

# $\alpha$ Enolase (12): sc-101514

## BACKGROUND

Enolases have been characterized as highly conserved cytoplasmic glycolytic enzymes that may be involved in differentiation. Three isoenzymes have been identified:  $\alpha$  Enolase,  $\beta$  Enolase and  $\gamma$  Enolase.  $\alpha$  Enolase expression has been detected on most tissues, whereas  $\beta$  Enolase is expressed predominantly in muscle tissue and  $\gamma$  Enolase is detected only in nervous tissue. These isoforms exist as both homodimers and heterodimers, and they play a role in converting phosphoglyceric acid to phosphoenolpyruvic acid in the glycolytic pathway.

## REFERENCES

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- Verma, M., et al. 1994. DNA sequences encoding Enolase are remarkably conserved from yeast to mammals. *Life Sci.* 55: 893-899.
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- Deloulme, J.C., et al. 1997. A comparative study of the distribution of  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  Enolase subunits in cultured rat neural cells and fibroblasts. *Int. J. Dev. Neurosci.* 15: 183-194.
- Sensenbrenner, M., et al. 1997. Expression of two neuronal markers, growth-associated protein 43 and neuron-specific Enolase, in rat glial cells. *J. Mol. Med.* 75: 653-663.
- Ito, S., et al. 2007. Differential expression of the human  $\alpha$  Enolase gene in oral epithelium and squamous cell carcinoma. *Cancer Sci.* 98: 499-505.
- Perconti, G., et al. 2007. The kelch protein NS1-BP interacts with  $\alpha$  Enolase/MBP-1 and is involved in c-Myc gene transcriptional control. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1773: 1774-1785.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ENO1 (human) mapping to 1p36.23; Eno1 (mouse) mapping to 4 E2.

## SOURCE

$\alpha$  Enolase (12) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant  $\alpha$  Enolase of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

$\alpha$  Enolase (12) is recommended for detection of  $\alpha$  Enolase of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for  $\alpha$  Enolase siRNA (h): sc-35310,  $\alpha$  Enolase siRNA (m): sc-35311,  $\alpha$  Enolase shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35310-SH,  $\alpha$  Enolase shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35311-SH,  $\alpha$  Enolase shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35310-V and  $\alpha$  Enolase shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35311-V.

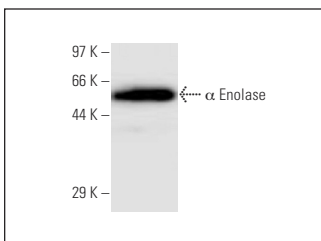
Molecular Weight of  $\alpha$  Enolase: 47 kDa.

Positive Controls: A549 cell lysate: sc-2413 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

## DATA



$\alpha$  Enolase (12): sc-101514. Western blot analysis of human recombinant  $\alpha$  Enolase.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Goichon, A., et al. 2011. Effects of an enteral glucose supply on protein synthesis, proteolytic pathways, and proteome in human duodenal mucosa. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 94: 784-794.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## CONJUGATES

See **Enolase (A-5): sc-271384** for Enolase antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor® 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.