

Product Name: Recombinant Human ENO1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1893

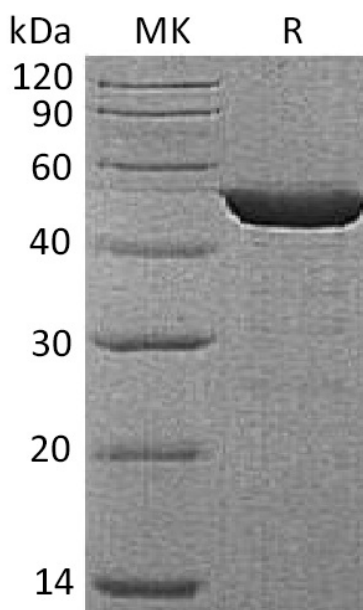


Summary

Name	Enolase 1/ENO1/Alpha-enolase/MPB-1/NNE
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Alpha-enolase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys434 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P06733
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	48 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 250mM NaCl, 1mM MgSO4, 20% Glycerol, 5% Trehalose, 5% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween80, pH 7.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Alpha-enolase;2-phospho-D-glycerate hydro-lyase;C-myc promoter-binding protein;Enolase 1;MBP-1;MPB-1;Non-neural enolase;NNE;Phosphopyruvate hydratase;Plasminogen-binding protein;ENO1

Background

Alpha-enolase, also known as MPB-1, NNE, Enolase 1, belongs to the enolase family. Mammalian enolase is composed of 3 isozyme subunits, alpha, beta and gamma, which can form homodimers or heterodimers which are cell-type and development-specific. ENO1 interacts with PLG in the neuronal plasma membrane and promotes its activation. The C-terminal lysine is required for this binding. Isoform MBP-1 interacts with TRAPPC2B. ENO1 interacts with ENO4 and PGAM2. The alpha/alpha homodimer of ENO1 is expressed in embryo and in most adult tissues. The alpha/beta heterodimer and the beta/beta homodimer are found in striated muscle, and the alpha/gamma heterodimer and the gamma/gamma homodimer in neurons. During ontogenesis, there is a transition from the alpha/alpha homodimer to the alpha/beta heterodimer in striated muscle cells, and to the alpha/gamma heterodimer in nerve cells. Multifunctional enzyme that, as well as its role in glycolysis, plays a part in various processes such as growth control, hypoxia tolerance and allergic responses and 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. ENO1 also stimulates immunoglobulin production.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.