

**Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8)**  
Catalog # ABO15036**Specification****Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y3Z3</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8) . Tested in Flow Cytometry, IF, IHC, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 25939

**Other Names**

Deoxynucleoside triphosphate triphosphohydrolase SAMHD1, dNTPase, 3.1.5.-, Dendritic cell-derived IFNG-induced protein, DCIP, Monocyte protein 5 {ECO:0000303|Ref.2}, MOP-5 {ECO:0000303|Ref.2}, SAM domain and HD domain-containing protein 1, hSAMHD1, SAMHD1 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=15925" target="\_blank">HGNC:15925</a>)

**Calculated MW**

72 kDa KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br> Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 2-5 µg/ml, Human<br> Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/ml, Human<br> Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells, Human<br>

**Contents**

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl and 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human SAMHD1 recombinant protein (Position: E37-M626).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one

month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8) - 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](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:[23601106](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23601106), PubMed:[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:<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).

**Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8) - 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](#)

**Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8) - Images**

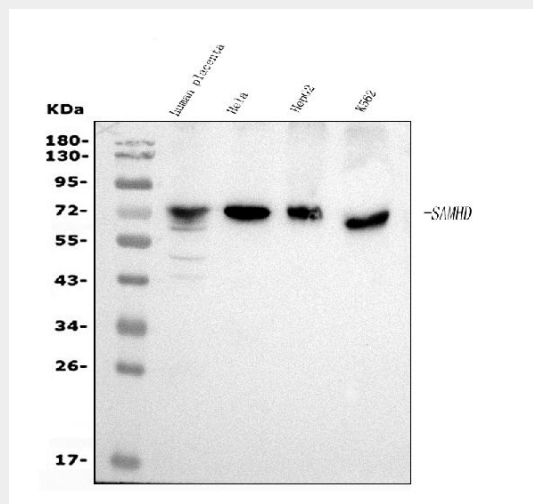


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human placenta tissue lysates,  
Lane 2: human Hela whole cell lysates,  
Lane 3: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,  
Lane 4: human K562 whole cell lysates.

After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-SAMHD1 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00592-3) at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for SAMHD1 at approximately 72KD. The expected band size for SAMHD1 is at 72KD.

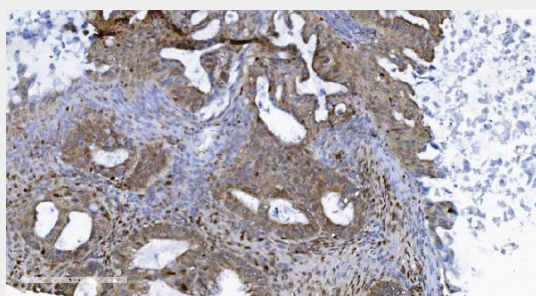


Figure 2. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3).

SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human ovarian cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

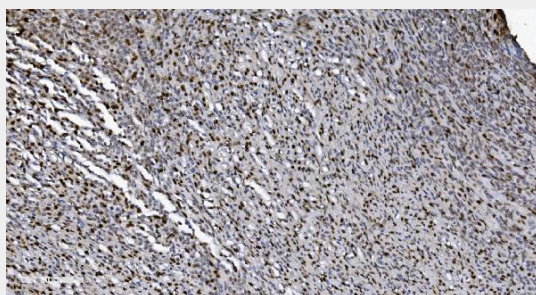


Figure 3. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3).

SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lymphoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.



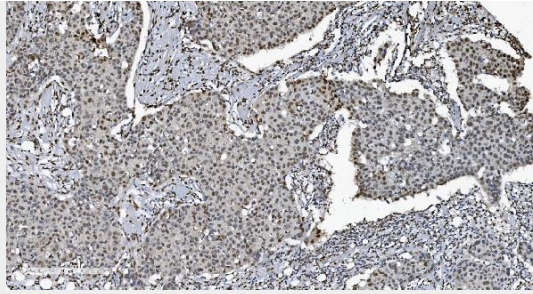


Figure 4. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3). SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human breast cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

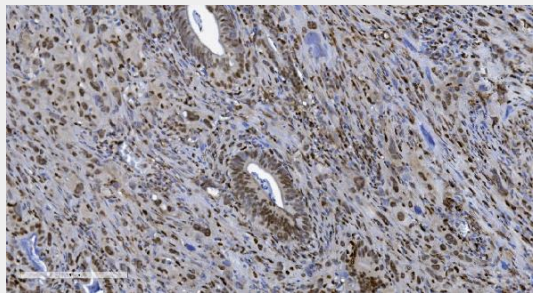


Figure 5. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3). SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human gallbladder adenocarcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

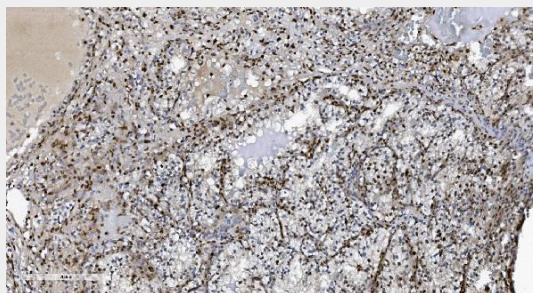


Figure 6. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3). SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human renal clear cell carcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

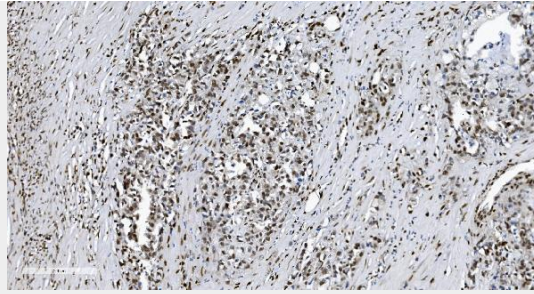


Figure 7. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3). SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human gastric adenocarcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

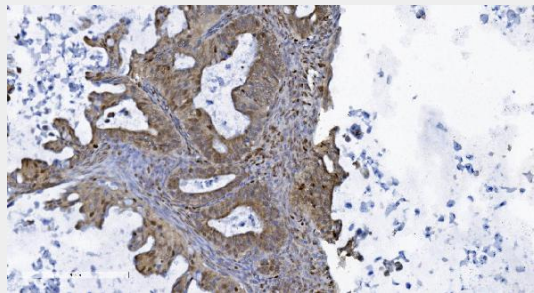


Figure 8. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3). SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human ovarian cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

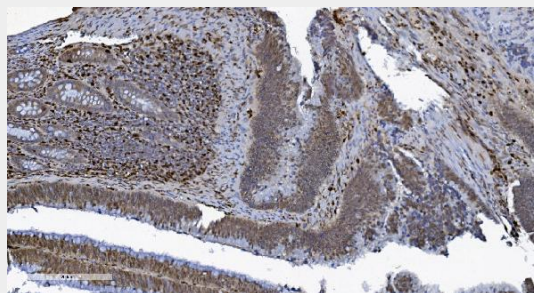


Figure 9. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3). SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human rectal cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.



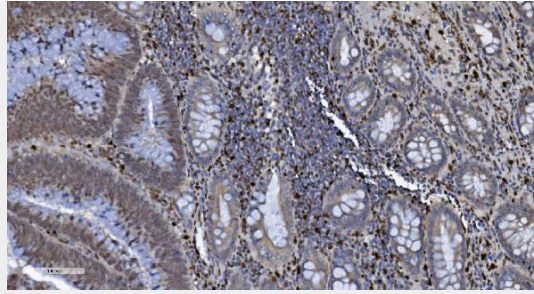


Figure 10. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3).

SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human rectal cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

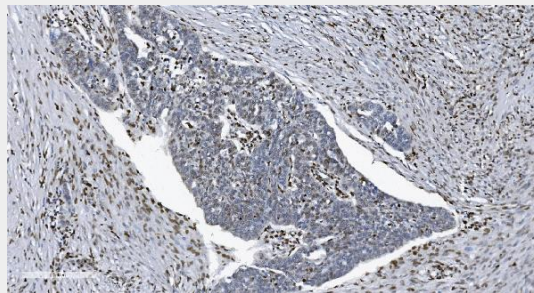


Figure 11. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3).

SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human ovarian serous adenocarcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

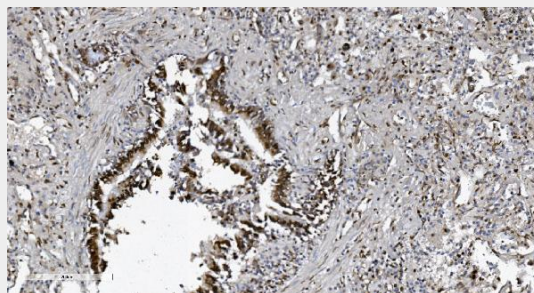


Figure 12. IHC analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3).

SAMHD1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2  $\mu$ g/ml mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

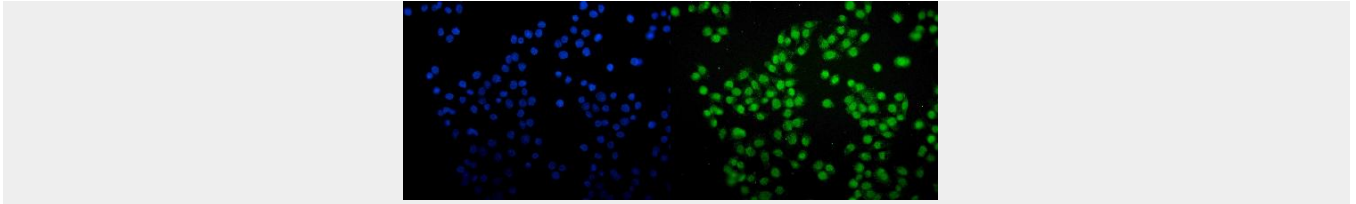


Figure 13. IF analysis of SAMHD1 using anti-SAMHD1 antibody (M00592-3). SAMHD1 was detected in immunocytochemical section of CACO-2 cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 5 µg/mL mouse anti-SAMHD1 Antibody (M00592-3) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

#### **Anti-SAMHD1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10H8) - Background**

SAM domain and HD domain-containing protein 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SAMHD1 gene. 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.