



PTEN (Phospho-Ser380) Antibody

#11009

Catalog Number: 11009-1, 11009-2

Amount: 50µg/50µl, 100µg/100µl

Swiss-Prot No. : P60484

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20°C/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized phosphopeptide derived from human PTEN around the phosphorylation site of serine 380 (R-Y-S_P-D-T).

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site.

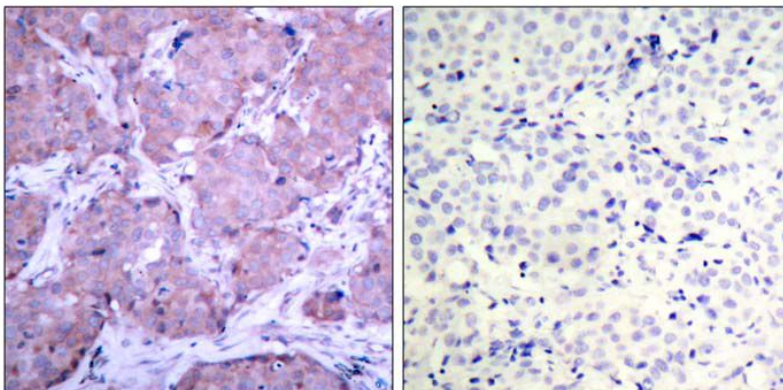
Specificity/Sensitivity: PTEN (phospho-Ser380) antibody detects endogenous levels of PTEN only when phosphorylated at serine 380.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

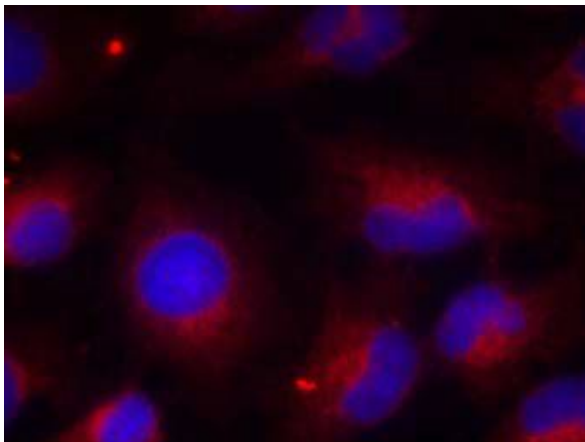
Predicted MW: 54 kd

IHC: 1:50~1:100 IF: 1:100~1:200



P-Peptide - +

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin- embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using PTEN (phospho-Ser380) antibody (#11009).



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using PTEN (phospho-Ser380) antibody (#11009, Red).

Background :

Tumor suppressor. Acts as a dual-specificity protein phosphatase, dephosphorylating tyrosine-, serine- and 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 $\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3 > \text{PtdIns}(3,4)\text{P}_2 > \text{PtdIns}3\text{P} > \text{Ins}(1,3,4,5)\text{P}_4$. 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.

References:

- Al-Khouri AM, et al. (2005). J Biol Chem.280(42):35195-35202.
Torres J, et al. (2001). J Biol Chem.276(2): 993-998.
Vazquez F, et al. (2000). Mol Cell Biol.20(14): 5010-5018.