

## GCN2 (F-7): sc-374609



The Power to Question

**BACKGROUND**

The family of stress-responsive protein kinases include HRI (heme-regulated inhibitor or EIF2AK1), PKR (EIF2AK2 or TIK), PERK (EIF2AK3) and GCN2 (EIF2AK4). These proteins phosphorylate the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 $\alpha$  (eIF2 $\alpha$ ) on Ser 51 to regulate general and gene-specific protein synthesis. Phosphorylated eIF2 $\alpha$  acts as an inhibitor of its guanine nucleotide exchange factor eIF2B. GCN2, a unique eIF2 $\alpha$  kinase, exists in all eukaryotes from yeast to mammals. In mammals, expression of GCN2 is highest in liver and brain tissues. GCN2 primarily initiates the phosphorylation of eIF2 $\alpha$  in response to UV, but has been shown to increase phosphorylation activity in response to serum starvation. Also, substitution of Asp 83 for Ala on eIF2 $\alpha$  results in impaired phosphorylation by GCN2 and PKR, suggesting a contribution of remote residues to kinase-substrate recognition.

**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: EIF2AK4 (human) mapping to 15q15.1.

**SOURCE**

GCN2 (F-7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1350-1649 mapping at the C-terminus of GCN2 of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

GCN2 (F-7) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-374609 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-374609 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-374609 PE), fluorescein (sc-374609 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-374609 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-374609 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-374609 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-374609 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-374609 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-374609 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

**APPLICATIONS**

GCN2 (F-7) is recommended for detection of GCN2 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

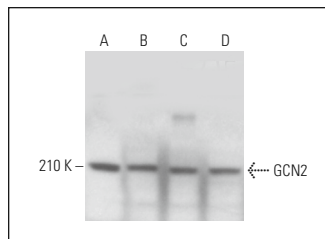
Suitable for use as control antibody for GCN2 siRNA (h): sc-45644, GCN2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-45644-SH and GCN2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45644-V.

Molecular Weight of hyperphosphorylated GCN2: 150-206 kDa.

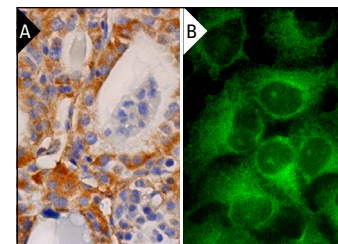
Positive Controls: IMR-32 cell lysate: sc-2409.

**STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**DATA**

GCN2 (F-7): sc-374609. Western blot analysis of GCN2 expression in IMR-32 (A), F9 (B), c4 (C) and PC-12 (D) whole cell lysates.



GCN2 (F-7): sc-374609. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human thyroid gland tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells (A). Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic localization (B).

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Matassa, D.S., et al. 2013. Translational control in the stress adaptive response of cancer cells: a novel role for the heat shock protein TRAP1. *Cell Death Dis.* 4: e851.
- Cormerais, Y., et al. 2016. Genetic disruption of the multifunctional CD98/LAT1 complex demonstrates the key role of essential amino acid transport in the control of mTORC1 and tumor growth. *Cancer Res.* 76: 4481-4492.
- Luo, C., et al. 2018. SESN2 negatively regulates cell proliferation and casein synthesis by inhibition the amino acid-mediated mTORC1 pathway in cow mammary epithelial cells. *Sci. Rep.* 8: 3912.
- Daher, B., et al. 2019. Genetic ablation of the cystine transporter xCT in PDAC cells inhibits mTORC1, growth, survival, and tumor formation via nutrient and oxidative stresses. *Cancer Res.* 79: 3877-3890.
- Kapoor, A., et al. 2020. Endorepellin evokes an angiostatic stress signaling cascade in endothelial cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 295: 6344-6356.
- Tajan, M., et al. 2021. Serine synthesis pathway inhibition cooperates with dietary serine and glycine limitation for cancer therapy. *Nat. Commun.* 12: 366.
- Eleftheriadis, T., et al. 2021. The effect of anti-HLA class I antibodies on the immunological properties of human glomerular endothelial cells and their modification by mTOR inhibition or GCN2 kinase activation. *Mol. Med. Rep.* 23: 355.
- Yerbes, R., et al. 2022. Limiting glutamine utilization activates a GCN2/TRAIL-R2/caspase-8 apoptotic pathway in glutamine-addicted tumor cells. *Cell Death Dis.* 13: 906.
- Haakonsen, D.L., et al. 2024. Stress response silencing by an E3 ligase mutated in neurodegeneration. *Nature* 626: 874-880.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.