abcam

Product datasheet

Human PTEN ELISA Kit ab206979

Recombinant SimpleStep ELISA

★★★★★ <u>1 Abreviews</u> <u>3 References</u> 6 Images

Overview

Product name Human PTEN ELISA Kit

Detection method Colorimetric

Precision Intra-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
Overall	5			3.7%

Inter-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%	
Overall	3			7.7%	

Sample type Cell culture extracts, Tissue Extracts

Assay type Sandwich (quantitative)

Sensitivity 39.9 pg/ml

125 pg/ml - 8000 pg/ml Range

Recovery Sample specific recovery

Sample type	Average %	Range
Cell Lysate	106	104% - 110%

Assay time 1h 30m

Assay duration One step assay

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Product overview Human PTEN ELISA Kit (ab206979) is a single-wash 90 min sandwich ELISA designed for the

> quantitative measurement of PTEN protein in cell culture extracts and tissue extracts. It uses our proprietary SimpleStep ELISA® technology. Quantitate Human PTEN with 39.9 pg/ml sensitivity.

> SimpleStep ELISA® technology employs capture antibodies conjugated to an affinity tag that is recognized by the monoclonal antibody used to coat our SimpleStep ELISA® plates. This

approach to sandwich ELISA allows the formation of the antibody-analyte sandwich complex in a single step, significantly reducing assay time. See the SimpleStep ELISA® protocol summary in the image section for further details. Our SimpleStep ELISA® technology provides several benefits:

- Single-wash protocol reduces assay time to 90 minutes or less
- High sensitivity, specificity and reproducibility from superior antibodies
- Fully validated in biological samples
- 96-wells plate breakable into 12 x 8 wells strips

A 384-well SimpleStep ELISA® microplate (<u>ab203359</u>) is available to use as an alternative to the 96-well microplate provided with SimpleStep ELISA® kits.

Phospatase and tensin homolog (PTEN) is a protein phosphatase involved in cell polarization and directed movement, neurogenesis, glucose and metabolism. Its role as a lipid phosphatase is critical for its role in tumor suppression, and mutations in PTEN are associated with the development of many cancers. PTEN is widely expressed and highly conserved among mammals.

Abcam has not and does not intend to apply for the REACH Authorisation of customers' uses of products that contain European Authorisation list (Annex XIV) substances.

It is the responsibility of our customers to check the necessity of application of REACH

Authorisation, and any other relevant authorisations, for their intended uses.

Microplate (12 x 8 well strips)

Platform

Notes

Properties

Storage instructions

Store at +4°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	1 x 96 tests
10X Human PTEN Capture Antibody	1 x 600µl
10X Human PTEN Detector Antibody	1 x 600µl
10X Wash Buffer PT (ab206977)	1 x 20ml
50X Cell Extraction Enhancer Solution (ab193971)	1 x 1ml
5X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR (ab193970)	1 x 10ml
Antibody Diluent CPR	1 x 6ml
Human PTEN Lyophilized Recombinant Protein	2 vials
Plate Seals	1 unit
Sample Diluent NS (ab193972)	1 x 12ml
SimpleStep Pre-Coated 96-Well Microplate (ab206978)	1 unit
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Components	1 x 96 tests
Stop Solution	1 x 12ml
TMB Development Solution	1 x 12ml

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 1,3,4,5tetrakisphosphate with order of substrate preference in vitro Ptdlns(3,4,5)P3 > Ptdlns(3,4)P2 > Ptdlns3P > lns(1,3,4,5)P4. 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. 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.

Tissue specificity

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

Involvement in disease

Cowden syndrome 1

Lhermitte-Duclos disease

Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome

Squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck

Endometrial cancer

PTEN mutations are found in a subset of patients with Proteus syndrome, a genetically heterogeneous condition. The molecular diagnosis of PTEN mutation positive cases classifies Proteus syndrome patients as part of the PTEN hamartoma syndrome spectrum. As such, patients surviving the early years of Proteus syndrome are likely at a greater risk of developing malignancies.

Glioma 2

VACTERL association with hydrocephalus

Prostate cancer

Macrocephaly/autism syndrome

A microdeletion of chromosome 10q23 involving BMPR1A and PTEN is a cause of chromosome 10q23 deletion syndrome, which shows overlapping features of the following three disorders: Bannayan-Zonana syndrome, Cowden disease and juvenile polyposis syndrome.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 C2 tensin-type domain.

Contains 1 phosphatase tensin-type domain.

Domain

The C2 domain binds phospholipid membranes in vitro in a Ca(2+)-independent manner; this binding is important for its tumor suppressor function.

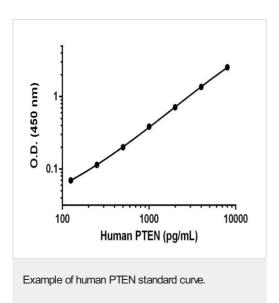
Post-translational modifications

Constitutively phosphorylated by CK2 under normal conditions. Phosphorylated in vitro by MAST1, MAST2, MAST3 and STK11. Phosphorylation results in an inhibited activity towards PIP3. Phosphorylation can both inhibit or promote PDZ-binding. Phosphorylation at Tyr-336 by FRK/PTK5 protects this protein from ubiquitin-mediated degradation probably by inhibiting its binding to NEDD4. Phosphorylation by ROCK1 is essential for its stability and activity. Phosphorylation by PLK3 promotes its stability and prevents its degradation by the proteasome. Monoubiquitinated; monoubiquitination is increased in presence of retinoic acid. Deubiquitinated by USP7; leading to its nuclear exclusion. Monoubiquitination of one of either Lys-13 and Lys-289 amino acid is sufficient to modulate PTEN compartmentalization. Ubiquitinated by XIAP/BIRC4.

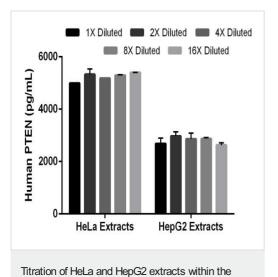
Cellular localization

Secreted. May be secreted via a classical signal peptide and reenter into cells with the help of a poly-Arg motif and Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Monoubiquitinated form is nuclear. Nonubiquitinated form is cytoplasmic. Colocalized with PML and USP7 in PML nuclear bodies. XIAP/BIRC4 promotes its nuclear localization.

Images

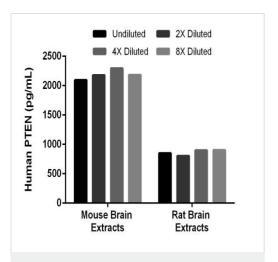


Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.



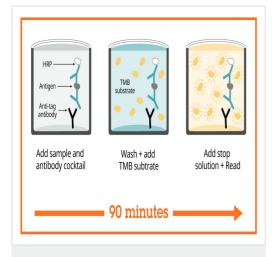
working range of the assay.

Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD, n = 2 are graphed. Undiluted HeLa lysate is at 250 μ g/mL. Undiluted HepG2 lysate is at 500 μ g/mL.



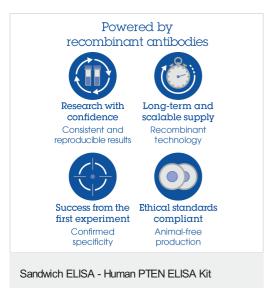
Rat and mouse brain extracts were diluted 2-fold in 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR and assayed for cross reactivity.

Interpolated values from the human PTEN protein standard are graphed. Undiluted mouse brain extract is at 62.5 μ g/mL. Undiluted rat brain extract is at 125 μ g/mL.



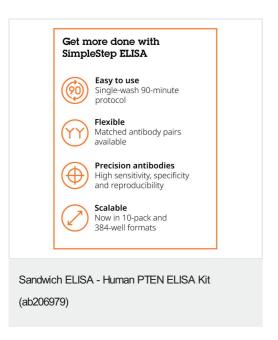
Sandwich ELISA - Human PTEN ELISA Kit (ab206979)

SimpleStep ELISA technology allows the formation of the antibodyantigen complex in one single step, reducing assay time to 90 minutes. Add samples or standards and antibody mix to wells all at once, incubate, wash, and add your final substrate. See protocol for a detailed step-by-step guide.



(ab206979)

To learn more about the advantages of recombinant antibodies see here.



To learn more about the advantages of SimpleStep ELISA® kits see **here**.

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