

Anti-PTEN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13336**Specification****Anti-PTEN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P60484
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-PTEN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-PTEN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5728

Other Names

Phosphatidylinositol 3, 4, 5-trisphosphate 3-phosphatase and dual-specificity protein phosphatase PTEN, 3.1.3.16, 3.1.3.48, 3.1.3.67, Inositol polyphosphate 3-phosphatase, 3.1.3.-, Mutated in multiple advanced cancers 1, Phosphatase and tensin homolog, PTEN, MMAC1, TEP1

Calculated MW

47166 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Monoubiquitinated form is nuclear. Nonubiquitinated form is cytoplasmic. Colocalized with PML and USP7 in PML nuclear bodies. XIAP/BIRC4 promotes its nuclear localization.

Tissue Specificity

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

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human PTEN

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-PTEN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PTEN

Synonyms MMAC1, TEPI1

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:16824732, PubMed:26504226, PubMed:9593664, PubMed:9811831). 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

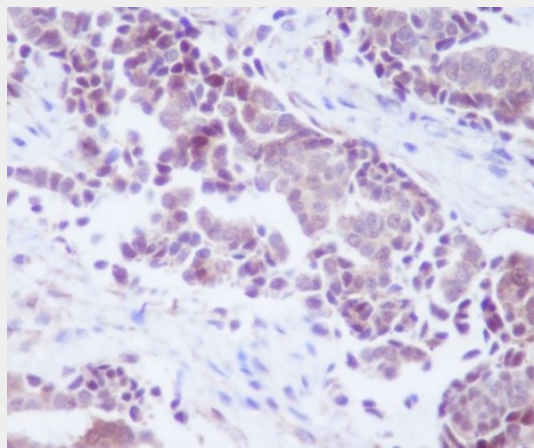
Expressed at a relatively high level in all adult tissues, including heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, muscle, kidney and pancreas.

Anti-PTEN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

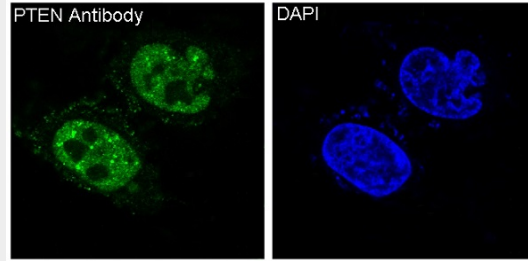
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-PTEN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



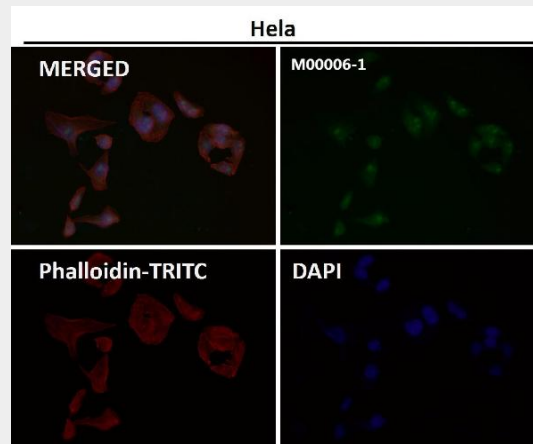
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney, using PTEN Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells, using PTEN Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:150 dilution.