Recombinant Human NSE/ENO2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033672

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*
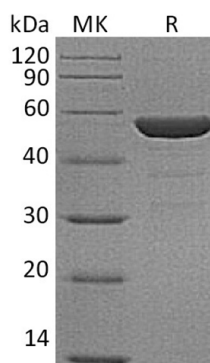
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	49.4 kDa
Accession	P09104
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 8% Sucrose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 7.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Gamma-enolase; also known as Enolase 2; belongs to the enolase family. The alpha/alpha homodimer of ENO2 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. Levels of ENO2 increase dramatically in cardiovascular accidents; cerebral trauma; brain tumors and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. ENO2 has neurotrophic and neuroprotective properties on a broad spectrum of central nervous system (CNS) neurons. It binds to cultured neocortical neurons and promotes cell survival in a calcium-dependent manner.

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