



**Product Name: SAMHD1 (14G15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe17591**

---

## Summary

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Production Name</b> | SAMHD1 (14G15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody |
| <b>Description</b>     | Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody                |
| <b>Host</b>            | Rabbit                                    |
| <b>Application</b>     | WB,ELISA                                  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>      | Human                                     |

## Performance

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Modification</b> | Unmodified   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Clonality</b>    | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Form</b>         | Liquid   |
| <b>Storage</b>      | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.   |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification  |

## Immunogen

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Gene Name</b>         | SAMHD1   |
| <b>Alternative Names</b> | SAMHD1; AGS5; CHBL2; DCIP; HDDC1; MOP-5; MOP5; SBBI88; Mg11; |
| <b>Gene ID</b>           | 25939.0  |
| <b>SwissProt ID</b>      | Q9Y3Z3.  |

## Application

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Dilution Ratio</b>   | WB 1:1000-1:5000 |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b> | 72kDa            |



**Product Name: SAMHD1 (14G15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe17591**

---

## Background

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. 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19525956" target="\_blank">19525956</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21613998" target="\_blank">21613998</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21720370" target="\_blank">21720370</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23602554" target="\_blank">23602554</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23601106" target="\_blank">23601106</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22056990" target="\_blank">22056990</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24336198" target="\_blank">24336198</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26294762" target="\_blank">26294762</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26431200" target="\_blank">26431200</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28229507" target="\_blank">28229507</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28834754" target="\_blank">28834754</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289" target="\_blank">29670289</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19525956" target="\_blank">19525956</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21613998" target="\_blank">21613998</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21720370" target="\_blank">21720370</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23602554" target="\_blank">23602554</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23601106" target="\_blank">23601106</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23364794" target="\_blank">23364794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25038827" target="\_blank">25038827</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26101257" target="\_blank">26101257</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22056990" target="\_blank">22056990</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24336198" target="\_blank">24336198</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28229507" target="\_blank">28229507</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26294762" target="\_blank">26294762</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26431200" target="\_blank">26431200</a>). Likewise, suppresses LINE-1 retrotransposon activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24035396" target="\_blank">24035396</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29610582" target="\_blank">29610582</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24217394" target="\_blank">24217394</a>). Not able to restrict infection by HIV-2 virus; because restriction activity is counteracted by HIV-2 viral protein Vpx (PubMed:<a

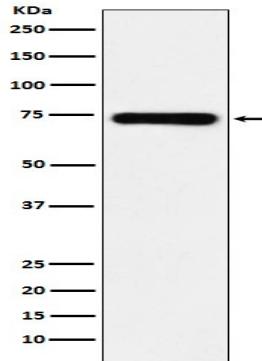
**Product Name: SAMHD1 (14G15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe17591**

---

[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:[23602554](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23602554), PubMed:[23601106](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23601106), 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).

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of SAMHD1 expression in MCF7 cell lysate.



**Product Name:** SAMHD1 (14G15) Rabbit Monoclonal  
**Antibody**  
**Catalog #:** AMRe17591

---

**Note**

For research use only.