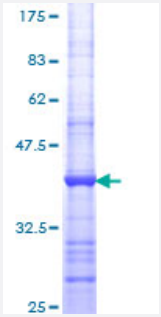
ENO1 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00002023-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ENO1 partial ORF (NP_001419, 325 a.a. - 434 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	PKRIAKAVNEKSCNCLLLKVNQIGSVTESLQACKLAQANGWGVMVSHRSGETEDTFIADLVVGLC TGQIKTGAPCRSERLAKYNQLLRIEEELGSKAKFAGRNFRNPLAK
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	37.84
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ENO1

Entrez GeneID	2023
GeneBank Accession#	NM_001428
Protein Accession#	NP_001419
Gene Name	ENO1
Gene Alias	ENO1L1, MBP-1, MPB1, NNE, PPH
Gene Description	enolase 1, (alpha)
Omim ID	172430
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes one of three enolase isoenzymes found in mammals; it encodes alpha-enolase, a homodimeric soluble enzyme, and also encodes a shorter monomeric structural lens protein, tau-crystallin. The two proteins are made from the same message. The full length protein, the isoenzyme, is found in the cytoplasm. The shorter protein is produced from an alternative translation start, is localized to the nucleus, and has been found to bind to an element in the c-myc promoter. A pseudogene has been identified that is located on the other arm of the same chromosome. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	2-phospho-D-glycerate hydro-lyase|MYC promoter-binding protein 1|OTTHUMP00000001706|alpha enolase like 1|enolase 1|non-neural enolase|phosphopyruvate hydratase|tau-crystallin

Pathway

- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from histidine and purine
- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from ornithine

- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from shikimate pathway
- Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from terpenoid and polyketide
- Biosynthesis of phenylpropanoids
- Biosynthesis of plant hormones
- Biosynthesis of terpenoids and steroids
- Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis
- Metabolic pathways
- RNA degradation

Disease

- Myocardial Infarction