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APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8104a

Specification

APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession O75385

APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 8408

Other Names
Serine/threonine-protein kinase ULK1, Autophagy-related protein 1 homolog, ATG1, hATG1, Unc-51-like kinase 1, ULK1, KIAA0722

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8104a was selected from the ULK1 region of human Autophagy APG1 (ULK1). A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ULK1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9693035, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12558}

Function
Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in autophagy in response to starvation (PubMed:18936157, PubMed:21460634, PubMed:21795849, PubMed:23524951, PubMed:25040165, PubMed:31123703, PubMed:29487085). Acts upstream of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase PIK3C3 to regulate the formation of autophagophores, the precursors of autophagosomes (PubMed:18936157, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21460634"

target="_blank">21460634, PubMed:21795849, PubMed:25040165). Part of regulatory feedback loops in autophagy: acts both as a downstream effector and negative regulator of mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) via interaction with RPTOR (PubMed:21795849). Activated via phosphorylation by AMPK and also acts as a regulator of AMPK by mediating phosphorylation of AMPK subunits PRKAA1, PRKAB2 and PRKAG1, leading to negatively regulate AMPK activity (PubMed:21460634). May phosphorylate ATG13/KIAA0652 and RPTOR; however such data need additional evidences (PubMed:18936157). Plays a role early in neuronal differentiation and is required for granule cell axon formation (PubMed:11146101). May also phosphorylate SESN2 and SQSTM1 to regulate autophagy (PubMed:25040165). Phosphorylates FLCN, promoting autophagy (PubMed:25126726). Phosphorylates AMBRA1 in response to autophagy induction, releasing AMBRA1 from the cytoskeletal docking site to induce autophagosome nucleation (PubMed:20921139). Phosphorylates ATG4B, leading to inhibit autophagy by decreasing both proteolytic activation and delipidation activities of ATG4B (PubMed:28821708).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Preautophagosomal structure. Note=Under starvation conditions, is localized to puncate structures primarily representing the isolation membrane that sequesters a portion of the cytoplasm resulting in the formation of an autophagosome.

Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed. Detected in the following adult tissues: skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, brain, placenta, liver, kidney, and lung

APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

APG1 (ULK1) Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Scott, R., et al., Current Biology 17: 1-11 (2007).Kuroyanagi, H., et al., Genomics 51(1):76-85 (1998).