

**WNK4 (PRKWINK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7055b****Specification**

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**WNK4 (PRKWINK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q96J92](#)**WNK4 (PRKWINK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 65266**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase WNK4, Protein kinase lysine-deficient 4, Protein kinase with no lysine 4, WNK4, PRKWINK4

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7055b](/product/products/AP7055b) was selected from the C-term region of human PRKWINK4. 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.

**WNK4 (PRKWINK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** WNK4 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11571656, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14544}**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase component of the WNK4- SPAK/OSR1 kinase cascade, which acts as a key regulator of ion transport in the distal nephron and blood pressure (By similarity). The WNK4-SPAK/OSR1 kinase cascade is composed of WNK4, which mediates phosphorylation and activation of downstream kinases OXSR1/OSR1 and STK39/SPAK (PubMed: [16832045](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16832045)). Following activation, OXSR1/OSR1 and STK39/SPAK catalyze phosphorylation of ion cotransporters, such as SLC12A1/NKCC2, SLC12A2/NKCC1, SLC12A3/NCC, SLC12A5/KCC2 or SLC12A6/KCC3, regulating their activity (PubMed: [16832045](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16832045), PubMed: [22989884](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22989884)). Acts as a molecular switch that regulates the balance between renal salt reabsorption and K(+) secretion by modulating the activities of renal transporters and

channels, including the Na-Cl cotransporter SLC12A3/NCC and the K(+) channel, KCNJ1/ROMK (By similarity). Regulates NaCl reabsorption in the distal nephron by activating the thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter SLC12A3/NCC in distal convoluted tubule cells of kidney: activates SLC12A3/NCC in a OXSR1/OSR1- and STK39/SPAK-dependent process (By similarity). Also acts as a scaffold protein independently of its protein kinase activity: negatively regulates cell membrane localization of various transporters and channels (CFTR, KCNJ1/ROMK, SLC4A4, SLC26A9 and TRPV4) by clathrin- dependent endocytosis (By similarity). Also inhibits the activity of the epithelial Na(+) channel (ENaC) SCNN1A, SCNN1B, SCNN1D in a inase- independent mechanism (By similarity). May also phosphorylate NEDD4L (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20525693" target="\_blank">20525693</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell junction, tight junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80UE6}. Note=Present exclusively in intercellular junctions in the distal convoluted tubule and in both the cytoplasm and intercellular junctions in the cortical collecting duct (By similarity). WNK4 is part of the tight junction complex (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80UE6}

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in kidney, colon and skin.

### **WNK4 (PRKWNK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **WNK4 (PRKWNK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **WNK4 (PRKWNK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The WNK4 gene encodes a serine-threonine kinase expressed in distal nephron.[supplied by OMIM]

### **WNK4 (PRKWNK4) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Erlich, P.M., et al., Hypertension 41(6):1191-1195 (2003).Verissimo, F., et al., Oncogene 20(39):5562-5569 (2001).Wilson, F.H., et al., Science 293(5532):1107-1112 (2001).