

## Phospho-mPKR-pT451 Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP3219a

# **Specification**

# Phospho-mPKR-pT451 Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

# Phospho-mPKR-pT451 Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 19106** 

### **Other Names**

Interferon-induced, double-stranded RNA-activated protein kinase, Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2-alpha kinase 2, eIF-2A protein kinase 2, Interferon-inducible RNA-dependent protein kinase, P1/eIF-2A protein kinase, Protein kinase RNA-activated, PKR, Protein kinase R, Serine/threonine-protein kinase TIK, Tyrosine-protein kinase EIF2AK2, p68 kinase, Eif2ak2, Pkr, Prkr, Tik

003963

#### **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.

### Phospho-mPKR-pT451 Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name Eif2ak2

Synonyms Pkr, Prkr, Tik

#### **Function**

IFN-induced dsRNA-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that phosphorylates the alpha subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha) and plays a key role in the innate immune response to viral infection (PubMed:<a

 $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20038207" target="\_blank">20038207</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20478537" target="\_blank">20478537</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21123651" target="\_blank">21123651</a>). Inhibits viral replication via the integrated stress response (ISR): EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha phosphorylation in response to viral infection converts EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha in a global protein synthesis inhibitor, resulting to a shutdown of cellular and viral protein synthesis, while concomitantly initiating the preferential translation of ISR-specific mRNAs, such as the transcriptional activator ATF4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20631127" target="_blank">20631127</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21123651" target="_blank">21123651</a>).$ 



Exerts its antiviral activity on a wide range of DNA and RNA viruses including west nile virus (WNV), sindbis virus (SV), foot-and-mouth virus (FMDV), semliki Forest virus (SFV) and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19264662" target=" blank">19264662</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20585572" target=" blank">20585572</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20631127" target=" blank">20631127</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21994357" target=" blank">21994357</a>). Also involved in the regulation of signal transduction, apoptosis, cell proliferation and differentiation: phosphorylates other substrates including p53/TP53, PPP2R5A, DHX9, ILF3, and IRS1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19229320" target=" blank">19229320</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23403623" target=" blank">23403623</a>). In addition to serine/threonine-protein kinase activity, also has tyrosine-protein kinase activity and phosphorylates CDK1 at 'Tyr-4' upon DNA damage, facilitating its ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (By similarity). Either as an adapter protein and/or via its kinase activity, can regulate various signaling pathways (p38 MAP kinase, NF- kappa-B and insulin signaling pathways) and transcription factors (JUN, STAT1, STAT3, IRF1, ATF3) involved in the expression of genes encoding pro-inflammatory cytokines and IFNs (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22948222" target=" blank">22948222</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23392680" target="blank">23392680</a>). Activates the NF-kappa-B pathway via interaction with IKBKB and TRAF family of proteins and activates the p38 MAP kinase pathway via interaction with MAP2K6 (By similarity). Can act as both a positive and negative regulator of the insulin signaling pathway (ISP) (By similarity). Negatively regulates ISP by inducing the inhibitory phosphorylation of insulin receptor substrate 1 (IRS1) at 'Ser-312' and positively regulates ISP via phosphorylation of PPP2R5A which activates FOXO1, which in turn up-regulates the expression of insulin receptor substrate 2 (IRS2) (By similarity). Can regulate NLRP3 inflammasome assembly and the activation of NLRP3, NLRP1, AIM2 and NLRC4 inflammasomes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22801494" target="\_blank">22801494</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23401008" target=" blank">23401008</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of the cytoskeleton by binding to gelsolin (GSN), sequestering the protein in an inactive conformation away from actin (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22633459" target=" blank">22633459</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

 $\label{lem:cytoplasm} $$ \ensuremath{\mathsf{ECO:0000250}}$ UniProtKB:P19525}. \ Nucleus $$ \ensuremath{\mathsf{ECO:0000250}}$ UniProtKB:P19525}. \ Cytoplasm, perinuclear region $$ \ensuremath{\mathsf{ECO:0000250}}$ UniProtKB:P19525} $$$ 

## **Tissue Location**

Expressed in heart, lung, brain, kidney, testes, thymus and bone marrow

## Phospho-mPKR-pT451 Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

#### Blocking Peptides

Phospho-mPKR-pT451 Blocking Peptide - Images