Catalog No. LF-PA0108

POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY

Anti-gamma Enolase
(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 distint 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 : Rabbit

Size : 100 µℓ

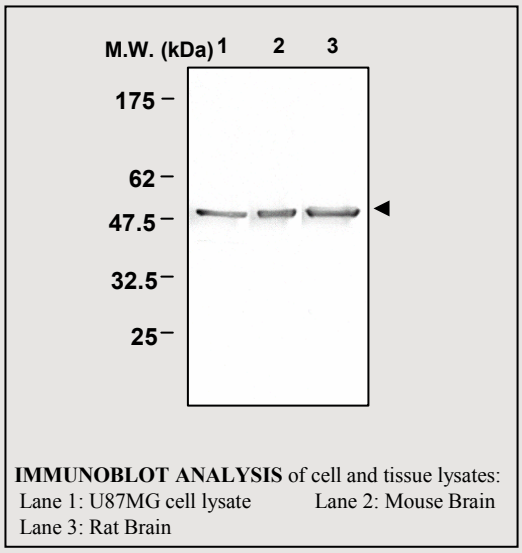
Composition : PBS containing 50% glycerol

Positive control : U87MG cell lysates

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

Species cross reactivity

Human	Mouse	Rat
+	+	+



IMMUNOBLOT ANALYSIS of cell and tissue lysates:
Lane 1: U87MG cell lysate Lane 2: Mouse Brain
Lane 3: Rat Brain

Application :
Western blotting (1:2,000)
Immunoprecipitation was not tested

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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