

Phospho-HIPK2(Y361) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3616a**Specification****Phospho-HIPK2(Y361) Antibody Blocking peptide**
- Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9H2X6](#)**Phospho-HIPK2(Y361) Antibody Blocking peptide**
- Additional Information**Gene ID** 28996**Other Names**Homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2,
hHIPK2, HIPK2**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP3616a](/products/AP3616a) was selected from the Y361 region of human Phospho-HIPK2. 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.

Phospho-HIPK2(Y361) Antibody Blocking peptide
- Protein Information**Name** HIPK2**Function****Phospho-HIPK2(Y361) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background**

HIPK2 is a conserved serine/threonine nuclear kinase that interacts with homeodomain transcription factors.

Phospho-HIPK2(Y361) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Guha U, et al. (2008) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 105, 14112-7 Daub H, et al. (2008) Mol Cell 31, 438-48 Guo A, et al. (2008) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 105, 692-7 Rikova K, et al. (2007) Cell 131, 1190-203

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in transcription regulation, p53/TP53-mediated cellular apoptosis and regulation of the cell cycle. Acts as a corepressor of several transcription factors, including SMAD1 and POU4F1/Brn3a and probably NK homeodomain transcription factors. Phosphorylates PDX1, ATF1, PML, p53/TP53, CREB1, CTBP1, CBX4, RUNX1, EP300, CTNNB1, HMGA1 and ZBTB4. Inhibits cell growth and promotes apoptosis through the activation of p53/TP53 both at the transcription level and at the protein level (by phosphorylation and indirect acetylation). The phosphorylation of p53/TP53 may be mediated by a p53/TP53-HIPK2-AXIN1 complex. Involved in the response to hypoxia by acting as a transcriptional co-suppressor of HIF1A. Mediates transcriptional activation of TP73. In response to TGFB, cooperates with DAXX to activate JNK. Negative regulator through phosphorylation and subsequent proteasomal degradation of CTNNB1 and the antiapoptotic factor CTBP1. In the Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway acts as an intermediate kinase between MAP3K7/TAK1 and NLK to promote the proteasomal degradation of MYB. Phosphorylates CBX4 upon DNA damage and promotes its E3 SUMO-protein ligase activity. Activates CREB1 and ATF1 transcription factors by phosphorylation in response to genotoxic stress. In response to DNA damage, stabilizes PML by phosphorylation. PML, HIPK2 and FBXO3 may act synergically to activate p53/TP53-dependent transactivation. Promotes angiogenesis, and is involved in erythroid differentiation, especially during fetal liver erythropoiesis. Phosphorylation of RUNX1 and EP300 stimulates EP300 transcription regulation activity. Triggers ZBTB4 protein degradation in response to DNA damage. Modulates HMGA1 DNA-binding affinity. In response to high glucose, triggers phosphorylation-mediated subnuclear localization shifting of PDX1. Involved in the regulation of eye size, lens formation and retinal lamination during late embryogenesis.

Cellular Location

Nucleus, PML body. Cytoplasm.

Note=Concentrated in PML/POD/ND10 nuclear bodies. Small amounts are cytoplasmic

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in heart, muscle and kidney. Weakly expressed in a ubiquitous way. Down-regulated in several thyroid and breast tumors.

Phospho-HIPK2(Y361) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)