

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Enolase 2/Neuron-specific Enolase in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 522601.211
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Enolase 2/Neuron-specific Enolase Met1-Leu434 Accession # P09104
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Enolase 2 (2-phospho-D-glycerate hydrolyase; also Neuron-specific Enolase, NSE, neural enolase and γ-enolase) is a 46 kDa member of the Enolase family of enzymes. It is expressed in developing neurons and glia, is known to catalyze the generation of phosphoenolpyruvate, and is suggested to possess neurotrophic activity for neurons, likely through an extracellular mechanism. Human Enolase 2 is 434 amino acids (aa) in length. The enzymatic site spans most of the length of the molecule. Enolase 2 exists as both a noncovalently-linked homodimer, or heterodimer with α-enolase. Full-length human Enolase 2 shares 99% aa identity with both mouse and canine Enolase 2. It shares 83% aa identity with human enolases 1 and 3.

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