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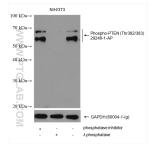
Phospho-PTEN (Thr382/383) Polyclonal proteintech® antibody Antibodies | ELISA kits | Proteins

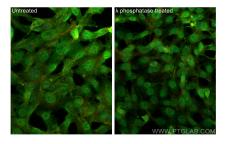
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Catalog Number:29246-1-AP 7 Publications

Basic Information	Catalog Number: 29246-1-AP Size: 100ul , Concentration: 1000 ug/ml by Nanodrop; Source: Rabbit Isotype: IgG	GenBank Accession Number: BC005821 GeneID (NCBI):	Purification Method: Antigen affinity purification Recommended Dilutions:	
		5728	WB 1:2000-1:10000	
		UNIPROT ID: P60484	D: IF/ICC 1:50-1:500	
		ull Name: phosphatase and tensin homolog		
		Calculated MW: 47 kDa		
		Observed MW: 55-70 kDa		
Applications	Tested Applications:	Positive	Positive Controls: WB : NIH/3T3 cells, λ phosphatase treated NIH/3T3 cells	
	WB, IF/ICC, ELISA Cited Applications:			
	WB		IF/ICC : λ phosphatase treated NIH/3T3 cells,	
	Species Specificity: human, mouse	in rice. A phosphatase dealed with 515 cells,		
	Cited Species: human, mouse, pig			
Background Information	PTEN is one of the most critical tumor suppressors, which functions at different subcellular locations, including the plasma membrane and nucleus. The PTEN protein is located at different subcellular regions-PTEN at the plasma membrane suppresses PI3-kinase signaling in cell growth, whereas PTEN in the nucleus maintains genome integrity. At the plasma membrane, PTEN counteracts PI3 kinase signaling by dephosphorylating the potent second messenger PIP3 to PIP2. The loss of PTEN in cancer cells results in over-activation of AKT and mTOR signaling, leading to excessive stimulation of cell growth and inhibition of cell death. In the nucleus, PTEN functions in DNA repair, genome stability, and cell cycle control through associations with Rad51 and p53. PTEN stability is primarily regulated by phosphorylation of C-terminal tail domains (Thr366, Ser370, Ser380, Thr382, Thr383, and Ser385). The phosphorylation leads to a "closed" state of PTEN and maintains PTEN stability. PTEN protein is of the apparent molecular mass expected for PTEN (55 kDa) and PTENa (70 kDa).(PMID: 33083717, PMID: 20622047, PMID: 24768297)			
	messenger PIP3 to PIP2. The loss of P leading to excessive stimulation of corepair, genome stability, and cell cycoregulated by phosphorylation of C-ter phosphorylation leads to a "closed" s terminal tail opens the PTEN phosphar molecular mass expected for PTEN (5	TEN in cancer cells results in ove ell growth and inhibition of cell c le control through associations w rminal tail domains (Thr366, Ser tate of PTEN and maintains PTEN atase domain, thereby increasing	aling by dephosphorylating the potent second r-activation of AKT and mTOR signaling, death. In the nucleus, PTEN functions in DNA rith Rad51 and p53. PTEN stability is primarily 370, Ser380, Thr382, Thr383, and Ser385). The I stability. Dephosphorylation of the C- gPTEN activity. PTEN protein is of the apparen	
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Selected Validation Data





Non-treated NIH/3T3, phosphatase inhibitor treated and λ phosphatase treated NIH/3T3 cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 29246-1-AP (Phospho-PTEN (Thr382/383) antibody) at dilution of 1:5000 incubated at room temperature for 1 hours. The membrane was stripped and re-blotted with GAPDH antibody as loading control. Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed λ phosphatase treated NIH/3T3 cells using Phospho-PTEN (Thr382/383) antibody (29246-1-AP) at dilution of 1:200 and Coralite®488-Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) (SA00013-2), CL594-Phalloidin (red).