

Product datasheet

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ARG67097 anti-PTEN antibody [SQab30363]

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [SQab30363] recognizes PTEN

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application IHC-P

Host Rabbit

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone SQab30363

IsotypeIgGTarget NamePTENSpeciesHuman

ImmunogenSynthetic peptideConjugationUn-conjugated

Alternate Names TEP1; BZS; Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 3-phosphatase and dual-specificity protein

phosphatase PTEN; Mutated in multiple advanced cancers 1; PTEN1; MHAM; CWS1; EC 3.1.3.16; 10q23del; Phosphatase and tensin homolog; MMAC1; GLM2; EC 3.1.3.48; DEC; EC 3.1.3.67

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:100-1:200
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	54kDa	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Purification with Protein A.

Buffer PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.

Preservative 0.01% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

PTEN

Gene Full Name

phosphatase and tensin homolog

Background

This gene was identified as a tumor suppressor that is mutated in a large number of cancers at high frequency. The protein encoded by this gene is a phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate 3-phosphatase. It contains a tensin like domain as well as a catalytic domain similar to that of the dual specificity protein tyrosine phosphatases. Unlike most of the protein tyrosine phosphatases, this protein preferentially dephosphorylates phosphoinositide substrates. It negatively regulates intracellular levels of phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate in cells and functions as a tumor suppressor by negatively regulating AKT/PKB signaling pathway. The use of a non-canonical (CUG) upstream initiation site produces a longer isoform that initiates translation with a leucine, and is thought to be preferentially associated with the mitochondrial inner membrane. This longer isoform may help regulate energy metabolism in the mitochondria. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 9. Alternative splicing and the use of multiple translation start codons results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2015]

Function

Tumor suppressor. Acts as a dual-specificity protein phosphatase, dephosphorylating tyrosine-, serineand threonine-phosphorylated proteins. Also acts as a lipid phosphatase, removing the phosphate in the D3 position of the inositol ring from phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate, phosphatidylinositol 3,4-diphosphate, phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate and inositol 1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate with order of substrate preference in vitro PtdIns(3,4,5)P3 > PtdIns(3,4)P2 > PtdIns3P > Ins(1,3,4,5)P4. The lipid phosphatase activity is critical for its tumor suppressor function. Antagonizes the PI3K-AKT/PKB signaling pathway by dephosphorylating phosphoinositides and thereby modulating cell cycle progression and cell survival. The unphosphorylated form cooperates with AIP1 to suppress AKT1 activation. Dephosphorylates tyrosine-phosphorylated focal adhesion kinase and inhibits cell migration and integrin-mediated cell spreading and focal adhesion formation. 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. 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. In motile cells, suppresses the formation of lateral pseudopods and thereby promotes cell polarization and directed movement.

Isoform alpha: Functional kinase, like isoform 1 it antagonizes the PI3K-AKT/PKB signaling pathway. Plays a role in mitochondrial energetic metabolism by promoting COX activity and ATP production, via collaboration with isoform 1 in increasing protein levels of PINK1. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

47 kDa

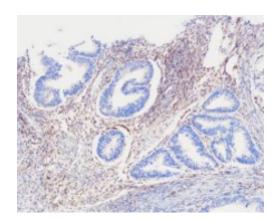
PTM

Constitutively phosphorylated by CK2 under normal conditions. Phosphorylated in vitro by MAST1, MAST2, MAST3 and STK11. Phosphorylation results in an inhibited activity towards PIP3. Phosphorylation can both inhibit or promote PDZ-binding. Phosphorylation at Tyr-336 by FRK/PTK5 protects this protein from ubiquitin-mediated degradation probably by inhibiting its binding to NEDD4. Phosphorylation by ROCK1 is essential for its stability and activity. Phosphorylation by PLK3 promotes its stability and prevents its degradation by the proteasome.

Monoubiquitinated; monoubiquitination is increased in presence of retinoic acid. Deubiquitinated by USP7; leading to its nuclear exclusion. Monoubiquitination of one of either Lys-13 and Lys-289 amino acid is sufficient to modulate PTEN compartmentalization. Ubiquitinated by XIAP/BIRC4. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. 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). Isoform alpha: Secreted. Note=May be secreted via a classical signal peptide and reenter into cells with the help of a poly-Arg motif. [UniProt]



ARG67097 anti-PTEN antibody [SQab30363] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human endometrial stained with ARG67097 anti-PTEN antibody [SQab30363] at 1:100 dilution.