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PIPK I γ Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP71918

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O60331
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	73260

Additional Information

Gene ID	23396
Other Names	PIP5K1C; KIAA0589; Phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate 5-kinase type-1 gamma; PIP5K1-gamma; PtdIns(4)P-5-kinase 1 gamma; Phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate 5-kinase type I gamma; PIP5KIgamma
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	PIP5K1C (HGNC:8996)
Synonyms	KIAA0589
Function	Catalyzes the phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4- phosphate (PtdIns(4)P/PI4P) to form phosphatidylinositol 4,5- bisphosphate (PtdIns(4,5)P2/PIP2), a lipid second messenger that regulates several cellular processes such as signal transduction, vesicle trafficking, actin cytoskeleton dynamics, cell adhesion, and cell motility (PubMed:12422219, PubMed:22942276). PtdIns(4,5)P2 can directly act as a second messenger or can be utilized as a precursor to generate other second messengers: inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3), diacylglycerol (DAG) or phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4,5)P3/PIP3) (Probable). PIP5K1A-mediated phosphorylation of PtdIns(4)P is the predominant pathway for PtdIns(4,5)P2 synthesis (By similarity). Together with PIP5K1A, is required for phagocytosis, both enzymes regulating different types of actin remodeling at sequential steps (By similarity). Promotes particle attachment by generating the pool of PtdIns(4,5)P2 that induces controlled actin

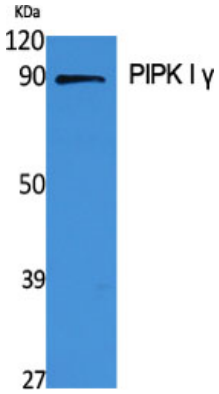
	depolymerization to facilitate Fc-gamma-R clustering. Mediates RAC1-dependent reorganization of actin filaments. Required for synaptic vesicle transport (By similarity). Controls the plasma membrane pool of PtdIns(4,5)P2 implicated in synaptic vesicle endocytosis and exocytosis (PubMed:12847086). Plays a role in endocytosis mediated by clathrin and AP-2 (adaptor protein complex 2) (PubMed:12847086). Required for clathrin-coated pits assembly at the synapse (PubMed:17261850). Participates in cell junction assembly (PubMed:17261850). Modulates adherens junctions formation by facilitating CDH1/cadherin trafficking (PubMed:17261850). Required for focal adhesion dynamics. Modulates the targeting of talins (TLN1 and TLN2) to the plasma membrane and their efficient assembly into focal adhesions (PubMed:12422219). Regulates the interaction between talins (TLN1 and TLN2) and beta-integrins (PubMed:12422219). Required for uropodium formation and retraction of the cell rear during directed migration (By similarity). Has a role in growth factor-stimulated directional cell migration and adhesion (By similarity). Required for talin assembly into nascent adhesions forming at the leading edge toward the direction of the growth factor (PubMed:17635937). Negative regulator of T-cell activation and adhesion (By similarity). Negatively regulates integrin alpha-L/beta-2 (LFA-1) polarization and adhesion induced by T-cell receptor (By similarity). Together with PIP5K1A has a role during embryogenesis and together with PIP5K1B may have a role immediately after birth (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5I6B8}. Endomembrane system {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5I6B8}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70161}. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell projection, ruffle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5I6B8}. Cell projection, phagocytic cup {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70161}. Cell projection, uropodium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O70161}. Note=Detected in plasma membrane invaginations. Isoform 3 is detected in intracellular vesicle-like structures
Tissue Location	[Isoform 1]: Isoform 1 is strongly expressed in brain and also detected in heart and lung [Isoform 3]: Isoform 3 is detected in large amounts in heart and large intestine, is also present in lung, pancreas and thyroid, and to a lesser extent in brain, stomach and kidney

Background

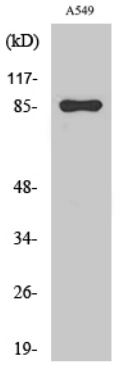
Catalyzes the phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4- phosphate (PtdIns4P) to form phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PtdIns(4,5)P2). PtdIns(4,5)P2 is involved in a variety of cellular processes and is the substrate to form phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4,5)P3), another second messenger. The majority of PtdIns(4,5)P2 is thought to occur via type I phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate 5-kinases given the abundance of PtdIns4P. Participates in a variety of cellular processes such as vesicle mediated transport, cell adhesion, cell polarization and cell migration. Together with PIP5K1A is required for phagocytosis, but they regulate different types of actin remodeling at sequential steps. Promotes particle attachment by generating the pool of PtdIns(4,5)P2 that induces controlled actin depolymerization to facilitate Fc-gamma-R clustering. Mediates RAC1-dependent reorganization of actin filaments. Required for synaptic vesicle transport. Controls the plasma membrane pool of PtdIns(4,5)P2 implicated in synaptic vesicle endocytosis and exocytosis. Plays a role in endocytosis mediated by clathrin and AP-2 (adaptor protein complex 2). Required for clathrin-coated pits assembly at the synapse. Participates in cell junction assembly. Modulates adherens junctions formation by facilitating CDH1 trafficking. Required for focal adhesion dynamics. Modulates the targeting of talins (TLN1 and TLN2) to the plasma membrane and their efficient assembly into focal adhesions. Regulates the interaction between talins (TLN1 and TLN2) and beta-integrins. Required for uropodium formation and retraction of the cell rear during directed migration. Has a role in growth factor- stimulated directional cell migration and adhesion. Required for talin assembly into nascent adhesions forming at the leading edge toward the direction of the growth factor. Negative regulator of T-cell activation and adhesion. Negatively regulates integrin

alpha-L/beta-2 (LFA-1) polarization and adhesion induced by T-cell receptor. Together with PIP5K1A has a role during embryogenesis and together with PIP5K1B may have a role immediately after birth.

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using PIPK I γ Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using PIPK I γ Polyclonal Antibody

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