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SAMHD1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91745

Product Information

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

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:1000~1:5000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:50
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.

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:23602554, PubMed:24336198, PubMed:26294762, PubMed:26431200, PubMed:28229507, PubMed:28834754, PubMed: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, PubMed:21613998, PubMed:21720370, PubMed:22056990, PubMed:23364794, PubMed:23601106, PubMed:23602554, PubMed:24336198, PubMed:25038827, PubMed:26101257, PubMed:26294762, PubMed:26431200, PubMed:28229507). Likewise, suppresses LINE-1 retrotransposon activity (PubMed:24035396, PubMed:24217394, PubMed:29610582). Not able to

restrict infection by HIV-2 virus; because restriction activity is counteracted by HIV-2 viral protein Vpx (PubMed:21613998, PubMed:21720370). In addition to virus restriction, dNTPase activity acts as a regulator of DNA precursor pools by regulating dNTP pools (PubMed: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, PubMed:23602554, PubMed:29610582, PubMed: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). 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, PubMed:29670289). Ability to promote DNA end resection at stalled replication forks is independent of dNTPase activity (PubMed:29670289). Enhances immunoglobulin hypermutation in B-lymphocytes by promoting transversion mutation (By similarity).

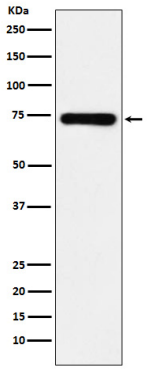
Cellular Location

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).

Images



Western blot analysis of SAMHD1 expression in MCF7 cell lysate.

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