

**ULK2 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8105b****Specification**

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**ULK2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB,E                   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q8IYT8</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse           |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG             |
| Calculated MW     | 112694                 |
| Antigen Region    | 612-643                |

**ULK2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9706**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK2, Unc-51-like kinase 2, ULK2, KIAA0623

**Target/Specificity**

This ULK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 612-643 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ULK2.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

ULK2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ULK2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** ULK2**Synonyms** KIAA0623**Function** 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 a negative regulator of mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) via interaction with RPTOR. Activated via phosphorylation by AMPK, also acts as a negative regulator of AMPK through phosphorylation of the AMPK subunits PRKAA1, PRKAB2 and PRKAG1. May phosphorylate ATG13/KIAA0652, FRS2, FRS3 and RPTOR; however such data need additional evidences. Not involved in ammonia-induced autophagy or in autophagic response of cerebellar granule neurons (CGN) to low potassium concentration. Plays a role early in neuronal differentiation and is required for granule cell axon formation: may govern axon formation via Ras-like GTPase signaling and through regulation of the Rab5-mediated endocytic pathways within developing axons.

#### **Cellular Location**

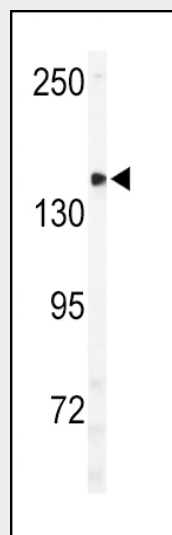
Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Localizes to pre-autophagosomal membrane

#### **ULK2 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

#### **ULK2 Antibody (C-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of ULK2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.# AP8105b) in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane). ULK2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

#### **ULK2 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Macroautophagy is the major inducible pathway for the general turnover of cytoplasmic

constituents in eukaryotic cells, it is also responsible for the degradation of active cytoplasmic enzymes and organelles during nutrient starvation. Macroautophagy involves the formation of double-membrane bound autophagosomes which enclose the cytoplasmic constituent targeted for degradation in a membrane bound structure, which then fuse with the lysosome (or vacuole) releasing a single-membrane bound autophagic bodies which are then degraded within the lysosome (or vacuole). Two human homologs of the yeast autophagy-specific kinase exist: ULK1(APG1) and ULK2. APG1 plays a critical role in regulating key elements of the autophagy pathway. APG1 stimulates autophagy, leading to autophagy-dependent restriction of cell growth and ultimately cell apoptosis at high levels of activity, and is a negative regulator of mTOR signaling.

#### **ULK2 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Yan, J., et al., *Oncogene* 18(43):5850-5859 (1999).