Anti-Human Neuron Specific Enolase
Monoclonal Antibody

CL2721AP

DESCRIPTION:

Enolases have three subunits (α, β, and γ) each one encoded by a separate gene. The subunits can combine to form five different isoenzymes: αα, αβ, αγ, ββ, and γγ. Enolase 1 (αα) is found in liver, kidney, spleen, and adipose tissue. Enolase 3 (ββ) is muscle specific. Neuron specific enolase (NSE), also named Enolase 2 is a dimeric enzyme (γγ) that catalyses the conversion of 2-phospho-D-glycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate in the glycolytic pathway and is found in neurons and in neuroendocrine cells. NSE is thought to serve as a growth factor in neurons and is released into the central nervous system when neural tissue is injured. Measurement of NSE levels in patients with neuroblastoma and small lung cancer can give an indication as to the extent of the disease.

Also available from Cedarlane is another Anti-Human Neuron Specific Enolase, clone NSE-P2 that recognizes a different region of the γ subunit (CL2722AP). CL2721AP and CL2722AP are suitable for use in Western Blot, Elisa and Immunohistochemistry.

PRESENTATION:

200 µg purified IgG buffered in PBS and 0.02% NaN₃. (Purified from ascitic fluid via Protein G Chromatography).

STORAGE/STABILITY:

Store at +4°C. For long term storage, aliquot and freeze unused portion at -20°C in volumes appropriate for single usage. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Clone: NSE-P1

Hybridoma Production:

Immunization: Immunogen: Synthetic peptide (aa 416-433) derived from human γ enolase coupled to ovalbumin.
Donor: Balb/c mouse spleen
Fusion Partner: Ag8.653 myeloma

Specificity: Human, mouse and rat neuron specific enolase

IgG Class: Mouse IgG1κ

Continued Overleaf.....
REFERENCES:


Optimum conditions for use of this antibody in analytical procedures should be established in each laboratory.

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