ULK1(Phospho-Ser757) Antibody

Catalog No: #12871

Package Size: #12871-1 50ul #12871-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	ULK1(Phospho-Ser757) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	Phospho-ULK1(S757) Antibody detects endogenous levels of ULK1 only when phosphorylated at S757
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human ULK1(Phospho-Ser757)
Other Names	ATG 1 antibody ATG1 antibody ATG1 autophagy related 1 homolog antibody ATG1A antibody Autophagy related protein 1 homolog antibody Autophagy-related protein 1 homolog antibody FLJ38455 antibody FLJ46475 antibody hATG1 antibody KIAA0722 antibody Serine threonine protein kinase ULK1 antibody Serine threonine protein kinase Unc51.1 antibody Serine threonine-protein kinase ULK1 antibody ULK 1 antibody ULK1 antibody ULK1_HUMAN antibody Unc 51 (C. elegans) like kinase 1 antibody UNC 51 antibody Unc 51 like kinase 1 antibody Unc-51 like kinase 1 (C. elegans) antibody Unc-51-like kinase 1 antibody UNC51 antibody UNC51 C. elegans homolog of antibody Unc51.1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O75385 NCBI Gene ID8408
Uniprot	O75385
GeneID	8408;
Calculated MW	140-150
Concentration	1.0mg mL

Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+) pH 7.4 150mM NaCl 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB dilution:1:1000

Product Description

Two related serine,threonine kinases, UNC-51-like kinase -1 and -2 (ULK1, ULK2), were discovered as mammalian homologs of the C. elegans gene UNC-51 in which mutants exhibited abnormal axonal extension and growth (1-4). Both proteins are widely expressed and contain an amino-terminal kinase domain followed by a central proline,serine rich domain and a highly conserved carboxy-terminal domain. The roles of ULK1 and ULK2 in axon growth have been linked to studies showing that the kinases are localized to neuronal growth cones and are involved in endocytosis of critical growth factors such as NGF (5). Yeast two-hybrid studies found ULK1,2 associated with modulators of the endocytic pathway, SynGap, and syntenin (6). Structural similarity of ULK1,2 has also been recognized with the yeast autophagy protein Atg1,Apg1 (7). Knockdown experiments using siRNA demonstrated that ULK1 is essential for autophagy (8), a catabolic process for the degradation of bulk cytoplasmic contents (9,10). It appears that Atg1,ULK1 can act as a convergence point for multiple signals that control autophagy (11), and can bind to several autophagy-related (Atg) proteins, regulating phosphorylation states and protein trafficking (12-16).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only