

**ULK1 Antibody (Internal)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS16759****Specification**

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**ULK1 Antibody (Internal) - Product Information**

Application	IHC, IF, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O75385</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">8408</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	112631

**ULK1 Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 8408

**Other Names**

ULK1, ATG1A, ATG1, HATG1, KIAA0722, Unc-51-like kinase 1, Unc51.1, UNC51

**Target/Specificity**

Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. ULK1 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with ULK2.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

PBS, 0.02% sodium azide. Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

ULK1 Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ULK1 Antibody (Internal) - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18936157" target="\_blank">18936157</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21460634" target="\_blank">21460634</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21795849" target="\_blank">21795849</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23524951" target="\_blank">23524951</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25040165" target="\_blank">25040165</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29487085" target="\_blank">29487085</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31123703" target="\_blank">31123703</a>). Acts upstream of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase PIK3C3 to regulate the formation of autophagophores, the precursors of autophagosomes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18936157" target="\_blank">18936157</a>).

target="\_blank">18936157</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21460634" target="\_blank">21460634</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21795849" target="\_blank">21795849</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25040165" target="\_blank">25040165</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21795849" target="\_blank">21795849</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21460634" target="\_blank">21460634</a>). May phosphorylate ATG13/KIAA0652 and RPTOR; however such data need additional evidences (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18936157" target="\_blank">18936157</a>). Plays a role early in neuronal differentiation and is required for granule cell axon formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11146101" target="\_blank">11146101</a>). Also phosphorylates SESN2 and SQSTM1 to regulate autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25040165" target="\_blank">25040165</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37306101" target="\_blank">37306101</a>). Phosphorylates FLCN, promoting autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25126726" target="\_blank">25126726</a>). Phosphorylates AMBRA1 in response to autophagy induction, releasing AMBRA1 from the cytoskeletal docking site to induce autophagosome nucleation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20921139" target="\_blank">20921139</a>). Phosphorylates ATG4B, leading to inhibit autophagy by decreasing both proteolytic activation and delipidation activities of ATG4B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28821708" target="\_blank">28821708</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Preautophagosomal structure. Note=Under starvation conditions, is localized to punctate 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

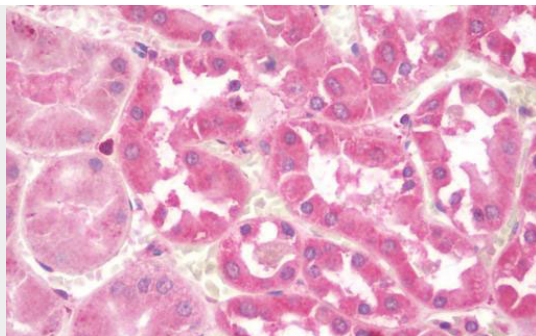
### ULK1 Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

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

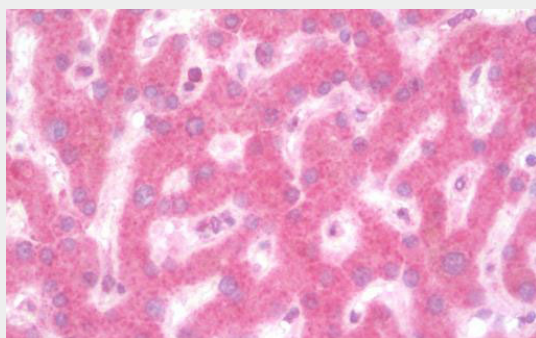
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### ULK1 Antibody (Internal) - Images

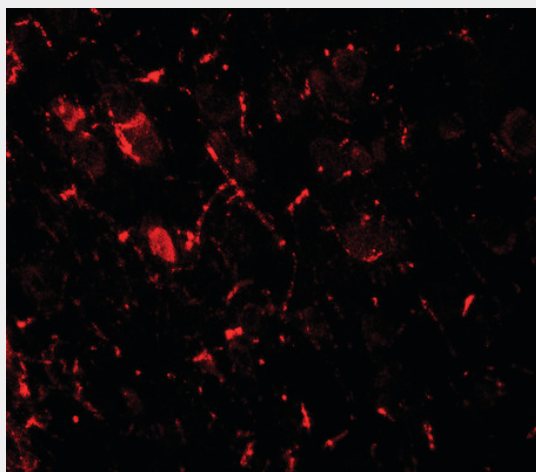




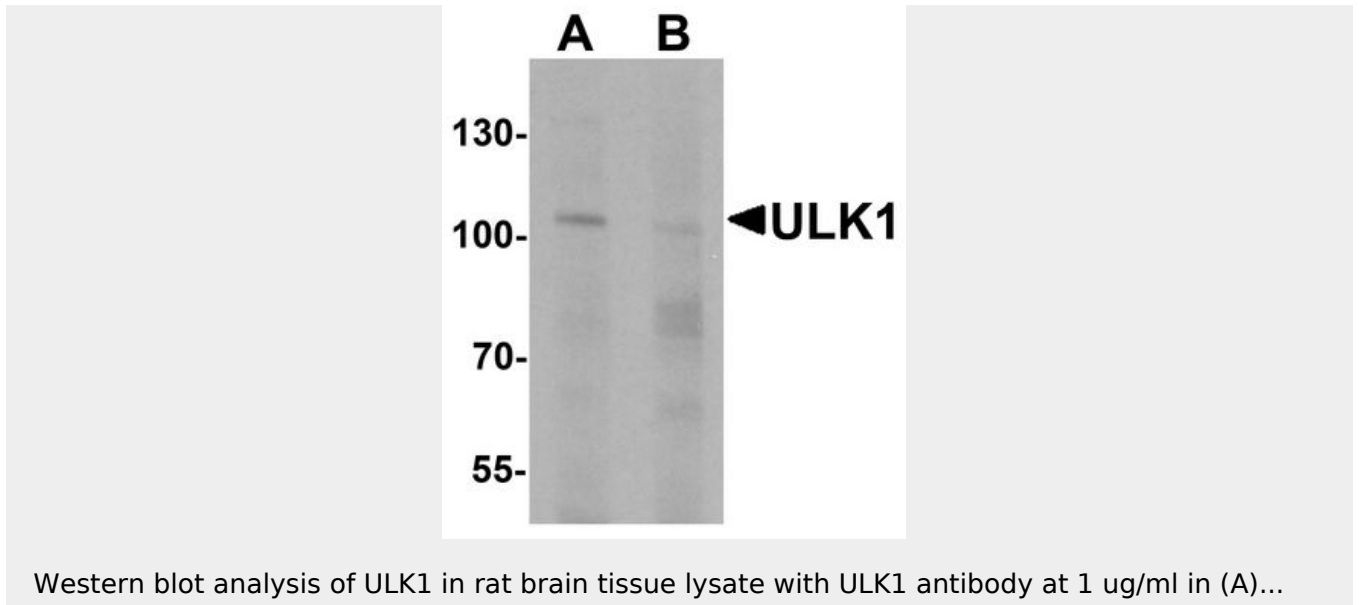
Anti-ULK1 antibody IHC staining of human kidney.



Anti-ULK1 antibody IHC staining of human liver.



Immunofluorescence of ULK1 in rat brain tissue with ULK1 antibody at 20 ug/ml.



**ULK1 Antibody (Internal) - Background**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in autophagy in response to starvation. Acts upstream of phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase PIK3C3 to regulate the formation of autophagophores, the precursors of autophagosomes. 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. 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. May phosphorylate ATG13/KIAA0652 and RPTOR; however such data need additional evidences. Plays a role early in neuronal differentiation and is required for granule cell axon formation.

**ULK1 Antibody (Internal) - References**

Kuroyanagi H.,et al.Genomics 51:76-85(1998).  
 Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 5:277-286(1998).  
 Nakajima D.,et al.DNA Res. 9:99-106(2002).  
 Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).  
 Okazaki N.,et al.Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 85:1-12(2000).