

**GCN2 Antibody (N-term G11) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7130a****Specification**

---

**GCN2 Antibody (N-term G11) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9P2K8](#)**GCN2 Antibody (N-term G11) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 440275**Other Names**

Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2-alpha kinase 4, GCN2-like protein, EIF2AK4, GCN2, KIAA1338

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7130a](/product/products/AP7130a) was selected from the Center region of human GCN2. 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.

**GCN2 Antibody (N-term G11) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** EIF2AK4 ([HGNC:19687](#))**Synonyms** GCN2, KIAA1338**Function**

Metabolic-stress sensing protein kinase that phosphorylates the alpha subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha) in response to low amino acid availability (PubMed: [25329545](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25329545), PubMed: [32610081](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32610081)). Plays a role as an activator of the integrated stress response (ISR) required for adaptation to amino acid starvation (By similarity). EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha phosphorylation in response to stress converts EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha into a global protein synthesis inhibitor, leading to a global attenuation of cap-dependent translation, and thus to a reduced overall utilization of amino acids, while concomitantly initiating the preferential translation of ISR- specific mRNAs, such as the

transcriptional activator ATF4, and hence allowing ATF4-mediated reprogramming of amino acid biosynthetic gene expression to alleviate nutrient depletion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32610081" target="\_blank">32610081</a>). Binds uncharged tRNAs (By similarity). Required for the translational induction of protein kinase PRKCH following amino acid starvation (By similarity). Involved in cell cycle arrest by promoting cyclin D1 mRNA translation repression after the unfolded protein response pathway (UPR) activation or cell cycle inhibitor CDKN1A/p21 mRNA translation activation in response to amino acid deprivation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26102367" target="\_blank">26102367</a>). Plays a role in the consolidation of synaptic plasticity, learning as well as formation of long-term memory (By similarity). Plays a role in neurite outgrowth inhibition (By similarity). Plays a proapoptotic role in response to glucose deprivation (By similarity). Promotes global cellular protein synthesis repression in response to UV irradiation independently of the stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (SAPK/JNK) and p38 MAPK signaling pathways (By similarity). Plays a role in the antiviral response against alphavirus infection; impairs early viral mRNA translation of the incoming genomic virus RNA, thus preventing alphavirus replication (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QZ05}.

**Tissue Location**

Widely expressed (PubMed:10504407). Expressed in lung, smooth muscle cells and macrophages (PubMed:24292273)

**GCN2 Antibody (N-term G11) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**GCN2 Antibody (N-term G11) Blocking peptide - Images****GCN2 Antibody (N-term G11) Blocking peptide - Background**

GCN2 belongs to a family of kinases that phosphorylate the alpha subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor-2 to downregulate protein synthesis in response to varied cellular stresses.