abcam

ab79156

Anti-PTEN antibody [A2b1]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.6 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: 1.45% Sodium chloride, 0.3% Sodium phosphate
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide within Human PTEN aa 350-400. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P60484
Clone number	A2b1
Purity	Tissue culture supernatant
Specificity	ab79156 recognizes PTEN and is specific for the C terminus. Antibody specificity has been confirmed by peptide blocking studies.
Purification notes	Purified from TCS.

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-Fr

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	Acetone fixed, fresh frozen tissue on glass slides.

Target data

See full target information PTEN

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). 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.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 17 May 2019. Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our scientific support team.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The PTEN protein also known as phosphatase and tensin homolog is a phosphatase enzyme with a molecular mass of approximately 47 kDa. It acts mechanically by removing phosphate groups from phosphatidylinositol (345)-trisphosphate (PIP3) converting it to phosphatidylinositol (45)-bisphosphate. PTEN is ubiquitously expressed in various tissues with pronounced presence in the brain

	lung kidney and testis. This enzyme is an important regulator of cellular functions through its impact on signaling pathways.
Biological function summary	PTEN plays important roles in cellular processes like apoptosis cell proliferation and migration. It negatively regulates the PI3K/AKT signaling pathway critical for cell survival and growth. PTEN is not part of a larger protein complex but interacts with various other proteins modulating its activity. It maintains cellular homeostasis by balancing growth-promoting signals with cell cycle arrest and apoptotic pathways.
Pathways	PTEN is an important component in the PI3K/AKT and mTOR signaling pathways. These pathways regulate cell growth metabolism and survival and are interlinked with insulin signaling and cancer progression. PTEN's function directly interacts with proteins such as AKT and mTOR serving as a checkpoint that ensures controlled cellular proliferation. This positions PTEN as a tumor suppressor inhibiting uncontrolled cell growth via modulation of these pathways.
Associated diseases and disorders	PTEN mutations or deletions are strongly associated with various types of cancers including breast and prostate cancer. PTEN interaction with the PI3K/AKT pathway influences cancer development often through loss-of-function mutations leading to unrestrained cellular growth. Beyond cancer PTEN mutations also relate to neurological disorders like Autism Spectrum Disorder where it affects signaling pathways involving proteins like mTOR. Understanding PTEN's role aids in unravelling the mechanistic underpinnings of these diseases paving the way for targeted therapeutic interventions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

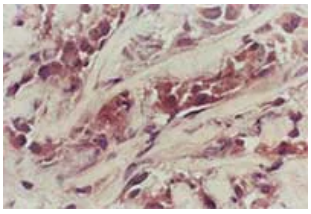
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
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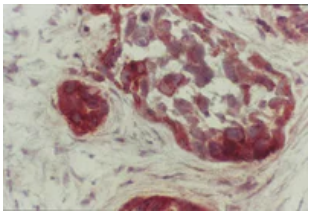
3 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-PTEN antibody [A2b1] (ab79156)

PTEN Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) staining using mouse Anti-PTEN antibody

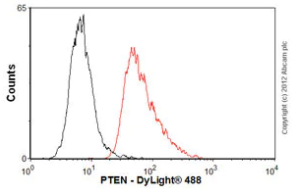
ab79156, at 1/20 dilution, staining PTEN in frozen human breast tumor tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry. The reddish brown staining in the cytoplasm is indicative of the presence of PTEN protein in these cells. The nuclei appear purple and are negative for antibody staining. Interstitial tissue is negative as well.
This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-PTEN antibody [A2b1] (ab79156)

PTEN Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) staining using mouse Anti-PTEN antibody

ab79156, at 1/20 dilution, staining PTEN in frozen human breast tumor tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry. The reddish brown staining in the cytoplasm is indicative of the presence of PTEN protein in these cells. The nuclei appear purple and are negative for antibody staining. Interstitial tissue is negative as well.
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Flow Cytometry - Anti-PTEN antibody [A2b1] (ab79156)

PTEN Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-PTEN antibody

Overlay histogram showing MCF7 cells stained with ab79156 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab79156, 1µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (ab96879) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 2µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed.
This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.

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