

**PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP14176b****Specification**

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**PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [O60331](#)**PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 23396

**Other Names**

Phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate 5-kinase type-1 gamma, PIP5K1-gamma, PtdIns(4)P-5-kinase 1 gamma, Phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate 5-kinase type I gamma, PIP5K1gamma, PIP5K1C, KIAA0589

**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.

**PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name PIP5K1C ([HGNC:8996](#))

Synonyms KIAA0589

**Function**

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4- phosphate (PtdIns(4)P/PI4P) to form phosphatidylinositol 4,5- bisphosphate (PtdIns(4,5)P2/PIP2), a lipid second messenger that regulates several cellular processes such as signal transduction, vesicle trafficking, actin cytoskeleton dynamics, cell adhesion, and cell motility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12422219" target="\_blank">12422219</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22942276" target="\_blank">22942276</a>). PtdIns(4,5)P2 can directly act as a second messenger or can be utilized as a precursor to generate other second messengers: inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3), diacylglycerol (DAG) or phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4,5)P3/PIP3) (Probable). PIP5K1A-mediated phosphorylation of PtdIns(4)P is the predominant pathway for PtdIns(4,5)P2 synthesis (By similarity). Together with PIP5K1A, is required for phagocytosis, both enzymes regulating different types of actin remodeling at sequential steps (By similarity). Promotes particle attachment by generating the pool of PtdIns(4,5)P2 that induces controlled actin depolymerization to facilitate Fc-gamma-R clustering. Mediates RAC1-dependent reorganization of actin filaments. Required for

synaptic vesicle transport (By similarity). Controls the plasma membrane pool of PtdIns(4,5)P<sub>2</sub> implicated in synaptic vesicle endocytosis and exocytosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12847086" target="\_blank">12847086</a>). Plays a role in endocytosis mediated by clathrin and AP-2 (adaptor protein complex 2) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12847086" target="\_blank">12847086</a>). Required for clathrin-coated pits assembly at the synapse (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17261850" target="\_blank">17261850</a>). Participates in cell junction assembly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17261850" target="\_blank">17261850</a>). Modulates adherens junctions formation by facilitating CDH1/cadherin trafficking (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17261850" target="\_blank">17261850</a>). Required for focal adhesion dynamics. Modulates the targeting of talins (TLN1 and TLN2) to the plasma membrane and their efficient assembly into focal adhesions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12422219" target="\_blank">12422219</a>). Regulates the interaction between talins (TLN1 and TLN2) and beta-integrins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12422219" target="\_blank">12422219</a>). Required for uropodium formation and retraction of the cell rear during directed migration (By similarity). Has a role in growth factor-stimulated directional cell migration and adhesion (By similarity). Required for talin assembly into nascent adhesions forming at the leading edge toward the direction of the growth factor (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17635937" target="\_blank">17635937</a>). Negative regulator of T-cell activation and adhesion (By similarity). Negatively regulates integrin alpha-L/beta-2 (LFA-1) polarization and adhesion induced by T-cell receptor (By similarity). Together with PIP5K1A has a role during embryogenesis and together with PIP5K1B may have a role immediately after birth (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5I6B8}. Endomembrane system {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5I6B8}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70161}. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell projection, ruffle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5I6B8}. Cell projection, phagocytic cup {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70161}. Cell projection, uropodium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70161}. Note=Detected in plasma membrane invaginations. Isoform 3 is detected in intracellular vesicle-like structures

#### Tissue Location

[Isoform 1]: Isoform 1 is strongly expressed in brain and also detected in heart and lung [Isoform 3]: Isoform 3 is detected in large amounts in heart and large intestine, is also present in lung, pancreas and thyroid, and to a lesser extent in brain, stomach and kidney

### PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

### PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This locus encodes a type I phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate 5-kinase. The encoded protein catalyzes phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate, producing phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate. This enzyme is found at synapses and has been found to play roles in endocytosis and cell migration. Mutations at this locus have been associated with lethal congenital contracture syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.

**PIP5K1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Gallicchio, M.A., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1803(8):919-930(2010)Kahlfeldt, N., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(4):2734-2749(2010)Akieda-Asai, S., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11755 (2010) :Sun, Y., et al. Breast Cancer Res. 12 (1), R6 (2010) :Schill, N.J., et al. Biochem. J. 422(3):473-482(2009)