

CPTC-PTEN-8 (CAB080158)

Uniprot ID: [P60484](#)

Protein name: PTEN_HUMAN

Full name: Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 3-phosphatase and dual-specificity protein phosphatase PTEN

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

Function: 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 $\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3 > \text{PtdIns}(3,4)\text{P}_2 > \text{PtdIns}3\text{P} > \text{Ins}(1,3,4,5)\text{P}_4$ (PubMed:26504226, PubMed:16824732). 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 MAGI2 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. In motile cells, suppresses the formation of lateral pseudopods and thereby promotes cell polarization and directed movement. [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.

Subcellular location:

Unnamed:

Cytoplasm (*experimental evidence*)

Nucleus (*experimental evidence*)

Nucleus > PML body (*experimental evidence*)

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).

Isoform alpha:

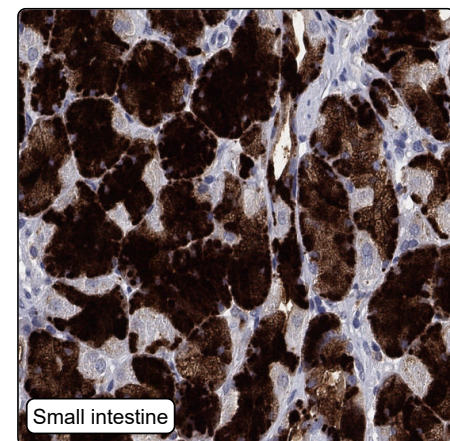
Secreted (*experimental evidence*)

NOTE: May be secreted via a classical signal peptide and reenter into cells with the help of a poly-Arg motif.

Protein existence: Experimental evidence at protein level

Comment:

Immunohistochemistry



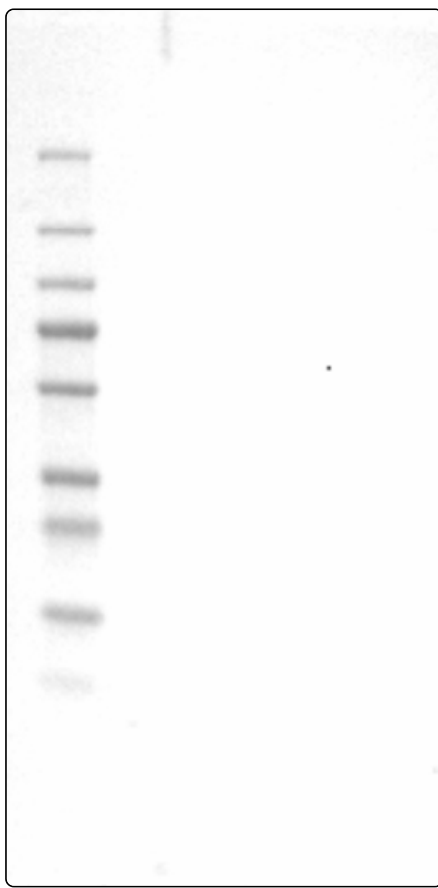
IHC protocol:	HIER pH6, Dilution 1:200
IHC test staining:	Very strong cytoplasmic positivity in small intestine.
Literature conformance:	Not consistent with gene/protein characterization data
Literature significance:	
RNA similarity:	Very low consistency between antibody staining and RNA expression data
RNA tissue specificity:	Low tissue specificity
RNA tissue distribution:	Detected in all
IHC Sibling similarity:	Other antibody shows dissimilar IHC staining pattern

Immunofluorescence



IF Overlay:	antibody (green), anti-tubulin (red) and DAPI (blue)
IF main location:	
IF additional location:	
IF approved for publication on HPA:	No
IF in SiHa:	Negative
IF in SK-MEL-30:	Negative
IF in U-2 OS:	Negative

Western blot



WB Size markers (kDa):	250, 130, 100, 70, 55, 35, 25, 15, 10
WB Lanes:	Marker (1), RT4 (2), U-251 MG (3), Plasma (4), Liver (5), Tonsil (6)
WB Target weight (kDa):	18, 47
WB Validation:	Uncertain (No bands detected.)