

**Anti-PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) Antibody**  
**Rabbit polyclonal antibody to PTEN (pS380/T382/T383)**  
**Catalog # AP60695****Specification**

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**Anti-PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IP, IF/IC, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P60484</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O08586</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	47166

**Anti-PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5728**Other Names**

MMAC1; TEP1; Phosphatidylinositol 3, 4, 5-trisphosphate 3-phosphatase and dual-specificity protein phosphatase PTEN; Mutated in multiple advanced cancers 1; Phosphatase and tensin homolog

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) protein.

**Dilution**

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500), IP (1/10 - 1/100)

IP~~N/A

IF/IC~~N/A

IHC~~1:100~500

**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PTEN**Synonyms** MMAC1, TEP1**Function**

Dual-specificity protein phosphatase, dephosphorylating tyrosine-, serine- and threonine-phosphorylated proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9187108"

target="\_blank">9187108</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9256433" target="\_blank">9256433</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9616126" target="\_blank">9616126</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16824732" target="\_blank">16824732</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26504226" target="\_blank">26504226</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9593664" target="\_blank">9593664</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9811831" target="\_blank">9811831</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11418101" target="\_blank">11418101</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15979280" target="\_blank">15979280</a>). Antagonizes the PI3K-AKT/PKB signaling pathway by dephosphorylating phosphoinositides and thereby modulating cell cycle progression and cell survival (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31492966" target="\_blank">31492966</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37279284" target="\_blank">37279284</a>). The unphosphorylated form cooperates with MAGI2 to suppress AKT1 activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11707428" target="\_blank">11707428</a>). In motile cells, suppresses the formation of lateral pseudopods and thereby promotes cell polarization and directed movement (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22279049" target="\_blank">22279049</a>). Dephosphorylates tyrosine-phosphorylated focal adhesion kinase and inhibits cell migration and integrin-mediated cell spreading and focal adhesion formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22279049" target="\_blank">22279049</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26166433" target="\_blank">26166433</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26166433" target="\_blank">26166433</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10468583" target="\_blank">10468583</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18716620" target="\_blank">18716620</a>).

### 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

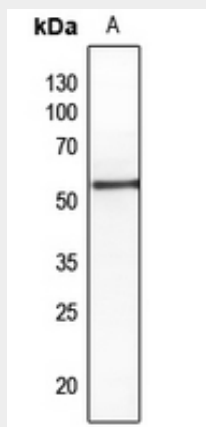
Expressed at a relatively high level in all adult tissues, including heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, muscle, kidney and pancreas.

### **Anti-PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) Antibody - Protocols**

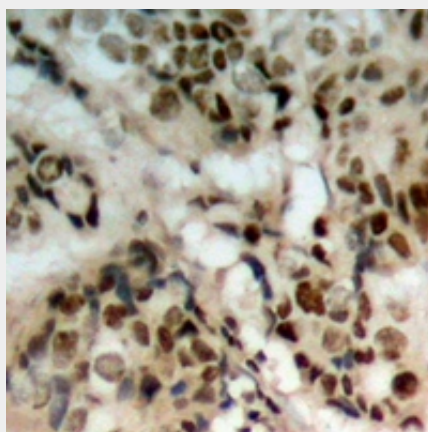
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

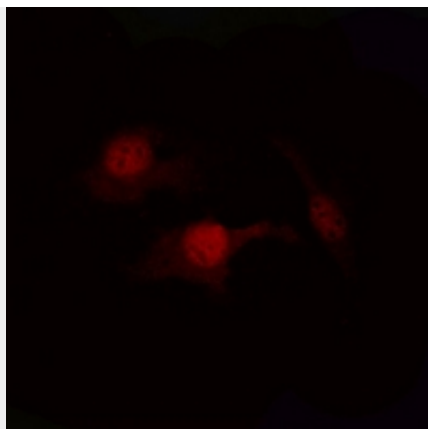
### **Anti-PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) expression in zebrafish (A) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) staining in human prostate cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) staining in Hela cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

#### **Anti-PTEN (pS380/T382/T383) Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human PTEN. The exact sequence is proprietary.