

Store at -20C
#6888

Phospho-ULK1 (Ser757) Antibody



Cell Signaling
TECHNOLOGY®

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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB	H M Mk	Endogenous	140-150	Rabbit	#O75385	8408

Product Usage Information	Application	Dilution
	Western Blotting	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 (Ser757) Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of ULK1 protein only when phosphorylated at Ser757 of mouse ULK1 (equivalent to Ser758 of human ULK1).	
Source / Purification	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser757 of mouse ULK1 protein (equivalent to Ser758 of human ULK1). Antibodies are 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). ~AMPK, activated during low nutrient conditions, directly phosphorylates ULK1 at multiple sites including Ser317, Ser555, and Ser777 (17, 18). Conversely, mTOR, which is a regulator of cell growth and is an inhibitor of autophagy, phosphorylates ULK1 at Ser757 and disrupts the interaction between ULK1 and AMPK (17).
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Background References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Kim, J. et al. (2011) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 13, 132-41. 18. Egan, D.F. et al. (2011) <i>Science</i> 331, 456-61.
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Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
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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

WB: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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