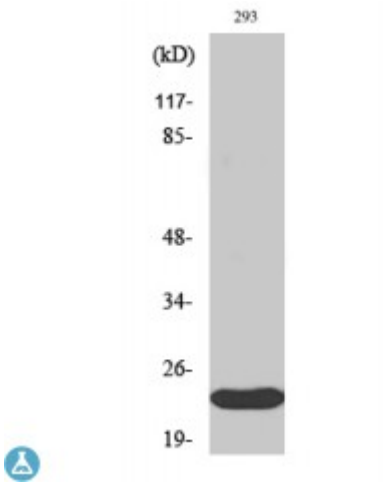
Anti-ULK3 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ULK3.

Model	STJ96185
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ULK3
Immunogen Region	110-190 aa, Internal
Gene ID	25989
Gene Symbol	ULK3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	ULK3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ULK3 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed. Highest levels observed in fetal brain. In adult tissues, high levels in brain, liver and kidney, moderate levels in testis and adrenal gland and low levels in heart, lung, stomach, thymus, prostate and placenta. In the brain, highest expression in the hippocampus, high levels also detected in the cerebellum, olfactory bulb and optic nerve. In the central nervous system, lowest levels in the spinal cord.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK3 Unc-51-like kinase 3

Molecular Weight	24 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:19703OMIM:613472
Alternative Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK3 Unc-51-like kinase 3
Function	Serine/threonine protein kinase that acts as a regulator of Sonic hedgehog (SHH) signaling and autophagy. Acts as a negative regulator of SHH signaling in the absence of SHH ligand: interacts with SUFU, thereby inactivating the protein kinase activity and preventing phosphorylation of GLI proteins (GLI1, GLI2 and/or GLI3). Positively regulates SHH signaling in the presence of SHH: dissociates from SUFU, autophosphorylates and mediates phosphorylation of GLI2, activating it and promoting its nuclear translocation. Phosphorylates in vitro GLI2, as well as GLI1 and GLI3, although less efficiently. Also acts as a regulator of autophagy: following cellular senescence, able to induce autophagy.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Localizes to pre-autophagosomal structure during cellular senescence.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated. Autophosphorylation is blocked by interaction with SUFU.