

**PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8041b**

**Specification**

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**PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P48426](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_005019](#)

**PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5305

**Other Names**

Phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase type-2 alpha, 1-phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase 2-alpha, Diphosphoinositide kinase 2-alpha, PIP5KIII, Phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase type II alpha, PI(5)P 4-kinase type II alpha, PIP4KII-alpha, PtdIns(4)P-5-kinase B isoform, PtdIns(4)P-5-kinase C isoform, PtdIns(5)P-4-kinase isoform 2-alpha, PIP4K2A, PIP5K2, PIP5K2A

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [<a>AP8041b</a>](#) was selected from the C-term region of human PIP4K2A . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

**PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** PIP4K2A ([HGNC:8997](#))

**Function**

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 5- phosphate (PtdIns5P) on the fourth hydroxyl of the myo-inositol ring, to form phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PtdIns(4,5)P<sub>2</sub>) (PubMed:[9367159](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9367159)), (PubMed:[23326584](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23326584)). Has both ATP- and GTP-dependent kinase activities (PubMed:[26774281](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26774281)). May exert its function by regulating the levels of PtdIns5P, which functions in the cytosol by increasing AKT activity and in the nucleus signals through ING2 (PubMed:[18364242](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18364242)). May regulate

the pool of cytosolic PtdIns5P in response to the activation of tyrosine phosphorylation (By similarity). Required for lysosome-peroxisome membrane contacts and intracellular cholesterol transport through modulating peroxisomal PtdIns(4,5)P<sub>2</sub> level (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29353240" target="\_blank">29353240</a>). In collaboration with PIP4K2B, has a role in mediating autophagy in times of nutrient stress (By similarity). Required for autophagosome-lysosome fusion and the regulation of cellular lipid metabolism (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31091439" target="\_blank">31091439</a>). May be involved in thrombopoiesis, and the terminal maturation of megakaryocytes and regulation of their size (By similarity). Negatively regulates insulin signaling through a catalytic-independent mechanism (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31091439" target="\_blank">31091439</a>). PIP4Ks interact with PIP5Ks and suppress PIP5K-mediated PtdIns(4,5)P<sub>2</sub> synthesis and insulin-dependent conversion to PtdIns(3,4,5)P<sub>3</sub> (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31091439" target="\_blank">31091439</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70172}. Nucleus. Lysosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70172}. Cytoplasm. Photoreceptor inner segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70172}. Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70172}. Note=May translocate from the cytosol to the cell membrane upon activation of tyrosine phosphorylation. May translocate from the inner to the outer segments of the rod photoreceptor cells in response to light (By similarity) Localization to the nucleus is modulated by the interaction with PIP4K2B. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70172, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20583997}

#### Tissue Location

Expressed ubiquitously, with high levels in the brain. Present in most tissues, except notably skeletal muscle and small intestine.

### PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

### PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate, the precursor to second messengers of the phosphoinositide signal transduction pathways, is thought to be involved in the regulation of secretion, cell proliferation, differentiation, and motility. PIP5K2A is one of a family of enzymes capable of catalyzing the phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate on the fifth hydroxyl of the myo-inositol ring to form phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate. The amino acid sequence of this enzyme does not show homology to other kinases, but the recombinant protein does exhibit kinase activity. The protein is a member of the phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate 5-kinase family.

### PIP4K2 Alpha (PIP4K2A) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Rozenvayn, N., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(10):8126-8134 (2003). Boronenkov, I.V., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270(7):2881-2884 (1995). Loijens, J.C., et al., Adv. Enzyme Regul. 36, 115-140 (1996). Divecha, N., et al., Biochem. J. 309 (Pt 3), 715-719 (1995).