

PERK Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP71849

Specification

PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality IF <u>O9NZJ5</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal

PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 9451

Other Names EIF2AK3; PEK; PERK; Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2-alpha kinase 3; PRKR-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase; Pancreatic eIF2-alpha kinase; HsPEK

Dilution

IF~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name EIF2AK3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10932183, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3255}

Function

Metabolic-stress sensing protein kinase that phosphorylates the alpha subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha) in response to various stress, such as unfolded protein response (UPR) (PubMed:10026192, PubMed:10026192, PubMed:10677345, PubMed:11907036, PubMed:12086964, PubMed:25925385, PubMed:31023583, PubMed:>10677345, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/345, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/345, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/345, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/345

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10677345" target="_blank">10677345, PubMed:27917829, PubMed:31023583).



EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha phosphorylation in response to stress converts EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha in a global protein synthesis inhibitor, leading to a global attenuation of cap-dependent translation, while concomitantly initiating the preferential translation of ISR-specific mRNAs, such as the transcriptional activators ATF4 and QRICH1, and hence allowing ATF4- and QRICH1-mediated reprogramming (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10026192"

target="_blank">10026192, PubMed:10677345, PubMed:31023583, PubMed:33384352). The EIF2AK3/PERK- mediated unfolded protein response increases mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation by promoting ATF4-mediated expression of COX7A2L/SCAF1, thereby increasing formation of respiratory chain supercomplexes (PubMed:31023583). In contrast to most subcellular compartments, mitochondria are protected from the EIF2AK3/PERK-mediated unfolded protein response due to EIF2AK3/PERK inhibition by ATAD3A at

mitochondria-endoplasmic reticulum contact sites (PubMed: 39116259). In addition to EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha, also phosphorylates NFE2L2/NRF2 in response to stress, promoting release of NFE2L2/NRF2 from the BCR(KEAP1) complex, leading to nuclear accumulation and activation of NFE2L2/NRF2 (By similarity). Serves as a critical effector of unfolded protein response (UPR)-induced G1 growth arrest due to the loss of cyclin-D1 (CCND1) (By similarity). Involved in control of mitochondrial morphology and function (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2B5}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Localizes to the Localizes to endoplasmic reticulum membrane (By similarity). Also present at mitochondria-endoplasmic reticulum contact sites; where it interacts with ATAD3A (PubMed:39116259). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2B5, ECO:0000269|PubMed:39116259}

Tissue Location

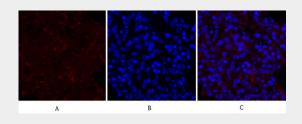
Ubiquitous. A high level expression is seen in secretory tissues.

PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

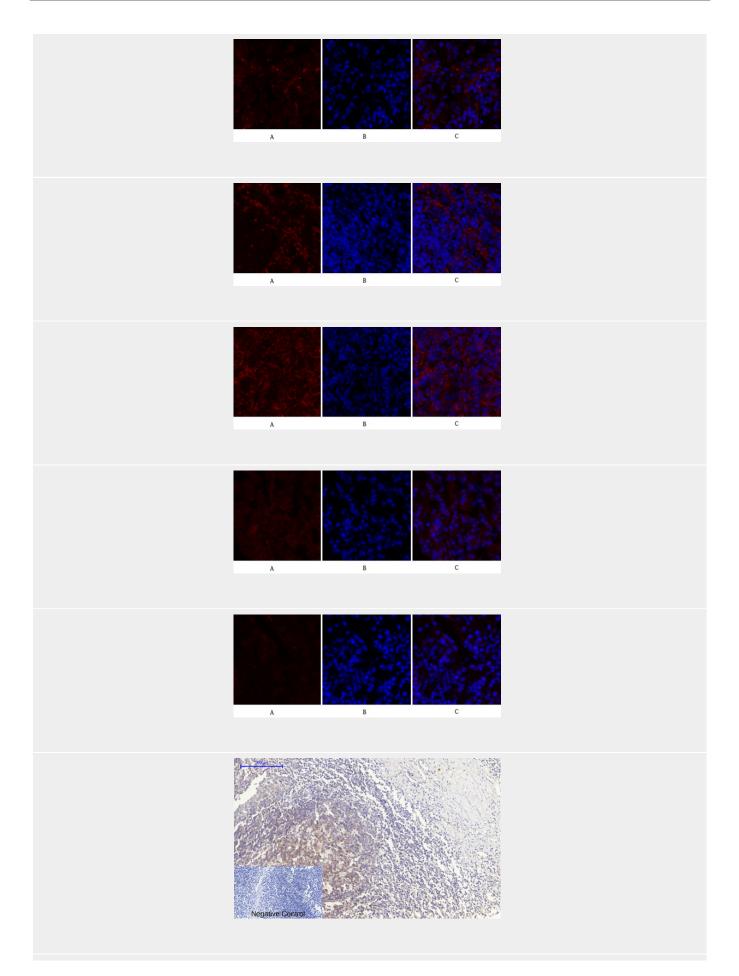
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

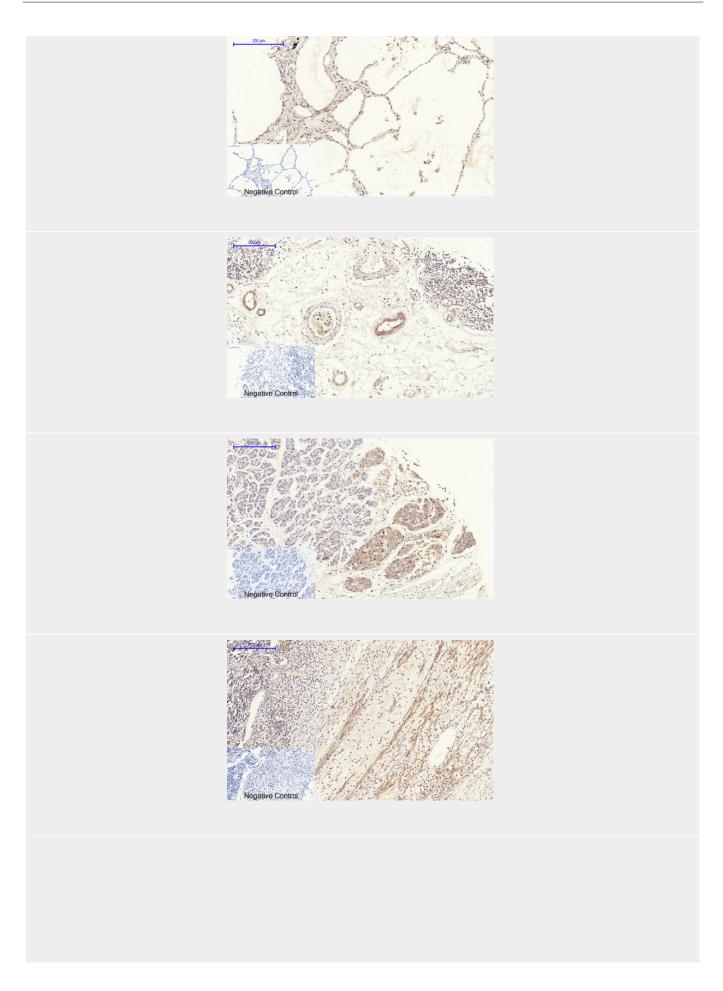
PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Images



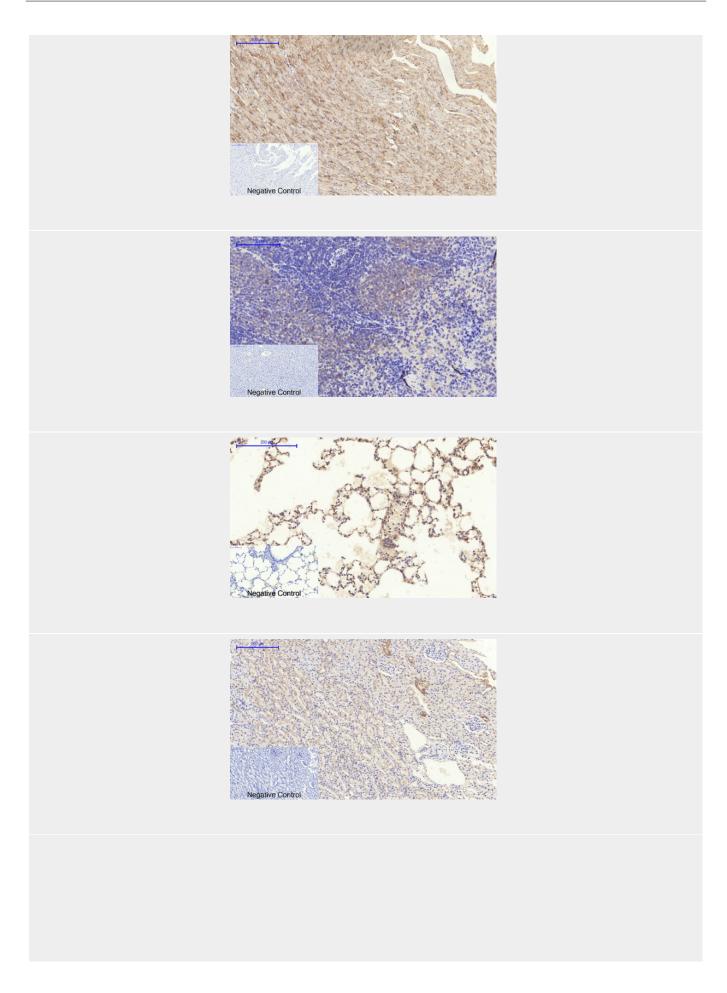




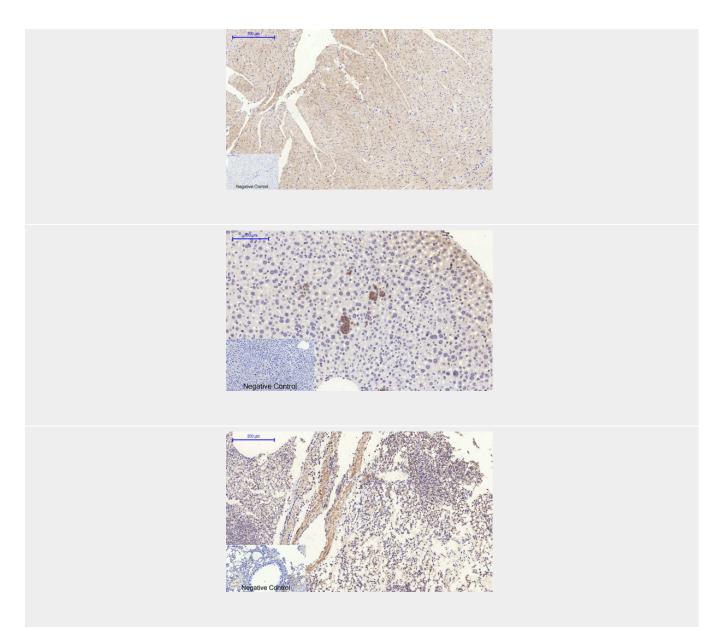












PERK Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Metabolic-stress sensing protein kinase that phosphorylates the alpha subunit of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 (eIF-2-alpha/EIF2S1) on 'Ser-52' during the unfolded protein response (UPR) and in response to low amino acid availability. Converts phosphorylated eIF-2-alpha/EIF2S1 either in a global protein synthesis inhibitor, leading to a reduced overall utilization of amino acids, or to a translation initiation activator of specific mRNAs, such as the transcriptional activator ATF4, and hence allowing ATF4-mediated reprogramming of amino acid biosynthetic gene expression to alleviate nutrient depletion. Serves as a critical effector of unfolded protein response (UPR)- induced G1 growth arrest due to the loss of cyclin-D1 (CCND1). Involved in control of mitochondrial morphology and function.