Phospho-ULK1 (Ser467) Antibody



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: W	Reactivity: M	Sensitivity: Transfected Only	MW (kDa): 140-150	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #O75385	Entrez-Gene Id: 8408
Product Usage Information	•	Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-ULK1 (Ser467) Antibody detects transfected levels of ULK1 only when phosphorylated at Ser467.				
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology		Human, Rat, Monkey				
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to a region surrounding Ser467 of human ULK1 protein. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
Background		Two related serine/threonine kinases, UNC-51-like kinase 1 and 2 (ULK1, ULK2), were discovered as mammalian homologs of the <i>C. elegans</i> gene <i>unc-51</i> 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).~Phosphorylation of ULK1 at Ser467 was detected through proteomic analysis of phosphorylated proteins in mitotic cells (17).				
Background References		1. Ogura, K. et al. (1994) <i>Genes Dev</i> 8, 2389-400. 2. Kuroyanagi, H. et al. (1998) <i>Genomics</i> 51, 76-85. 3. Yan, J. et al. (1998) <i>Biochem Biophys Res Commun</i> 246, 222-7. 4. Yan, J. et al. (1999) <i>Oncogene</i> 18, 5850-9. 5. Zhou, X. et al. (2007) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 104, 5842-7. 6. Tomoda, T. et al. (2004) <i>Genes Dev</i> 18, 541-58. 7. Matsuura, A. et al. (1997) <i>Gene</i> 192, 245-50. 8. Chan, E.Y. et al. (2007) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 282, 25464-74. 9. Reggiori, F. and Klionsky, D.J. (2002) <i>Eukaryot Cell</i> 1, 11-21. 10. Codogno, P. and Meijer, A.J. (2005) <i>Cell Death Differ</i> 12 Suppl 2, 1509-18. 11. Stephan, J.S. and Herman, P.K. (2006) <i>Autophagy</i> 2, 146-8. 12. Okazaki, N. et al. (2000) <i>Brain Res Mol Brain Res</i> 85, 1-12. 13. Young, A.R. et al. (2006) <i>J Cell Sci</i> 119, 3888-900. 14. Kamada, Y. et al. (2000) <i>J Cell Biol</i> 150, 1507-13. 15. Lee, S.B. et al. (2007) <i>EMBO Rep</i> 8, 360-5. 16. Hara, T. et al. (2008) <i>J Cell Biol</i> 181, 497-510. 17. Dephoure, N. et al. (2008) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 105, 10762-7.				

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key M: Mouse

Trademarks and PatentsCell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for

more information.

Limited UsesExcept as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's

terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no

force or effect.

Products are labeled with For Research Use Only or a similar labeling statement and have not been approved, cleared, or licensed by the FDA or other regulatory foreign or domestic entity, for any purpose. Customer shall not use any Product for any diagnostic or therapeutic purpose, or otherwise in any manner that conflicts with its labeling statement. Products sold or licensed by CST are provided for Customer as the end-user and solely for research and development uses. Any use of Product for diagnostic, prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, or any purchase of Product for resale (alone or as a component) or other commercial purpose, requires a separate license from CST. Customer shall (a) not sell, license, loan, donate or otherwise transfer or make available any Product to any third party, whether alone or in combination with other materials, or use the Products to manufacture any commercial products, (b) not copy, modify, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover the underlying structure or technology of the Products, or use the Products for the purpose of developing any products or services that would compete with CST products or services, (c) not alter or remove from the Products any trademarks, trade names, logos, patent or copyright notices or markings, (d) use the Products solely in accordance with CST Product Terms of Sale and any applicable documentation, and (e) comply with any license, terms of service or similar agreement with respect to any third party products or services used by Customer in connection with the Products.