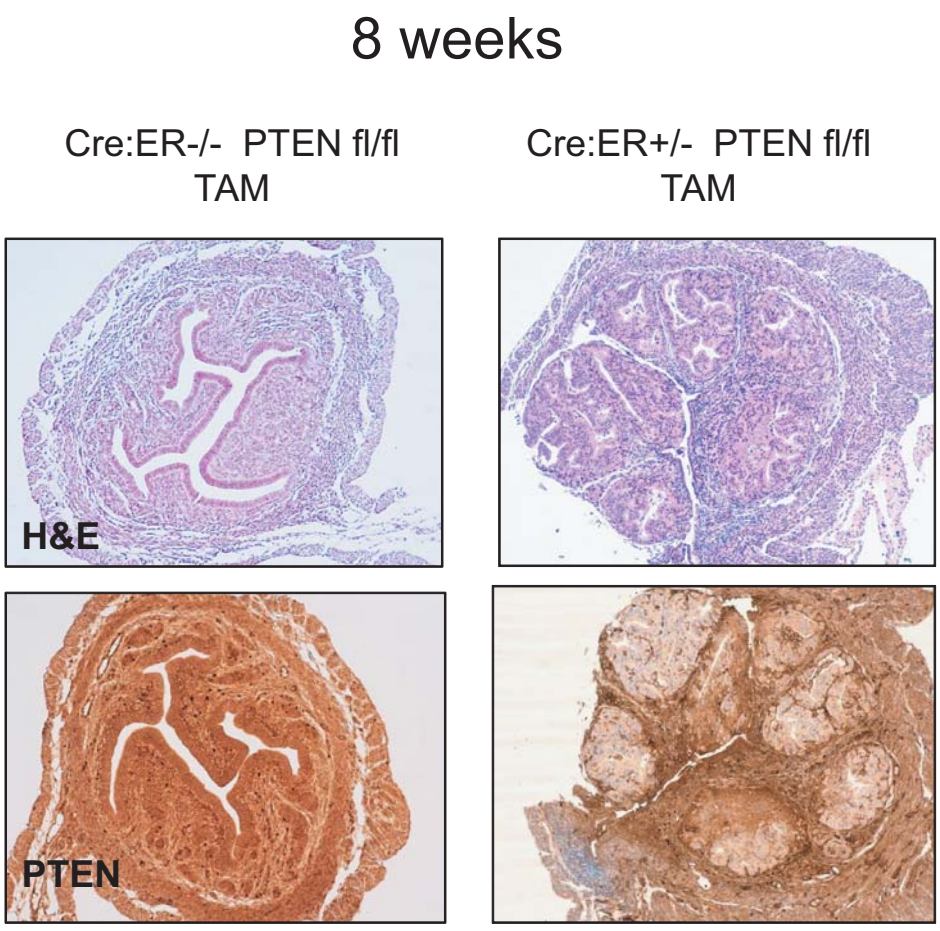
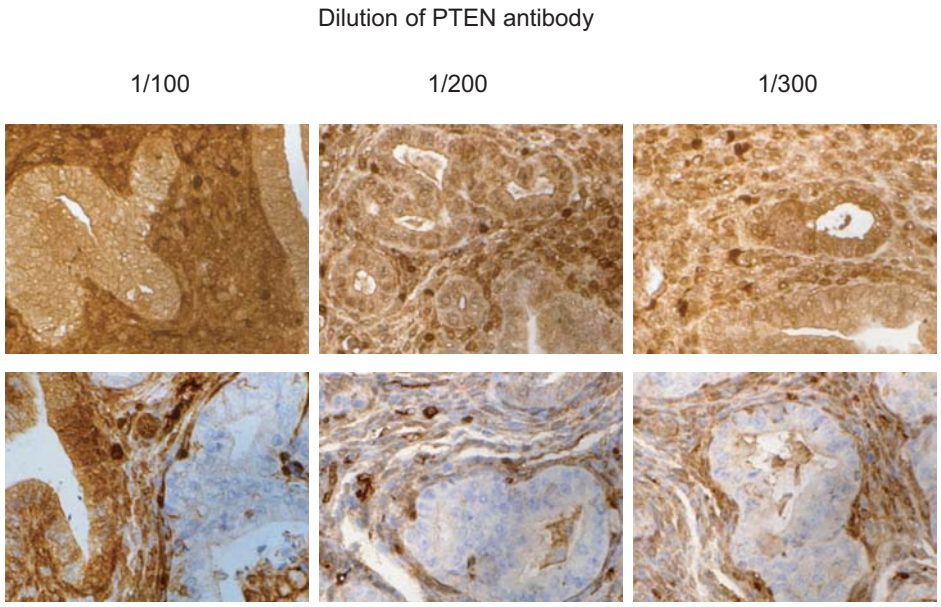
Supplementary Figure 1

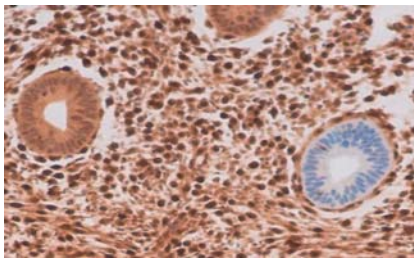


Hematoxilin/Eosin staining and PTEN immunohistochemistry of CRE:ER-/- PTEN fl/fl mice and CRE:ER+/- PTEN fl/fl mice 8 weeks after tamoxifen (TAM) injection. Mice lacking CRE:ER expression did no shown any morphological or neoplasic altaration.

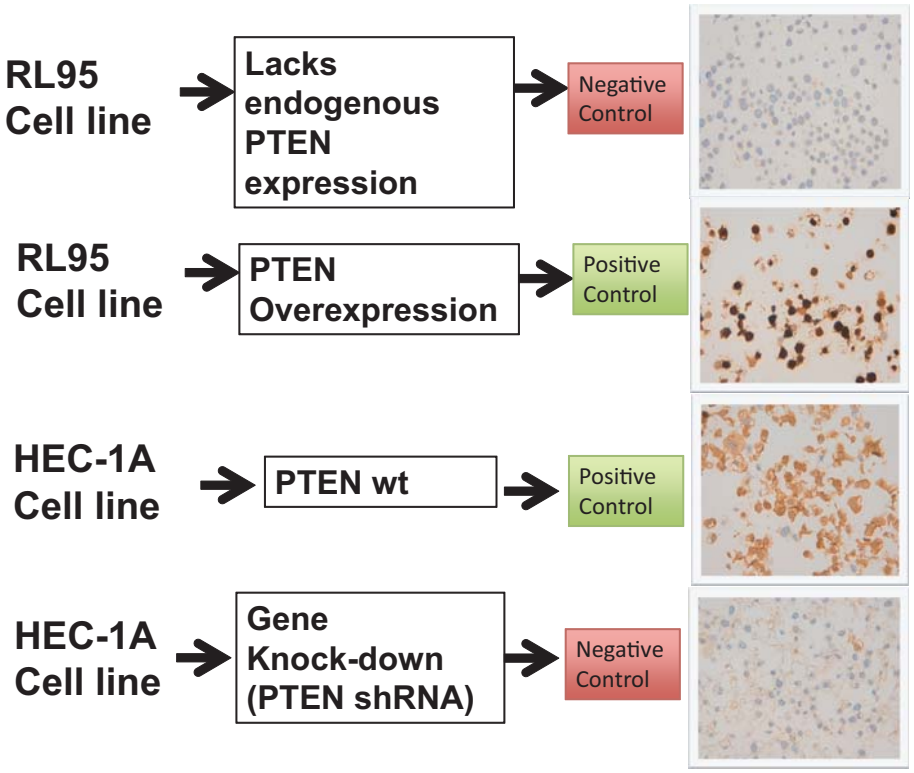
A



B



C



Control of PTEN antibody specificity. A, PTEN immunostaining in PTEN wild type and PTEN-deficient mouse endometrium using PTEN antibody at 1/100, 1/200 and 1/300 dilution. Higher dilutions showed similar, staining pattern, but weaker signal. B, PTEN immunostaining of human normal endometrium. The staining shows PTEN-expressing and PTEN-null glands in a human endometrial sample. It is worth mentioning that PTEN null glands are seen in normal endometrial tissue of normal premenopausal women, in up to 50% of the cases. C, Immumostaining of PTEN proficient and PTEN deficient endometrial carcinoma cell lines with PTEN 6H2.1 antibody. The PTEN deficient RL95 cell line was transfected with a plasmid encoding wild type PTEN. The PTEN proficient cell line HEC-1A was transfected with a plasmid encoding PTEN shRNA to downregulate endogenous levels of PTEN expression. Agar blocks constructed from RL95 and HEC-1-A c cells were included in agarose and processed for PTEN immunostaining as described in material and methods. .