

**PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP21027c****Specification**

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**PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information**Primary Accession  
Other Accession[P48426](#)  
[Q5P001](#), [Q88370](#), [Q91XU3](#), [Q8TBX8](#), [Q0P5F7](#),  
[Q88377](#), [Q80XI4](#), [Q9R0I8](#), [Q70172](#), [Q5F356](#)**PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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 is selected from aa 365-380 of HUMAN PIP4K2A

**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.

**PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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)P2) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9367159" target="\_blank">9367159</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23326584" target="\_blank">23326584</a>). Has both ATP- and GTP-dependent kinase activities (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26774281" target="\_blank">26774281</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18364242" target="\_blank">18364242</a>). 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.

## PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

## PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

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>). 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. May regulate the pool of cytosolic PtdIns5P in response to the activation of tyrosine phosphorylation. May negatively regulate insulin-stimulated glucose uptake by lowering the levels of PtdIns5P. May be involved in thrombopoiesis, and the terminal maturation of megakaryocytes and regulation of their size.

## PIP4K2A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Boronenkov I.V.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 270:2881-2884(1995).  
Boronenkov I.V.,et al.Submitted (JAN-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Divecha N.,et al.Biochem. J. 309:715-719(1995).  
Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 429:375-381(2004).  
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