

PTEN Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10349**Specification**

PTEN Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	P60484
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	47166

PTEN Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5728

Application & Usage	Western blotting (1-2 µg/ml) and immunoprecipitation (10-20 µg/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually.
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Other Names

PTEN, 137800 , P60484 , BZS , MGC11227 , MHAM , MMAC1 , PTEN1 , TEP1

Target/Specificity

PTEN

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) antigen affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.02% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

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

PTEN Antibody - Protein Information

Name PTEN

Synonyms MMAC1, TEP1

Function

Dual-specificity protein phosphatase, dephosphorylating tyrosine-, serine- and threonine-phosphorylated proteins (PubMed:9187108, PubMed:9256433, PubMed:9616126). Also functions as a lipid phosphatase, removing the phosphate in the D3 position of the inositol ring of PtdIns(3,4,5)P3/phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5- trisphosphate, PtdIns(3,4)P2/phosphatidylinositol 3,4-diphosphate and PtdIns3P/phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate with a preference for PtdIns(3,4,5)P3 (PubMed:9811831, PubMed:16824732, PubMed:26504226, PubMed:9593664). Furthermore, this enzyme can also act as a cytosolic inositol 3-phosphatase acting on Ins(1,3,4,5,6)P5/inositol 1,3,4,5,6 pentakisphosphate and possibly Ins(1,3,4,5)P4/1D-myo-inositol 1,3,4,5- tetrakisphosphate (PubMed:11418101, PubMed:15979280). Antagonizes the PI3K-AKT/PKB signaling pathway by dephosphorylating phosphoinositides and thereby modulating cell cycle progression and cell survival (PubMed:31492966, PubMed:37279284). The unphosphorylated form cooperates with MAGI2 to suppress AKT1 activation (PubMed:11707428). In motile cells, suppresses the formation of lateral pseudopods and thereby promotes cell polarization and directed movement (PubMed:22279049). Dephosphorylates tyrosine-phosphorylated focal adhesion kinase and inhibits cell migration and integrin-mediated cell spreading and focal adhesion formation (PubMed:22279049). Required for growth factor-induced epithelial cell migration; growth factor stimulation induces PTEN phosphorylation which changes its binding preference from the p85 regulatory subunit of the PI3K kinase complex to DLC1 and results in translocation of the PTEN-DLC1 complex to the posterior of migrating cells to promote RHOA activation (PubMed:26166433). Meanwhile, TNS3 switches binding preference from DLC1 to p85 and the TNS3-p85 complex translocates to the leading edge of migrating cells to activate RAC1 activation (PubMed:26166433). Plays a role as a key modulator of the AKT-mTOR signaling pathway controlling the tempo of the process of newborn neurons integration during adult neurogenesis, including correct neuron positioning, dendritic development and synapse formation (By similarity). Involved in the regulation of synaptic function in excitatory hippocampal synapses. Recruited to the postsynaptic membrane upon NMDA receptor activation, is required for the modulation of synaptic activity during plasticity. Enhancement of lipid phosphatase activity is able to drive depression of AMPA receptor-mediated synaptic responses, activity required for NMDA receptor-dependent long-term depression (LTD) (By similarity). May be a negative regulator of insulin signaling and glucose metabolism in adipose tissue. The nuclear monoubiquitinated form possesses greater apoptotic potential, whereas the cytoplasmic nonubiquitinated form induces less tumor suppressive ability (PubMed:10468583, PubMed:18716620).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Cell projection, dendritic spine {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54857}. Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54857}. Note=Monoubiquitinated form is nuclear Nonubiquitinated form is cytoplasmic. Colocalized with PML and USP7 in PML nuclear bodies (PubMed:18716620). XIAP/BIRC4 promotes its nuclear localization (PubMed:19473982). Associates with the postsynaptic density in response to NMDAR activation (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54857, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18716620, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19473982}

Tissue Location

Expressed at a relatively high level in all adult tissues, including heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, muscle, kidney and pancreas.

PTEN 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](#)

PTEN Antibody - Images**PTEN Antibody - Background**

PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homologue deleted on chromosome ten) phosphatase is a tumor suppressor gene implicated in a wide variety of human cancers. PTEN encodes the 403 amino acid polypeptide originally described as a dual-specificity protein phosphatase. The main substrates of PTEN are inositol phospholipids generated by the activation of the phosphoinositide 3 kinase (PI3K). PTEN is a major negative regulator of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway.