

## ENO3/beta-enolase Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200045P**

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

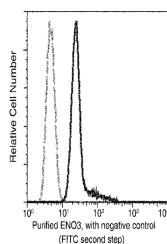
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human ENO3 / beta-enolase Protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a
<b>Clone</b>	6H7
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

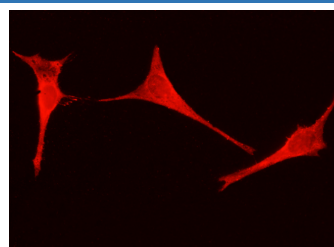
### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>FCM</b>	1:25-1:100
<b>ICC/IF</b>	1:20-1:100

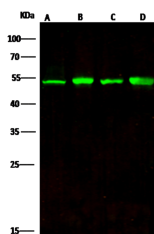
### Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human ENO3 expression on HeLa cells. The cells were stained with purified anti-Human ENO3, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of ENO3 in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human ENO3 Monoclonal Antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®594-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (red). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



### For Research Use Only

Western Blot with ENO3 / beta-enolase Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: Hela Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: MOLT4 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane D: Raji Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

**Observed-MW:50 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:47 kDa**

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

## Background

This gene encodes one of the three enolase isoenzymes found in mammals. This isoenzyme is found in skeletal muscle cells in the adult where it may play a role in muscle development and regeneration. A switch from alpha enolase to beta enolase occurs in muscle tissue during development in rodents. Mutations in this gene have been associated with glycogen storage disease. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.