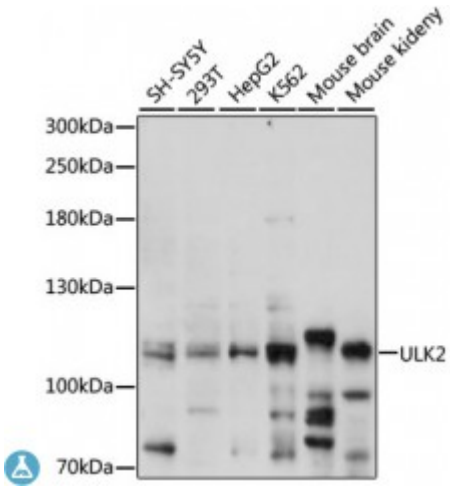
Anti-ULK2 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a protein that is similar to a serine/threonine kinase in C. elegans which is involved in axonal elongation. The structure of this protein is similar to the C. elegans protein in that both proteins have an N-terminal kinase domain, a central proline/serine rich (PS) domain, and a C-terminal (C) domain. The gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified.

Model	STJ117438
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 1-100 of human ULK2 (NP_001136082.1).
Gene ID	9706
Gene Symbol	ULK2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK2
Molecular Weight	112.694 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:13480OMIM:608650
Alternative Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK2
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
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane,
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated, In response to nutrient limitation, probably phosphorylated and activated by AMPK, leading to activate autophagy,