

Phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C (E.C. 3.1.4.11)

Overview: Phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C (PLC) catalyses the hydrolysis of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate to inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate and 1,2-diacylglycerol, each of which have major second messenger functions. Two domains, X and Y, essential for catalytic activity, are conserved in the different forms of PLC. Isoforms of PLC- β (ENSF00000000466) are activated primarily by 7TM receptors through members of the $G_{q/11}$ family of G proteins. The receptor-mediated activation of PLC- γ involves their phosphorylation by tyrosine kinases in response to activation of a variety of growth factor receptors and immune system receptors. PLC- ϵ 1 may represent a point of convergence of signalling via both 7TM and catalytic receptors. Ca^{2+} ions are required for catalytic activity of PLC isoforms and have been suggested to be the major physiological form of regulation of PLC- δ activity. PLC has been suggested to be activated non-selectively by the small molecule *m*-3M3FBS (Bae *et al.*, 2003), although this mechanism of action has been questioned (Krjukova *et al.*, 2004). The aminosteroid U73122 has been described as an inhibitor of phosphoinositide-specific PLC (Smith *et al.*, 1990), although its selectivity among the isoforms is untested and it has been reported to occupy the H_1 histamine receptor (Hughes *et al.*, 2000).

Nomenclature	β 1	β 2	β 3	β 4
Other names	PLC-I, PLC-154, KIAA0581	–	–	–
Ensembl ID	ENSG00000182621	ENSG00000137841	ENSG00000149782	ENSG00000101333
Endogenous activators	$G_{\alpha q}$ (Smrcka <i>et al.</i> , 1991; Hepler <i>et al.</i> , 1993), $G_{\alpha 11}$ (Hepler <i>et al.</i> , 1993), $G_{\beta \gamma}$ (Park <i>et al.</i> , 1993)	$G_{\alpha 16}$ (Lee <i>et al.</i> , 1992), $G_{\beta \gamma}$ (Camps <i>et al.</i> , 1992; Park <i>et al.</i> , 1993), $rac2$ (Illenberger <i>et al.</i> , 2003a; b)	$G_{\alpha q}$ (Lee <i>et al.</i> , 1992), $G_{\beta \gamma}$ (Carozzi <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Park <i>et al.</i> , 1993)	$G_{\alpha q}$ (Jhon <i>et al.</i> , 1993)

Nomenclature	γ 1	γ 2	δ 1	δ 3	δ 4
Other names	PLC-II, PLC-148	PLC-IV	PLC-III	–	–
Ensembl ID	ENSG00000124181	ENSG00000197943	ENSG00000187091	ENSG00000161714	ENSG00000115556
Endogenous activators	PtdIns 3,4,5- P_3 (Bae <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	PtdIns 3,4,5- P_3 (Bae <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Transglutaminase II (Murthy <i>et al.</i> , 1999), p122-RhoGAP (Homma and Emori, 1995), spermine (Haber <i>et al.</i> , 1991), $G_{\beta \gamma}$ (Park <i>et al.</i> , 1993)	–	–
Inhibitors	–	Rac1, rac2, rac3 (Piechulek <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Walliser <i>et al.</i> , 2008)	Sphingomyelin (Pawelczyk and Lowenstein, 1992)	–	–

PLC- δ 2 has been cloned from bovine sources (Meldrum *et al.*, 1991).

Nomenclature	ϵ 1	ζ 1	η 1	η 2
Other names	Pancreas-enriched PLC	Testis-development protein NYD-SP27	–	–
Ensembl ID	ENSG00000138193	ENSG00000139151	ENSG00000114805	ENSG00000149527
Endogenous activators	Ras (Song <i>et al.</i> , 2001), Rho (Wing <i>et al.</i> , 2003)	–	–	$G_{\beta \gamma}$ (Zhou <i>et al.</i> , 2005)

A series of PLC-like proteins (PLCL1 ENSG00000115896; PLCL2 ENSG00000154822 and PLCL3 ENSG00000114805) form a family (ENSF00000000386) with PLC δ and PLC ζ 1 isoforms, but appear to lack catalytic activity.

Abbreviations: *m*-3M3FBS, 2,4,6-trimethyl-*N*-(*meta*-3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-benzenesulphonamide; PtdIns 3,4,5- P_3 , phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate; U73122, 1-(6-[(17 β)-3-methoxyestra-1,3,5[10]-trien-17-yl]amino)hexyl)-1*H*-pyrrole-2,5-dione

Further Reading

- Bunney TD, Katan M (2006). Phospholipase C ϵ : linking second messengers and small GTPases. *Trends Cell Biol* 16: 640–648.
- Cocco L, Faenza I, Fiume R, Maria BA, Gilmour RS, Manzoli FA (2006). Phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C (PI-PLC) β 1 and nuclear lipid-dependent signaling. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1761: 509–521.
- Cockcroft S (2006). The latest phospholipase C, PLC η , is implicated in neuronal function. *Trends Biochem Sci* 31: 4–7.
- Drin G, Scarlata S (2007). Stimulation of phospholipase C β by membrane interactions, interdomain movement, and G protein binding. How many ways can you activate an enzyme? *Cell Signal* 19: 1383–1392.

- Harden TK, Sondek J (2006). Regulation of phospholipase C isozymes by ras superfamily GTPases. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol* **46**: 355–379.
- Oude Weernink PA, Han L, Jakobs KH, Schmidt M (2007). Dynamic phospholipid signaling by G protein-coupled receptors. *Biochim Biophys Acta* **1768**: 888–900.
- Suh PG, Park JI, Manzoli L et al. (2008). Multiple roles of phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C isozymes. *BMB Rep* **41**: 415–434.

References

- Bae YS et al. (1998). *J Biol Chem* **273**: 4465–4469.
- Bae YS et al. (2003). *Mol Pharmacol* **63**: 1043.
- Camps M et al. (1992). *Nature* **360**: 684–686.
- Carozzi A et al. (1993). *FEBS Lett* **315**: 340–342.
- Haber MT et al. (1991). *Arch Biochem Biophys* **288**: 243–249.
- Hepler JR et al. (1993). *J Biol Chem* **268**: 14367–14375.
- Homma Y, Emori Y (1995). *EMBO J* **14**: 286–291.
- Hughes SA et al. (2000). Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's. *Arch Pharmacol* **362**: 555–558.
- Illenberger D et al. (2003a). *J Biol Chem* **278**: 3006–3014.
- Illenberger D et al. (2003b). *J Biol Chem* **278**: 8645–8652.
- Jhon D-Y et al. (1993). *J Biol Chem* **268**: 6654–6661.
- Krjukova J et al. (2004). *Br J Pharmacol* **143**: 3–7.
- Lee CH et al. (1992). *J Biol Chem* **267**: 16044–16047.
- Meldrum E et al. (1991). *Eur J Biochem* **196**: 159–165.
- Murthy SNP et al. (1999). *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **96**: 11815–11819.
- Park D et al. (1993). *J Biol Chem* **268**: 4573–4576.
- Pawelczyk T, Lowenstein JM (1992). *Arch Biochem Biophys* **297**: 328–333.
- Piechulek T et al. (2005). *J Biol Chem* **280**: 38923–38931.
- Smith RJ et al. (1990). *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **253**: 688–697.
- Smrcka AV et al. (1991). *Science* **251**: 804–807.
- Song C et al. (2001). *J Biol Chem* **276**: 2752–2757.
- Walliser C et al. (2008). *J Biol Chem* **283**: 30351–30362.
- Wing MR et al. (2003). *Mol Interv* **3**: 273–280.
- Zhou Y et al. (2005). *Biochem J* **391**: 667–676.