

ENO2 Human

Description: ENO2 Human Recombinant expressed in E. coli contains 434 amino acids and its Mw is 47 kDa. The Neuron Specific Enolase-2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-331

For research use only.

Synonyms: Gamma-Neuron Specific Enolase, EC 4.2.1.11, 2-phospho-D-glycerate hydro-lyase, Neural Neuron Specific Enolase, Neuron-specific Neuron Specific Enolase, NSE, Neuron Specific Enolase 2, ENO2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MSIEKIWARE ILDSRGNPTV EVDLYTAKGL FRAAVPSGAS
TGIYEALRLR DGDQKQRYLGK GVLKAVDHIN STIAPALISS GLSVVEQEKL DNLMLELDGT
ENKSKFGANA ILGVSLAVCK AGAAERELPL YRHIAQLAGN SDLILPVPAF NVINGGSHAG
NKLAMQEFMI LPVGAESFRD AMRLGAEVYH TLKGVKDKY GKDATNVGDE GGFAPNILEN
SEALELVKEA ID

Purity: Greater than 98% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Neuron Specific Enolase 2 is supplied in 20mM Tris pH-7.5, 0.1M KCl, 5mM MgSO₄.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 1-2 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Neuron-specific Neuron Specific Enolase also called NSE is a glycolytic isoenzyme which is situated in central and peripheral neurons and neuroendocrine cells. Neuron Specific Enolase-2 is released into the CSF when neural tissue is injured. Neoplasms derived from neural or neuroendocrine tissue release Neuron Specific Enolase-2 into the blood. Neuron Specific Enolase-2 is a useful substance that has been detected in patients with certain tumors, such as neuroblastoma, small cell lung cancer, medullary thyroid cancer, carcinoid tumors, pancreatic endocrine tumors, and melanoma. ENO2 is 1 of the 3 Neuron Specific Enolase isoenzymes found in mammals. ENO2 isoenzyme, is found in mature neurons and cells of neuronal origin. An exchange from alpha Neuron Specific Enolase to gamma Neuron Specific Enolase occurs in neural tissue during development in rats and primates.

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