

## 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);

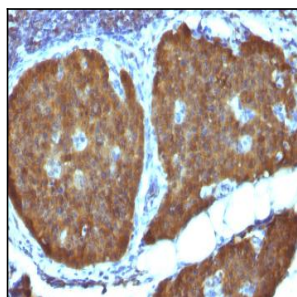


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pheochromocytoma stained with NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462).

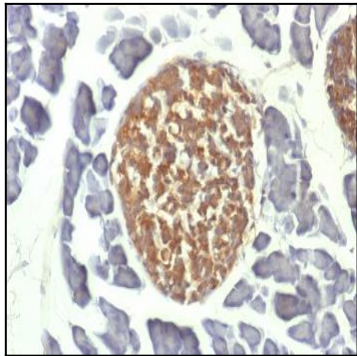


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Mouse Pancreas stained with NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462).

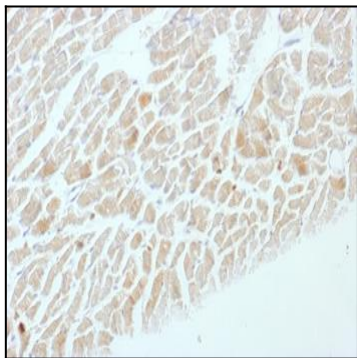


Fig. 3: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Heart stained with NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462).

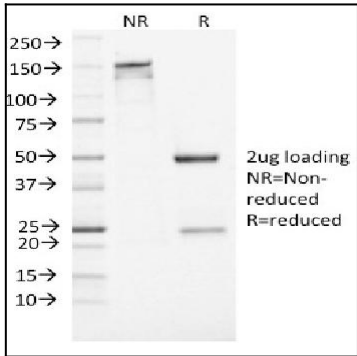


Fig. 4: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified NSE gamma Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

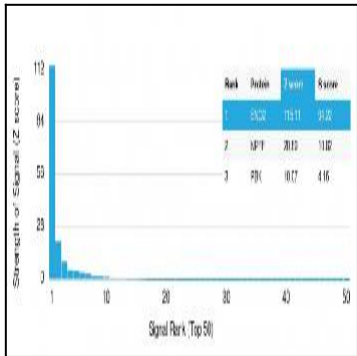


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using NSE gamma (ENO2) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ENO2/1462) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM 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 HuProtTM 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.