

SAMHD1 Antibody
Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91745

Specification

SAMHD1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	Q9Y3Z3
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	
SAMHD1; AGS5; CHBL2; DCIP; HDDC1; MOP-5; MOP5; SBBI88; Mg11;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	72201 Da

SAMHD1 Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SAMHD1
Description	Putative nuclease involved in innate immune response by acting as a negative regulator of the cell-intrinsic antiviral response. May play a role in mediating proinflammatory responses to TNF-alpha signaling.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

SAMHD1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SAMHD1 ([HGNC:15925](#))

Function

Protein that acts both as a host restriction factor involved in defense response to virus and as a regulator of DNA end resection at stalled replication forks (PubMed:19525956, PubMed:21613998, PubMed:21720370, PubMed:22056990, PubMed:23601106, PubMed:<a

[23602554](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23602554), PubMed: [24336198](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24336198), PubMed: [26294762](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26294762), PubMed: [26431200](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26431200), PubMed: [28229507](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28229507), PubMed: [28834754](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28834754), PubMed: [29670289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289)). Has deoxynucleoside triphosphate (dNTPase) activity, which is required to restrict infection by viruses, such as HIV-1: dNTPase activity reduces cellular dNTP levels to levels too low for retroviral reverse transcription to occur, blocking early- stage virus replication in dendritic and other myeloid cells (PubMed: [19525956](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19525956), PubMed: [21613998](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21613998), PubMed: [21720370](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21720370), PubMed: [22056990](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22056990), PubMed: [23364794](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23364794), PubMed: [23601106](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23601106), PubMed: [23602554](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23602554), PubMed: [24336198](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24336198), PubMed: [25038827](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25038827), PubMed: [26101257](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26101257), PubMed: [26294762](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26294762), PubMed: [26431200](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26431200), PubMed: [28229507](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28229507)). Likewise, suppresses LINE-1 retrotransposon activity (PubMed: [24035396](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24035396), PubMed: [24217394](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24217394), PubMed: [29610582](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29610582)). Not able to restrict infection by HIV-2 virus; because restriction activity is counteracted by HIV-2 viral protein Vpx (PubMed: [21613998](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21613998), PubMed: [21720370](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21720370)). In addition to virus restriction, dNTPase activity acts as a regulator of DNA precursor pools by regulating dNTP pools (PubMed: [23858451](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23858451)). Phosphorylation at Thr-592 acts as a switch to control dNTPase-dependent and -independent functions: it inhibits dNTPase activity and ability to restrict infection by viruses, while it promotes DNA end resection at stalled replication forks (PubMed: [23601106](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23601106), PubMed: [23602554](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23602554), PubMed: [29610582](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29610582), PubMed: [29670289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289)). Functions during S phase at stalled DNA replication forks to promote the resection of gapped or reversed forks: acts by stimulating the exonuclease activity of MRE11, activating the ATR-CHK1 pathway and allowing the forks to restart replication (PubMed: [29670289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289)). Its ability to promote degradation of nascent DNA at stalled replication forks is required to prevent induction of type I interferons, thereby preventing chronic inflammation (PubMed: [27477283](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27477283), PubMed: [29670289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289)). Ability to promote DNA end resection at stalled replication forks is independent of dNTPase activity (PubMed: [29670289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289)). Enhances immunoglobulin hypermutation in B-lymphocytes by promoting transversion mutation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Localizes to sites of DNA double-strand breaks in response to DNA damage.

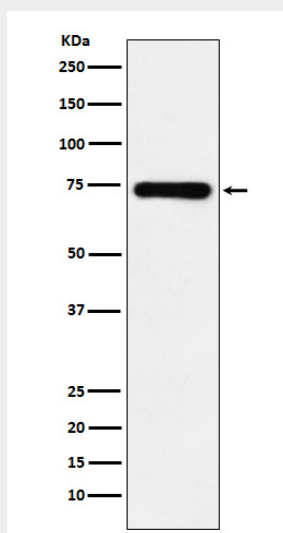
Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, spleen, liver, small intestine, placenta, lung and peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:11064105). No expression is seen in brain and thymus (PubMed:11064105).

SAMHD1 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](#)

SAMHD1 Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of SAMHD1 expression in MCF7 cell lysate.