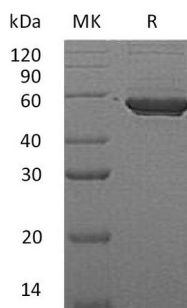


Summary

Name	PIP4K2A/Phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase type-2 alpha
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase Type-2 Alpha is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Thr406 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P48426
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	47.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human PIP4K2A (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1329



Alternative Names

1-phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase 2-alpha;Diphosphoinositide kinase 2-alpha;PIP5KIII;Phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase type II alpha;PtdIns(4)P-5-kinase B isoform;PtdIns(4)P-5-kinase C isoform;PtdIns(5)P-4-kinase isoform 2-alpha

Background

Phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate 4-kinase type-2 alpha (PIP4K2A) is a member of the phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate 5-kinase family. It contains 1 PIPK domain and is expressed ubiquitously, with high levels in the brain. It 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). It 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. It may regulate the pool of cytosolic PtdIns5P in response to the activation of tyrosine phosphorylation, negatively regulate insulin-stimulated glucose uptake by lowering the levels of PtdIns5P. It also involved in thrombopoiesis, and the terminal maturation of megakaryocytes and regulation of their size.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.