

PIK3CG Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1957a

Specification

PIK3CG Antibody - Product Information

Application	E, WB
Primary Accession	P48736
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	126.5kDa KDa

Description

This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the pi3/pi4-kinase family of proteins. The gene product is an enzyme that phosphorylates phosphoinositides on the 3-hydroxyl group of the inositol ring. It is an important modulator of extracellular signals, including those elicited by E-cadherin-mediated cell-cell adhesion, which plays an important role in maintenance of the structural and functional integrity of epithelia. In addition to its role in promoting assembly of adherens junctions, the protein is thought to play a pivotal role in the regulation of cytotoxicity in NK cells. The gene is located in a commonly deleted segment of chromosome 7 previously identified in myeloid leukemias. Several transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human PIK3CG (AA: 1-100) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

PIK3CG Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5294

Other Names

Phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit gamma isoform, PI3-kinase subunit gamma, PI3K-gamma, PI3Kgamma, PtdIns-3-kinase subunit gamma, 2.7.1.153, Phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate 3-kinase 110 kDa catalytic subunit gamma, PtdIns-3-kinase subunit p110-gamma, p110gamma, Phosphoinositide-3-kinase catalytic gamma polypeptide, Serine/threonine protein kinase PIK3CG, 2.7.11.1, p120-PI3K, PIK3CG

Dilution

E~~1/10000
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

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

PIK3CG Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PIK3CG Antibody - Protein Information

Name PIK3CG

Function

Phosphoinositide-3-kinase (PI3K) that phosphorylates PtdIns(4,5)P₂ (Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate) to generate phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP₃). PIP₃ plays a key role by recruiting PH domain-containing proteins to the membrane, including AKT1 and PDK1, activating signaling cascades involved in cell growth, survival, proliferation, motility and morphology. Links G-protein coupled receptor activation to PIP₃ production. Involved in immune, inflammatory and allergic responses. Modulates leukocyte chemotaxis to inflammatory sites and in response to chemoattractant agents. May control leukocyte polarization and migration by regulating the spatial accumulation of PIP₃ and by regulating the organization of F-actin formation and integrin-based adhesion at the leading edge. Controls motility of dendritic cells. Together with PIK3CD is involved in natural killer (NK) cell development and migration towards the sites of inflammation. Participates in T-lymphocyte migration. Regulates T- lymphocyte proliferation, activation, and cytokine production. Together with PIK3CD participates in T-lymphocyte development. Required for B- lymphocyte development and signaling. Together with PIK3CD participates in neutrophil respiratory burst. Together with PIK3CD is involved in neutrophil chemotaxis and extravasation. Together with PIK3CB promotes platelet aggregation and thrombosis. Regulates alpha-IIb/beta-3 integrins (ITGA2B/ ITGB3) adhesive function in platelets downstream of P2Y₁₂ through a lipid kinase activity-independent mechanism. May have also a lipid kinase activity-dependent function in platelet aggregation. Involved in endothelial progenitor cell migration. Negative regulator of cardiac contractility. Modulates cardiac contractility by anchoring protein kinase A (PKA) and PDE3B activation, reducing cAMP levels. Regulates cardiac contractility also by promoting beta-adrenergic receptor internalization by binding to GRK2 and by non- muscle tropomyosin phosphorylation. Also has serine/threonine protein kinase activity: both lipid and protein kinase activities are required for beta-adrenergic receptor endocytosis. May also have a scaffolding role in modulating cardiac contractility. Contributes to cardiac hypertrophy under pathological stress. Through simultaneous binding of PDE3B to RAPGEF3 and PIK3R6 is assembled in a signaling complex in which the PI3K gamma complex is activated by RAPGEF3 and which is involved in angiogenesis. In neutrophils, participates in a phospholipase C-activating N-formyl peptide-activated GPCR (G protein- coupled receptor) signaling pathway downstream of RASGRP4-mediated Ras- activation, to promote neutrophil functional responses (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane

Tissue Location

Pancreas, skeletal muscle, liver and heart.

PIK3CG 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](#)

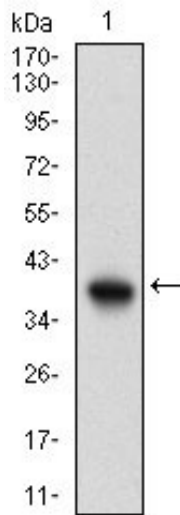
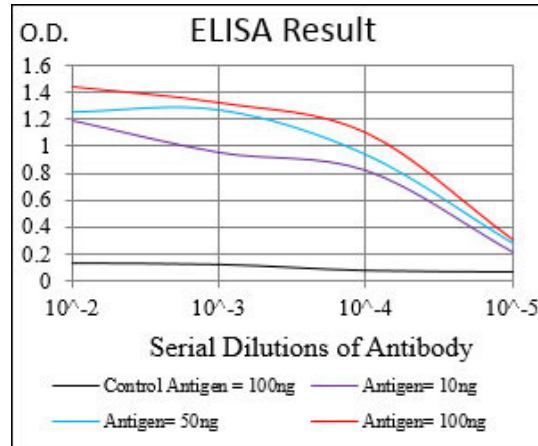


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PIK3CG mAb against human PIK3CG (AA: 1-100) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 37.5 kDa)

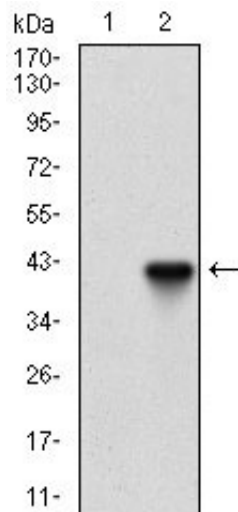


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using PIK3CG mAb against HEK293 (1) and PIK3CG (AA: 1-100)-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

PIK3CG Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin gene family. The type II cytokeratins consist of basic or neutral proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains coexpressed during differentiation of simple and stratified epithelial tissues. This type II cytokeratin is specifically expressed in the basal layer of the epidermis with family member KRT14. Mutations in these genes have been associated with a complex of diseases termed epidermolysis bullosa simplex. The type II cytokeratins are clustered in a region of chromosome 12q12-q13. ;

PIK3CG Antibody - References

1. Lab Invest. 2013 May;93(5):566-76.2. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2011 Jan 28;404(4):968-73.