

PLCG2 Ab

[Images\(2\)](#)

Cat.#: DF6905	Concn.: ~1mg/ml	Mol.Wt.: 150kDa
Size:	Source: Rabbit	Clonality: Polyclonal

Application: WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:50-1:200, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
*The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

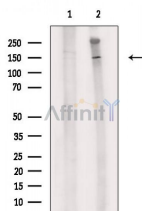
Storage: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Purification: The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Immunogen: A synthesized peptide derived from human PLCG2, corresponding to a region within the internal amino acids.

Uniprot: P16885

Description: Phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C (PLC) plays a significant role in transmembrane signaling. In response to extracellular stimuli such as hormones, growth factors and neurotransmitters, PLC hydrolyzes phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) to generate two secondary messengers: inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (IP3) and diacylglycerol (DAG). At least four families of PLCs have been identified: PLC β , PLC γ , PLC δ and PLC ϵ . The PLC γ subfamily includes four members, PLC γ 1-4. All four members of the subfamily are activated by β - or γ -subunits of the heterotrimeric G-proteins (2,3). Phosphorylation is one of the key mechanisms that regulates the activity of PLC. Phosphorylation of Ser1105 by PKA or PKC inhibits PLC γ 3 activity (4,5).



Western blot analysis of extracts from K562 cells (serum starvation treatment), using PLCG2 Ab. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.

IMPORTANT: For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween@20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

procedures. Not for resale without express authorization.