

### 36-2217: Anti-NSE gamma (Neuron Specific Enolase, gamma) (Neuroendocrine Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: ENO2/1462)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	ENO2/1462
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	ENO2
<b>Gene ID :</b>	2026
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P09104
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	2-phospho-D-glycerate hydrolyase; ENO2; ENOG; Enolase 2 gamma neuronal; Enolase2; Gamma-enolase; Neural enolase; Neuron specific gamma enolase; Neuron-specific enolase; NSE
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	A synthetic peptide of human NSE gamma (around aa416-433) (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

The specificity of this monoclonal antibody to its intended target was validated by HuProt™ Array, containing more than 19,000, full-length human proteins. Recognizes a protein of about 50kDa, which is identified as gamma-enolase. Three isoenzymes of enolases are identified, alpha, beta and gamma. Alpha-isoform is expressed in most tissues, whereas beta-form is expressed predominantly in muscle tissue whereas gamma-enolase is found 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. NSE-gamma is a useful marker to identify peripheral nerves and tumors of neuro-endocrine origins, such as pheochromocytomas. It is usually employed in combination with other markers such as Synaptophysin, Chromogranin A, and Neurofilament.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.1-0.2µg/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

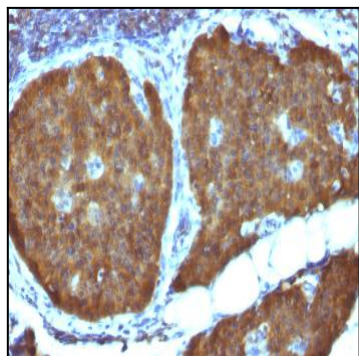


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pheochromocytoma stained with NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462).

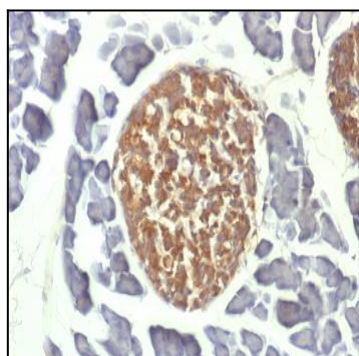


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Mouse Pancreas stained with NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462).

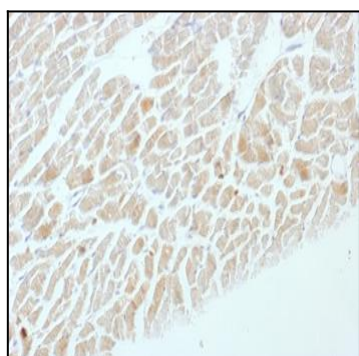


Fig. 3: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Heart stained with NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462).

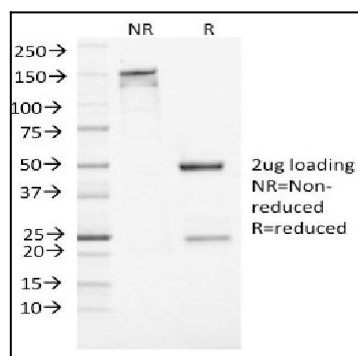


Fig. 4: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

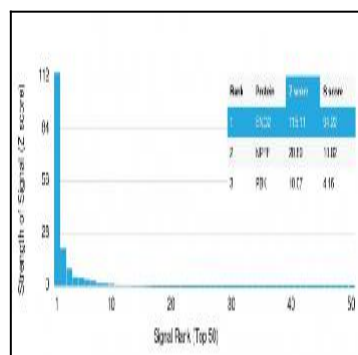


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using NSE gamma (ENO2) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.