

# NMI Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP19351a

## Specification

NMI Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession <u>Q13287</u>

NMI Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -Additional Information

### Gene ID 9111

Other Names N-myc-interactor, Nmi, N-myc and STAT interactor, NMI

### Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NMI Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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/c itations/9989503" target="\_blank">9989503</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/26342464" target="\_blank">26342464</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/29038465"

## NMI Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -Background

NMYC interactor (NMI) encodes a protein that interactswith NMYC and CMYC (two members of the oncogene Myc family), andother transcription factors containing a Zip, HLH, or HLH-Zipmotif. The NMI protein also interacts with all STATs except STAT2and augments STAT-mediated transcription in response to cytokinesIL2 and IFN-gamma. The NMI mRNA has low expression levels in allhuman fetal and adult tissues tested except brain and has highexpression in cancer cell line-myeloid leukemias. [provided byRefSeq].

## NMI Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -References

Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)Fillmore, R.A., et al. Int. J. Cancer 125(3):556-564(2009)Quaye, L., et al. Br. J. Cancer 100(6):993-1001(2009)Vega, A., et al. Gynecol. Oncol. 112(1):210-214(2009)Quaye, L., et al. Clin. Cancer Res. 14(18):5833-5839(2008)



target=" blank">29038465</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/29350881" target="\_blank">29350881</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/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/c itations/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/c itations/10779520" target=" blank">10779520</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/10950963" target=" blank">10950963</a>). In complex with IFI35, inhibits virus-triggered type I IFN-beta production when ubiguitinated by ubiguitin-protein ligase TRIM21 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.unipr ot.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/c itations/29350881" target=" blank">29350881</a>). Negatively regulates virus-triggered type I interferon/IFN production by inducing proteosome-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 proinflammatory cytokines (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/29038465" target=" blank">29038465</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

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

# NMI Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides