

Catalog No. LF-MA0097

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY



## Anti-gamma Enolase (18H2) (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,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . The  $\gamma\gamma$  and  $\alpha\gamma$  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 :** 18H2

**Isotype :** IgG1, k

**Size :** 100ul

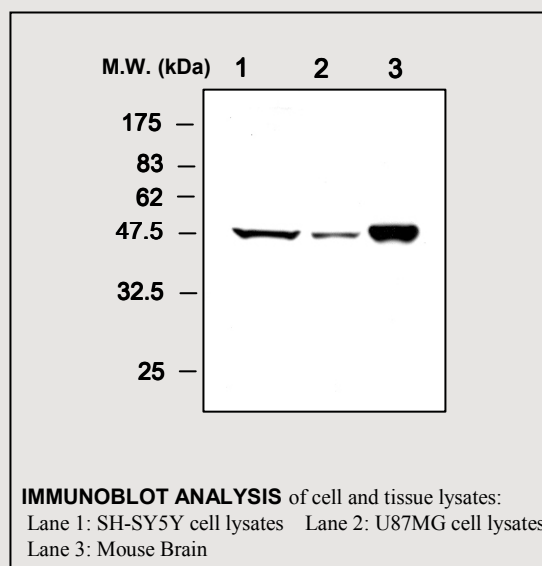
**Composition :** PBS containing 50% glycerol

**Positive control :** SH-SY5Y cell lysates

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

### Species cross reactivity

Human	Mouse	Rat
+	+	-



### Applications :

ELISA

Western Blotting (1:1000)

Immunoprecipitation : 1~2ul/400ul lysates

### 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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