

ULK1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP91332

Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Clonality Other Names	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IHF <u>O75385</u> Rat, Human, Mouse Monoclonal Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK1; Autophagy-related protein 1 homolog; ATG1; Unc-51-like kinase 1; ULK1;
lsotype Host	Rabbit IgG Rabbit
Calculated MW	112631

Additional Information

Dilution Purification Immunogen Description	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 Affinity-chromatography A synthesized peptide derived from human ULK1 Act as a convergence point for multiple signals that control autophagy, an can bind to several autophagy-related (Atg) proteins, regulating phosphorylation states and protein trafficking. AMPK, activated during low nutrient conditions, directly phosphorylates ULK1 at multiple sites includi Ser317, Ser555, and Ser777. Conversely, mTOR, which is a regulator of cel growth and an inhibitor of autophagy, phosphorylates ULK1 at Ser757 and disrupts the interaction between ULK1 and AMPK.
Storage Condition and Buffer	

Protein Information

Name	ULK1 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:9693035, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:12558}
Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in autophagy in response to starvation (PubMed: <u>18936157</u> , PubMed: <u>21460634</u> , PubMed: <u>21795849</u> , PubMed: <u>23524951</u> , PubMed: <u>25040165</u> , PubMed: <u>29487085</u> , PubMed: <u>31123703</u>). Acts upstream of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase PIK3C3 to regulate the formation of autophagophores, the precursors of autophagosomes (PubMed: <u>18936157</u> , PubMed: <u>21460634</u> , PubMed: <u>21795849</u> , PubMed: <u>25040165</u>). Part of regulatory feedback loops in autophagy: acts both as a downstream effector and negative regulator of mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) via interaction with RPTOR (PubMed: <u>21795849</u>). Activated via phosphorylation by AMPK and also acts as a regulator of AMPK by mediating phosphorylation of AMPK subunits PRKAA1,

	PRKAB2 and PRKAG1, leading to negatively regulate AMPK activity (PubMed: <u>21460634</u>). May phosphorylate ATG13/KIAA0652 and RPTOR; however such data need additional evidences (PubMed: <u>18936157</u>). Plays a role early in neuronal differentiation and is required for granule cell axon formation (PubMed: <u>11146101</u>). Also phosphorylates SESN2 and SQSTM1 to regulate autophagy (PubMed: <u>25040165</u> , PubMed: <u>37306101</u>). Phosphorylates FLCN, promoting autophagy (PubMed: <u>25126726</u>). Phosphorylates AMBRA1 in response to autophagy induction, releasing AMBRA1 from the cytoskeletal docking site to induce autophagosome nucleation (PubMed: <u>20921139</u>). Phosphorylates ATG4B, leading to inhibit autophagy by decreasing both proteolytic activation and delipidation activities of ATG4B (PubMed: <u>28821708</u>).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Preautophagosomal structure. Note=Under starvation conditions, is localized to puncate structures primarily representing the isolation membrane that sequesters a portion of the cytoplasm resulting in the formation of an autophagosome.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitously expressed. Detected in the following adult tissues: skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, brain, placenta, liver, kidney, and lung

Images



Western blot analysis of ULK1 expression in (1) HEK293 cell lysate; (2) PC12 cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP91332-IHC.jpg	Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart, using ULK1 Antibody.
Image not found : 202311/AP91332-IF.jpg	Immunofluorescent analysis of 293 cells, using ULK1 Antibody .

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