Catalog No. LF-MA0075

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

Anti-gamma Enolase (85F11)
(Neuron Specific Enolase)

Background : Enolase (2-phosphoglycerate hydrolyase or phosphopyruvate hydrates) is a glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the dehydration and conversion of 2-phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate. It comprises three distinct subunits, α, β and γ. The γγ and αγ dimeric forms of enolase, referred to as neuron-specific enolase(NSE), are localized mainly in neurons and neuroectodermal tissue. NSE has a high stability in biological fluids and can easily diffuse to the extracellular medium and cerebrospinal fluid(CSF) when neuronal membranes are injured. NSE is used clinically as a sensitive and useful marker of neuronal damage in several neurological disorders including stroke, hypoxic brain damage, status epilepticus, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and herpetic encephalitis.

Immunogen : His-tagged recombinant human gamma enolase purified from *E.coli*

Host : Mouse

Clone number : 85F11

Isotype : IgG2a, k

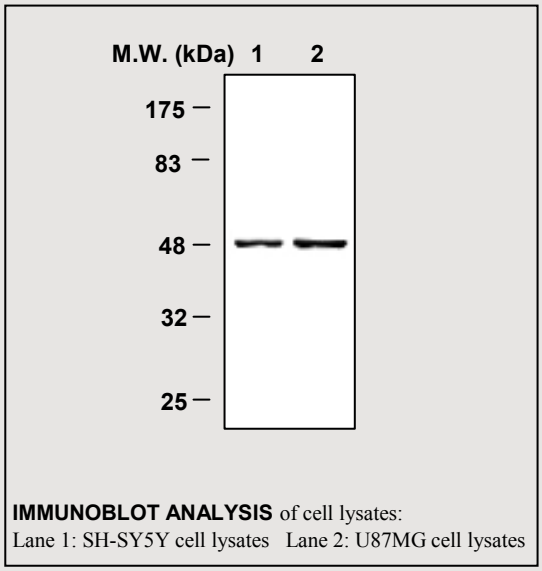
Size : 100ul

Composition : PBS containing 50% glycerol

Positive control : SH-SY5Y cell lysates

Storage : Store for 1 year at -20°C from date of shipment

Species cross reactivity		
Human	**Mouse**	**Rat**
+	+	-



IMMUNOBLOT ANALYSIS of cell lysates:
Lane 1: SH-SY5Y cell lysates Lane 2: U87MG cell lysates

Applications :
Western Blotting (1:2000)

Background Reference :

1) Fletcher, L. et al. (1976) Biochim. Biophys.Acta. 452(1), 245-252
2) Lima, J.E. et al. (2004) J. Neurol. Sci. 217(1), 31-35
3) Suzuki, Y. et al. (1999) Neurology 53(8), 1761-1764

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