

SPHK2 Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP21357a

Specification**SPHK2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9NRA0](#)**SPHK2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 56848

Other Names

Sphingosine kinase 2, SK 2, SPK 2, SPHK2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 52-64 of HUMAN SPHK2

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.

SPHK2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein InformationName SPHK2 ([HGNC:18859](#))

Synonyms SK2

Function

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of sphingosine to form sphingosine-1-phosphate (SPP), a lipid mediator with both intra- and extracellular functions. Also acts on

SPHK2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Catalyzes the phosphorylation of sphingosine to form sphingosine 1-phosphate (SPP), a lipid mediator with both intra- and extracellular functions. Also acts on D-erythro-dihydrosphingosine, D-erythro-sphingosine and L-threo- dihydrosphingosine. Binds phosphoinositides.

SPHK2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Liu H.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 275:19513-19520(2000).
Alemany R.,et al.Submitted (NOV-2006) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Wiemann S.,et al.Genome Res. 11:422-435(2001).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).

D-erythro-dihydrosphingosine, D-erythro-sphingosine and L-threo-dihydrosphingosine. Binds phosphoinositides (PubMed:19168031, PubMed:12954646). In contrast to prosurvival SPHK1, has a positive effect on intracellular ceramide levels, inhibits cells growth and enhances apoptosis (PubMed:16118219). In mitochondria, is important for cytochrome-c oxidase assembly and mitochondrial respiration. The SPP produced in mitochondria binds PHB2 and modulates the regulation via PHB2 of complex IV assembly and respiration (PubMed:20959514). In nucleus, plays a role in epigenetic regulation of gene expression. Interacts with HDAC1 and HDAC2 and, through SPP production, inhibits their enzymatic activity, preventing the removal of acetyl groups from lysine residues with histones. Upregulates acetylation of histone H3-K9, histone H4-K5 and histone H2B-K12 (PubMed:19729656). In nucleus, may have an inhibitory effect on DNA synthesis and cell cycle (PubMed:12954646, PubMed:16103110). In mast cells, is the main regulator of SPP production which mediates calcium influx, NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine production, such as TNF and IL6, and degranulation of mast cells (By similarity). In dopaminergic neurons, is involved in promoting mitochondrial functions regulating ATP and ROS levels (By similarity). Also involved in the regulation of glucose and lipid metabolism (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JIA7}. Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JIA7}. Note=In

nucleus, located in nucleosomes where it associates with core histone proteins such as histone 3 (PubMed:19729656). In brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease, may be preferentially localized in the nucleus. Cytosolic expression decrease correlates with the density of amyloid deposits (PubMed:29615132). In apoptotic cells, colocalizes with CASP1 in cell membrane where is cleaved and released from cells in an active form (PubMed:20197547).

Tissue Location

Mainly expressed in adult kidney, liver, and brain (PubMed:10751414). Expressed in cerebral cortex and hippocampus (at protein level) (PubMed:29615132). Isoform 1 is the predominant form expressed in most tissues (PubMed:16103110)

SPHK2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)