SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

GPI-PLD (N-19): sc-9515



BACKGROUND

PLD, phospholipase D, produces phosphatidic acid through hydrolysis of phospholipids. Phosphatidic acid is involved in intracellular and extracellular signaling as a mediator of vesicular trafficking and as a key intermediate in glycerolipid metabolism and membrane remodeling. PLD is activated by at least three distinct pathways: a protein kinase C-mediated pathway, a tyrosine kinase-mediated pathway, and by direct interaction with a GTP-binding protein. PLD is expressed as two distinct isoenzymes in mammalian cells, membrane-bound and cytosolic. The membrane-bound isoenzyme prefers phosphatidylcholine as a substrate, whereas the cytosolic isoenzyme hydrolyzes phosphatidylethanolamine or phosphatidylinositol.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Wang, P., Anthes, J.C., Siegel, I.M., Egan, R.W. and Billah, M.M. 1991. Existence of cytosolic phospholipase D. Identification and comparison with membrane-bound enzyme. J. Biol. Chem. 266: 14877-14880.
- 3. Huang, C., et al. 1992. Identification of phosphatidylcholine-selective and phosphatidylinositol-selective phospholipases D in Madin-Darby canine kidney cells. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 16859-16865.
- 4. Dubyak, G.R., Schomisch, S.J., Kusner, D.J. and Xie, M. 1993. Phospholipase D activity in phagocytic leucocytes is synergistically regulated by G-protein- and tyrosine kinase-based mechanisms. Biochem. J. 292: 121-128.
- 5. Conricode, K.M., Smith, J.L., Burns, D.J. and Exton, J.H. 1994. Phospholipase D activation in fibroblast membranes by the alpha and beta isoforms of protein kinase C. FEBS Letts. 342: 149-153.
- 6. English, D. 1996. Phosphatidic acid: a lipid messenger involved in intracellular and extracellular signaling. Cell Signal 8: 341-347.
- 7. Exton, J.H. 1997. New developments in phospholipase D. J. Biol. Chem. 272: 15579-15582.

SOURCE

GPI-PLD (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of GPI-PLD of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-9515 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

GPI-PLD (N-19) is recommended for detection of GPI-PLD of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GPI-PLD siRNA (h): sc-43811, GPI-PLD siRNA (m): sc-41625, GPI-PLD shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43811-SH, GPI-PLD shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41625-SH, GPI-PLD shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43811-V and GPI-PLD shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41625-V.

Molecular Weight of GPI-PLD: 110 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try GPI-PLD (D-10): sc-365096 or GPI-PLD (E-8): sc-365037, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to GPI-PLD (N-19).