive oxygen species (PubMed: <u>18219313</u> ). Regulates viral mediated-inflammation and energy metabolism in a sex-dependent manner (By similarity). In females, prevents uncontrolled inflammation and energy metabolism and thus, may contribute to the sex differences observed in infectious and inflammatory diseases (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion outer membrane
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed. Strongest expression in mammary gland, heart and muscle. Detected in HeLa, HEK293T, THP-1, HL- 60, Raji and Jurkat cell lines (at protein level)

#### References

Inohara N.,et al.Nat. Rev. Immunol. 3:371-382(2003). Kronos K.,et al.Submitted (FEB-2007) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Kubo T.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Inohara N.,et al.Annu. Rev. Biochem. 74:355-383(2005).

#### Images



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