

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PTEN in direct ELISAs.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PTEN Thr2-Val403 Accession # P60484
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

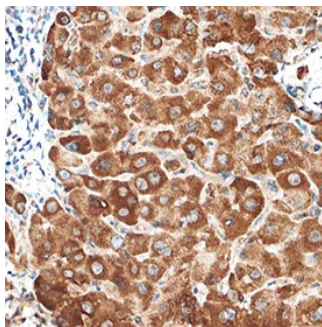
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



PTEN in Human Liver. PTEN was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human liver using Human PTEN Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF6655) at 10 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # CTS013). Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm of hepatocytes. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The tumor suppressor gene PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted on chromosome 10), also known as MMAC1 (mutated in multiple advanced cancers 1), encodes a phosphatase that contains the catalytic signature motif (HCXXGXXRS/T) found in all members of the protein tyrosine phosphatase family. *In vitro*, the recombinant PTEN has both lipid phosphatase and protein phosphatase activities (1, 2). Interestingly, accumulating evidence has shown that the tumor suppressor activity of PTEN relies on its ability to dephosphorylate phosphatidylinositol (3, 4, 5)-triphosphate specifically at position 3 of the inositol ring (3). This activity reduces the levels of phosphatidylinositol (3, 4, 5)-triphosphate which is specifically produced from phosphatidylinositol (4, 5)-diphosphate by PI 3-kinase upon activation by a variety of stimuli. Therefore, PTEN antagonizes PI 3-kinase-induced downstream signaling events and cellular processes including cell growth, apoptosis and cell motility. *In vivo*, the importance of PTEN catalytic activity in its tumor suppressor functions is underscored by the fact that the majority of PTEN missense mutations detected in tumor specimens target the phosphatase domain and cause a loss in PTEN phosphatase activity (4).

References:

1. Maehama, T. and J. Dixon (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**:13375.
2. Das, S. *et al.* (2003) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **100**:7491.
3. Myers, M. *et al.* (1998) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **95**:13513.
4. Waite, K. and C. Eng (2002) *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **70**:829.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is covered by the following U.S. patent: USSN # 10/299,003.