

**SAMHD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP17570c**Specification**

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**SAMHD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [O9Y3Z3](#)**SAMHD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 25939

**Other Names**

Deoxynucleoside triphosphate triphosphohydrolase SAMHD1, dNTPase, 315-, Dendritic cell-derived IFNG-induced protein, DCIP, Monocyte protein 5, MOP-5, SAM domain and HD domain-containing protein 1, SAMHD1, MOP5

**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.

**SAMHD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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:<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 href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21613998" target="\_blank">21613998</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21720370" target="\_blank">21720370</a>). In addition to virus restriction, dNTPase activity acts as a regulator of DNA precursor pools by regulating dNTP pools (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23858451" target="\_blank">23858451</a>). 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:<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/29610582" target="\_blank">29610582</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289" target="\_blank">29670289</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289" target="\_blank">29670289</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27477283" target="\_blank">27477283</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289" target="\_blank">29670289</a>). Ability to promote DNA end resection at stalled replication forks is independent of dNTPase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29670289" target="\_blank">29670289</a>). 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 (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **SAMHD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **SAMHD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene may play a role in regulation of the innate immune response. The encoded protein is upregulated in response to viral infection and may be involved in mediation of tumor necrosis factor-alpha proinflammatory responses. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome. [provided by RefSeq].

### **SAMHD1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Tomkova, H., et al. Eur J Dermatol 20(3):411-413(2010) Dale, R.C., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. A 152A (4), 938-942 (2010) : Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010) Rice, G.I., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(7):829-832(2009) Liao, W., et al. Proteomics 8(13):2640-2650(2008)