

PEK/PERK Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74308

Specification

PEK/PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession Q9NZJ5

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

PEK/PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 9451

Other Names

Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2-alpha kinase 3 (EC 2.7.11.1) (PRKR-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase) (Pancreatic eIF2-alpha kinase) (HsPEK)

Dilution

WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

PEK/PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name EIF2AK3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10932183, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3255}

Function

Metabolic-stress sensing protein kinase that phosphorylates the alpha subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha) in response to various stress, such as unfolded protein response (UPR) (PubMed:10026192, PubMed:10677345, PubMed:11907036, PubMed:12086964, PubMed:25925385, PubMed:31023583, PubMed:10677345, PubMed:10677345, PubMed:27917829, PubMed:27917829, PubMed:31023583, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/

EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha phosphorylation in response to stress converts EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha in a global



protein synthesis inhibitor, leading to a global attenuation of cap-dependent translation, while concomitantly initiating the preferential translation of ISR-specific mRNAs, such as the transcriptional activators ATF4 and ORICH1, and hence allowing ATF4- and ORICH1-mediated reprogramming (PubMed: 10026192, PubMed:10677345, PubMed:31023583, PubMed:33384352). The EIF2AK3/PERK- mediated unfolded protein response increases mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation by promoting ATF4-mediated expression of COX7A2L/SCAF1, thereby increasing formation of respiratory chain supercomplexes (PubMed: 31023583). In contrast to most subcellular compartments, mitochondria are protected from the EIF2AK3/PERK-mediated unfolded protein response due to EIF2AK3/PERK inhibition by ATAD3A at mitochondria-endoplasmic reticulum contact sites (PubMed:39116259). In addition to EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha, also phosphorylates NFE2L2/NRF2 in response to stress, promoting release of NFE2L2/NRF2 from the BCR(KEAP1) complex, leading to nuclear accumulation and activation of NFE2L2/NRF2 (By similarity). Serves as a critical effector of unfolded protein response (UPR)-induced G1 growth arrest due to the loss of cyclin-D1 (CCND1) (By similarity). Involved in control of mitochondrial morphology and function (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2B5}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Localizes to the Localizes to endoplasmic reticulum membrane (By similarity). Also present at mitochondria-endoplasmic reticulum contact sites; where it interacts with ATAD3A (PubMed:39116259). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2B5, ECO:0000269|PubMed:39116259}

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous. A high level expression is seen in secretory tissues.

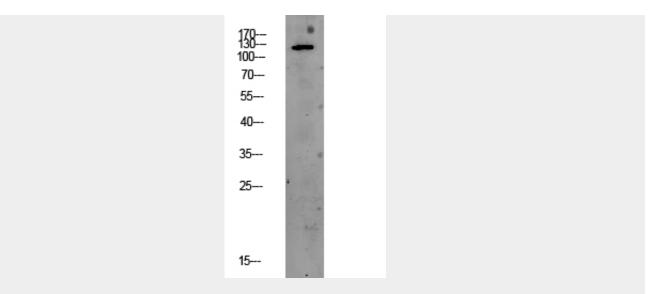
PEK/PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PEK/PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of CACO2 lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

PEK/PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Metabolic-stress sensing protein kinase that phosphorylates the alpha subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (eIF-2-alpha/EIF2S1) on 'Ser-52' during the unfolded protein response (UPR) and in response to low amino acid availability. Converts phosphorylated eIF-2-alpha/EIF2S1 either in a global protein synthesis inhibitor, leading to a reduced overall utilization of amino acids, or to a translation initiation activator of specific mRNAs, such as the transcriptional activator ATF4, and hence allowing ATF4-mediated reprogramming of amino acid biosynthetic gene expression to alleviate nutrient depletion. Serves as a critical effector of unfolded protein response (UPR)- induced G1 growth arrest due to the loss of cyclin-D1 (CCND1). Involved in control of mitochondrial morphology and function.