

**NOD5 Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC11191**Specification****NOD5 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q86UT6</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_078894</a> , <a href="#">25777608</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	NOD5 antibody can be used for detection of NOD5 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**NOD5 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	79671
Target/Specificity	
NLRX1;	

**Reconstitution & Storage**

NOD5 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

NOD5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**NOD5 Antibody - 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: [18200010](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18200010)). Instead, promotes autophagy by interacting with TUFM and subsequently recruiting the autophagy-related proteins ATG5 and ATG12 (PubMed: [22749352](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22749352)). Regulates also MAVS-dependent NLRP3 inflammasome activation to attenuate apoptosis (PubMed: [27393910](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27393910)). 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:

[18219313](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18219313)). 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

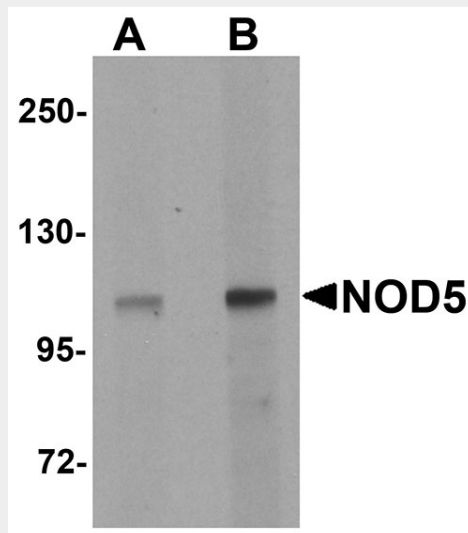
Ubiquitously expressed. Strongest expression in mammary gland, heart and muscle. Detected in HeLa, HEK293T, THP-1, HL- 60, Raji and Jurkat cell lines (at protein level)

#### NOD5 Antibody - Protocols

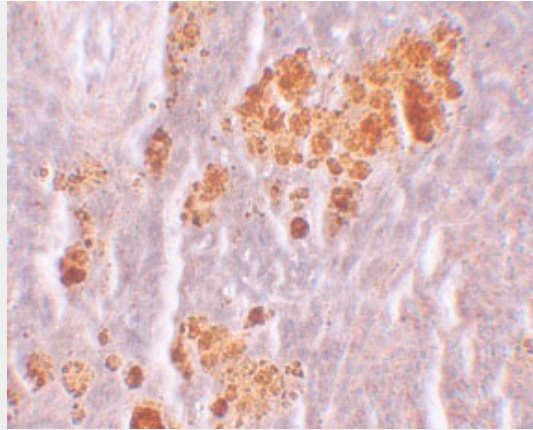
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

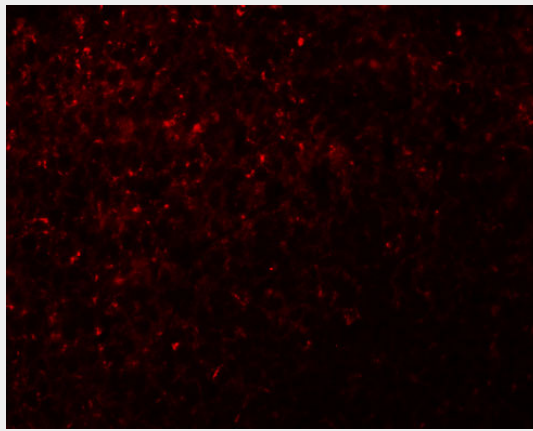
#### NOD5 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of NOD5 in rat spleen tissue cell lysate with NOD5 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of NOD5 in rat spleen tissue with NOD5 antibody at 10 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of NOD5 in rat spleen tissue with NOD5 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

### **NOD5 Antibody - Background**

**NOD5 Antibody:** NOD5, also known as NLRX1, is a member of the NOD (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain) family, a group of proteins that are involved in innate immune defense. NOD5 localizes to the mitochondrial outer membrane and interacts with the virus-induced signaling adapter protein VISA. Unlike a subset of NOD-like receptors (NLRs) such as NOD1 and NOD2 which trigger pro-inflammatory cascades, and other NLRs that induce the caspase 1 inflammasome in response to immune challenges, NOD5 amplifies NF-κB and JNK pathways by inducing reactive oxygen species production.

### **NOD5 Antibody - References**

- Kufer TA, Banks DJ, and Philpott DJ. Innate immune sensing of microbes by Nod proteins. *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.*2006; 1072:19-27.
- Moore CB, Bergstralh DT, Duncan JA, et al. NLRX1 is a regulator of mitochondrial antiviral immunity. *Nature*2008; 451:573-7.
- Tattoli I, Carneiro LA, Jehanno M, et al. NLRX1 is a mitochondrial NOD-like receptor that amplifies NF-κB and JNK pathways by inducing reactive oxygen species. *EMBO Reports*2008; 9:293-300.