Recombinant Human Neuron-specific Enolase (rHuNSE)

PrimeGene Technical DataSheet

Catalog Number:	406-03
Source:	*Escherichia coli*
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 47.1 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 433 amino acids.
Size:	5 μg/100 μg/500μg /1 mg
AA Sequence:	SIEKIWAREI LDSRGNPTVE VDLYTAKGLF RAAVPSGAST GIYEALELRD GDKQRYLGKG VLKAVDHINS TIAPALISSG LSVVEQEKLD NLMLELDGTE NKSKFGANAI LGVSLAVCKA GAAERELPLY RHIAQLAGNS DLILPVPAFN VINGGSHAGN KLAMQEFMIL PVGAESFRDA MRLGAEVYHT LKGVIKDKYG KDATNVGDEG GFAPNILENS EALELVKEAI DKAGYTEKIV IGMDVAASEF YRDGKYDLDF KSPTDPSRYI TGDQLGALYQ DFVRDYPVVS IEDPFDQDDW AAWSKFTANV GIQIVGDDLT VTNPKRIERA VEEKACNCLL LKVNQIGSVT EAIQACKLAQ ENGWGVMVSH RSGETEDTFI ADLVVGLCTG QIKTGAPCRS ERLAKYNQLM RIEEELGDEA RFAGHNFRNP SVL
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE analyse.
Biological Activity:	Data Not Available.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4, with 5 % Trehalose.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.1 EU/μg of rHuNSE as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. **NOT FOR HUMAN USE**.

Human Neuron-specific Enolase

Neuron-specific Enolase (Enolase 2) is a 47.1 kDa member of the Enolase family of enzymes. It is expressed in developing neurons and glia, is known to catalyze the generation of phosphoenolpyruvate, and is suggested to possess neurotrophic activity for neurons, likely through an extracellular mechanism. Human Neuron-specific Enolase is 433 amino acids (aa) in length. The enzymatic site spans most of the length of the molecule. Neuron-specific Enolase exists as both a noncovalently-linked homodimer, or heterodimer with alpha-enolase. Full-length human Enolase 2 shares 99% aa identity with both murine and canine Enolase 2. It shares 83 % aa identity with human enolases 1 and 3.