

ENOA Antibody (N-term) (33-60aa)

Catalog No: tcca27129

Available Sizes

Size: 100μ l

Specifications

Species Reactivity:

Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted :Bovine, Monkey

Host Species:

Rabbit

Clonality:

Polyclonal

Isotype:

lgG

Target:

This ENOA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 33-60 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ENOA.

Recommended Dilution:

WB 1:1000 Flow Cytometry 1:10~50 IF 1:10~50

Tested Application:

WB, IF, Flow Cytometry

Storage Instruction:

Store at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternative Names:

ENO1; ENO1L1; MBPB1; MPB1; Alpha-enolase; 2-phospho-D-glycerate hydro-lyase; C-myc promoter-binding protein;

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Enolase 1; MBP-1; MPB-1; Non-neural enolase; Phosphopyruvate hydratase; Plasminogen-binding protein

SwissProt:

P06733, Q4R5L2, Q9XSJ4

Gene ID:

2023

Observed Molecular Weight:

Human =47,37;Mouse =47;Rat=47 KD

Purification:

Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Cellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, M line. Note=Can translocate to the plasma membrane in either the homodimeric (alpha/alpha) or heterodimeric (alpha/gamma) form. ENO1 is localized to the M line

Function:

Glycolytic enzyme the catalyzes the conversion of 2- phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate (PubMed:29775581, PubMed:1369209). In addition to glycolysis, involved in various processes such as growth control, hypoxia tolerance and allergic responses (PubMed:2005901, PubMed:10802057, PubMed:12666133, PubMed:29775581). May also function in the intravascular and pericellular fibrinolytic system due to its ability to serve as a receptor and activator of plasminogen on the cell surface of several cell-types such as leukocytes and neurons (PubMed:12666133). Stimulates immunoglobulin production (PubMed:1369209).

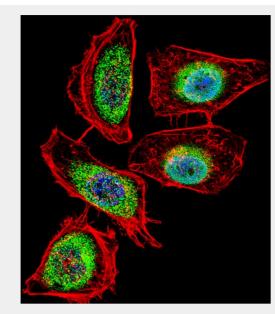
Product Description

ENO1 is one of three enolase isoenzymes found in mammals; the protein alpha-enolase, a homodimeric soluble enzyme, and is also a shorter monomeric structural lens protein, tau-crystallin. The two proteins are made from the same message. The full length protein, the isoenzyme, is found in the cytoplasm. The shorter protein is produced from an alternative translation start, is localized to

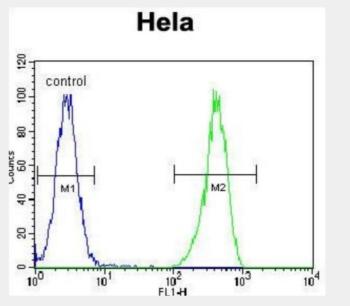
the nucleus, and has been found to bind to an element in the c-myc promoter.

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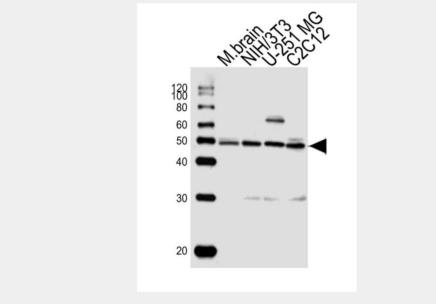




Fluorescent confocal image of Hela cell stained with ENOA Antibody (N-term).Hela cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1%, 10 min), then incubated with ENOA primary antibody (1:25, 1 h at 37°C).



ENOA Antibody (N-term) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain tissue,mouse NIH/3T3,U-251 MG,mouse C2C12 cell line (from left to right), using ENOA Antibody (N-term)diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG

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