

Anti-PLC γ 1 (N-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1909**Specification****Anti-PLC γ 1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P19174
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	148532

Anti-PLC γ 1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5335

Other Names

Phospholipase C gamma1, phosphodiesterase

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC~~1:100~500

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-PLC γ 1 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

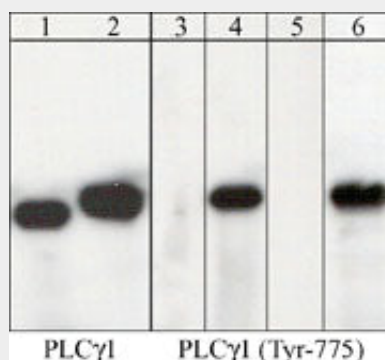
Blue Ice

Anti-PLC γ 1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

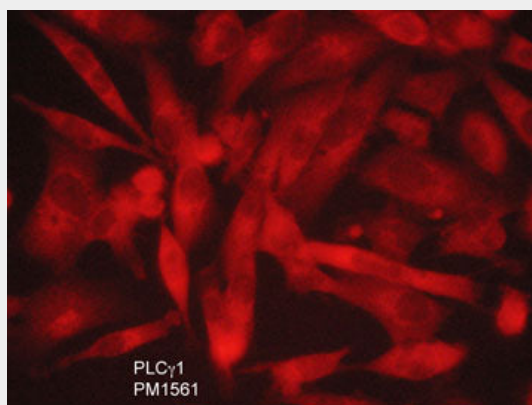
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-PLC γ 1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PLCγ1 immunoprecipitates from human jurkat cells untreated (lanes 1 & 3) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min (lanes 2,4,5,6). Immunoprecipitation was performed with anti-PLCγ1 (PM1561). The blots were probed with anti-PLCγ1 (lanes 1 & 2) and anti-PLCγ1 (Tyr-775) (lanes 3-6). The latter antibody was used in the presence of phospho- PLCγ1 (Tyr-775) peptide (lane 5), or unrelated phosphotyrosine peptide (lane 6).



Immunocytochemical labeling of PLCγ1 in adelhyde-fixed and NP-40 permeabilized human MDA-MB-231 breast carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-PLCγ1 (PM1561) antibody. The antibody was detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to DyLight® 594.

Anti-PLCγ1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

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: PLCβ, PLCγ, PLCδ, and PLCε. Phosphorylation is one of the key mechanisms that regulates the activity of PLC. PLCδ is activated by both receptor and nonreceptor tyrosine kinases. PLCγ1 forms a complex with EGF and PDGF receptors, which leads to phosphorylation at tyrosine 771, 783, and 1245. In addition, antigen receptor-induced activation of PLCγ1 leads to phosphorylation at both Tyr-775 and Tyr-783. These two sites are equally important for activation of enzymatic activity.