

DESCRIPTION

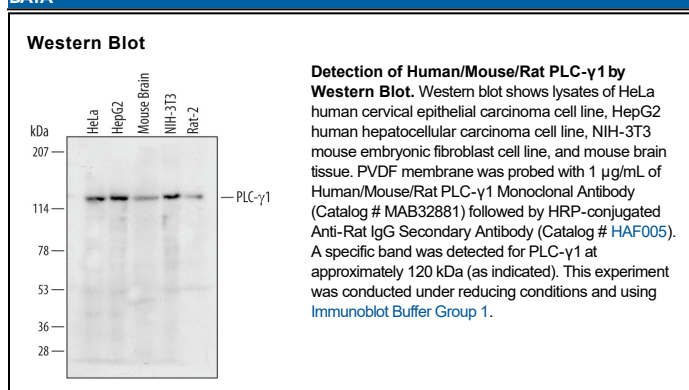
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects endogenous human, mouse, and rat PLC-γ1.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 479819
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PLC-γ1 Phe550-His663 Accession # P19174
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

PLC-γ1 (phospholipase C-gamma 1) cleaves the polar head group from the membrane lipid phosphatidyl-inositol 4,5-bisphosphate. The consequence of this reaction is the generation of two secondary messengers, inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate and diacylglycerol, which mediate the mobilization of intracellular calcium and the activation of protein kinase C, respectively. Members of the PLC family are regulated by different signaling pathways. PLC-γ1 is regulated through receptor and non-receptor tyrosine kinases, while the PLC-β isoforms are regulated by G-protein coupled receptors.