abcam

ab319788

Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-ENO1 + ENO2 + ENO3 antibody [EPR10863(B)]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 594
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 590nm, Em: 617nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR10863(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Target Binding Affinity

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Antibody Labelling

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ENO1

Function	Enolase that catalyzes the conversion of 2-phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate in glycolysis and the reverse reaction in gluconeogenesis (PubMed:1369209, PubMed:29775581). Also involved in various processes such as growth control, hypoxia tolerance and allergic responses (PubMed:10802057, PubMed:12666133, PubMed:2005901, PubMed:29775581). May also function in the intravascular and pericellular fibrinolytic system due to its ability to serve as a receptor and activator of plasminogen on the cell surface of several cell-types such as leukocytes and neurons (PubMed:12666133). Stimulates immunoglobulin

production (PubMed:1369209). Isoform MBP-1. Binds to the myc promoter and acts as a transcriptional repressor. May be a tumor suppressor.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

How are conjugated primary antibodies validated?
This conjugated primary antibody is released using a quantitative quality control method that evaluates binding affinity post-conjugation and efficiency of antibody labeling.
For suitable applications and species reactivity, please refer to the unconjugated version of this clone.

Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for

payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Enolase 1 or alpha-enolase is an important enzyme in the glycolytic pathway. It catalyzes the conversion of 2-phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate. We also refer to it as an enolase reaction. ENO1 protein has a molecular mass of approximately 47 kDa and is expressed in most tissues but found most abundantly in the brain muscle and liver. Additionally ENO1 can exist in both cytosolic and plasma membrane-associated forms playing functional roles in different cellular contexts.
Biological function summary	The ENO1 protein serves multiple functions beyond its glycolytic activity. It also acts as a plasminogen receptor on the cell surface aiding in the modulation of pericellular and extracellular matrix degradation processes. Through this role ENO1 influences cell migration and tissue remodeling. This protein can form part of larger protein complexes contributing to its versatility in various cellular functions.
Pathways	ENO1 plays a critical role in glycolysis a central metabolic pathway that converts glucose into pyruvate generating ATP as a result. In this pathway ENO1 closely interacts with other enzymes like phosphoglycerate kinase and pyruvate kinase. Additionally as a plasminogen receptor ENO1 links to the plasminogen activation pathway affecting fibrinolysis and cellular response to tissue injury.
Associated diseases and disorders	ENO1 is associated with cancer and neurodegenerative diseases. Overexpression or aberrant regulation of ENO1 often correlates with tumor progression and metastasis in cancers such as lung and breast cancer. In neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's disease abnormal functioning of ENO1 can impact brain energy metabolism and neuron degeneration. ENO1's interaction with other proteins such as beta-enolase further connects it to these conditions influencing disease mechanisms and patient outcomes.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.