

Neuron Specific Enolase Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Host

Isotype

RPCA-NSE

Species Cross-Reactivity

Hu, Rt, Ms

Ordering Information Web www.encorbio.com Email admin@encorbio.com Phone 352-372-7022 Fax 352-372-7066

HGNC Name: ENO2 UniProt: P09104 RRID: AB 2277965

Immunogen: Recombinant full length human NSE expressed in and purified from E. coli Format: Antibody is supplied as an aliquot of serum

plus 5mM NaN₃

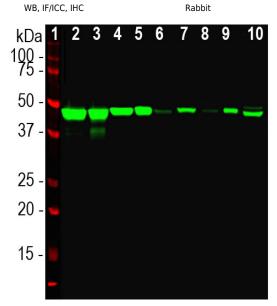
Storage: Store at 4°C. For longer term storage, leave freeze at -20°C. Minimize freeze/thaw cycles.

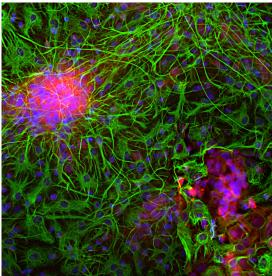
Recommended dilutions: WB: 1:2,000. IF/ICC: 1:500.

References:

1. Begaz T, Kyriacou DN, Segal J, Bazarian JJ. Serum biochemical markers for post-concussion syndrome in patients with mild traumatic brain injury. J. Neurotrauma 23:1201-10 (2006) 2. Isgrò MA, Bottoni P, Scatena R. Neuron-Specific Enolase as a Biomarker: Biochemical and Clinical Aspects. Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 867:125-43 (2015).

3. Shaw G, et al. Preferential transformation of human neuronal cells by human adenoviruses and the origin of HEK 293 cells. FASEB J. 16:869-71 (2002).





Molecular Wt.

47kDa

Western blot analysis of different tissue and cell lysates using rabbit Immunofluorescent analysis of mixed cortical neuron-glial cell pAb to neuron specific enolase (NSE), RPCA-NSE, dilution 1:5,000 in mouse brain, [5] mouse spinal cord, [6] NIH-3T3, [7] HEK293, [8] HeLa, [9] SH-SY5Y, and [10] C6 cells. A single band at about 47kDa corresponds to the NSE protein, seen only in extracts containing neurons ro neuronal lineage cells.

culture from E20 rat stained with rabbit pAb to neuron specific green: [1] protein standard (red), [2] rat brain, [3] rat spinal cord, [4] enolase (NSE), RPCA-NSE, dilution 1:500 in red, and costained with chicken pAb to GFAP, CPCA-GFAP, dilution 1:5,000 in green. The blue is Hoechst staining of nuclear DNA. the NSE antibody labels protein expressed in neuronal cells, while the GFAP antibody stains intermediate filaments in astrocytic and certain other glial cells.

Background:

Applications

Neuron specific enolase (NSE) is an enzyme which catalyzes the conversion of 2phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate in the glycolytic pathway, and also the reverse reaction in gluconeogenesis. It is one of three mammalian enolases, which are also known as ENO1, ENO2, and ENO3 or alternately as α , β and γ enolase. The three enolases are related in protein sequence (see here), and here the enolase of the cell type specific markers. NSE is also known as enolas 2 or γ enolase and is heavily expressed in neuronal cells. Enolase 1 is also known as α enolase and as non-neuronal enolase. The third enolase, enolase 3 or β enolase, is expressed in muscle cells. Perhaps not surprisingly, since neurons require a great deal of energy, they are very rich in glycolytic enzymes such a GAPDH and NSE. Antibodies to this protein are therefore useful to identify neuronal cell bodies, and also developing neuronal lineage and neuroendocrine cells. Release of NSE from damaged neurons into CSF and blood has also been used as a biomarker of neuronal injury, and elevated NSE levels in blood and tissues are seen associated with various kinds of neuroendocrine derived tumors (1,2).

The RPCA-NSE antibody was made against full length recombinant human NSE expressed in and purified from E. coli. It can be used to trace NSE and to identify neuronal cells in cell culture and sectioned material. We also supply an alternate polyclonal antibody to NSE made in chicken, CPCA-NSE.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

Abbreviation Key:

mAb-Monoclonal Antibody pAb-Polyclonal Antibody WB-Western Blot IF-Immunofluorescence ICC-Immunocytochemistry IHC-Immunohistochemistry E-ELISA Hu-Human Mo-Monkey Do-Dog Rt-Rat Ms-Mouse Co-Cow Pi-Pig Ho-Horse Ch-Chicken Dr-D. rerio Dm-D. melanogaster Sm-S. mutans Ce-C. elegans Sc-S. cerevisiae Sa-S. aureus Ec-E. coli.