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Product no **AS10 651** **Enolase 2**

Product information

Background	Enolase (2-phospho-D-glycerate hydrolase or phosphopyruvate dehydratase) is an essential glycolytic metalloenzyme. It is catalyzing the interconversion of 2-phosphoglycerate and phosphoenolpyruvate. Alternative name: Bifunctional enolase 2/transcriptional activator
Immunogen	Recombinant <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> enolase UniProt: P25696-1 , TAIR: At2g36530
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Serum
Format	Lyophilized
Quantity	200 µl
Reconstitution	For reconstitution add 200 µl of sterile water.
Storage	Store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please, remember to spin tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from lyophilized material adhering to the cap or sides of the tubes.
Tested applications	Western blot (WB)
Related products	AS15 2894 Anti-GAPC1/2 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, rabbit antibodies Plant protein extraction buffer Secondary antibodies

Application information

Recommended dilution	1 : 2000 (WB)
Expected apparent MW	47.7 kDa (<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>)
Confirmed reactivity	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> , <i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Predicted reactivity	<i>Brassica sp.</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Gossypium mexicanum</i> , <i>Nannochloropsis gaditana</i> , <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> , <i>Physcomitrella patens</i> , <i>Populus balsamifera</i> , <i>Ricinus communis</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> Species of your interest not listed? Contact us
Not reactive in	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known.
Additional information	Antibody is specific for the ENO2 isoform (cytosolic and active isoform), see data below. For high resolution images, please visit the specific product page at www.agrisera.com
Selected references	Zhang et al. (2020). A moonlighting role for enzymes of glycolysis in the co-localization of mitochondria and chloroplasts. Nat Commun. 2020 Sep 9;11(1):4509. doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-18234-w. Zhang et al. (2018). Nitric oxide induces monosaccharide accumulation through enzyme S-nitrosylation. Plant Cell Environ. 2017 Sep;40(9):1834-1848. doi: 10.1111/pce.12989. Chen et al. (2009) System analysis of an Arabidopsis mutant altered in de novo fatty acid synthesis reveals diverse changes in seed composition and metabolic regulation. Plant Physiol.

For high resolution images, please visit the specific product page at www.agrisera.com

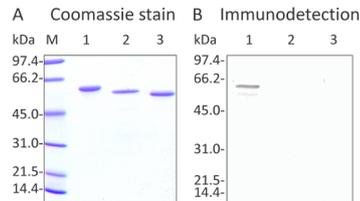
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Application example



Coomassie staining of three recombinant sunflower ENO proteins after purification on IMAC column and SDS PAGE separation (**A**) Immunodetection carried out with the anti-Enolase antibody (**B**) (AS10 651 at 1:2000 dilution). The detection was done with the Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Alkaline phosphatase conjugated (AS09 607 at 1:5000 dilution). In (A) and (B), the lanes were loaded as follows: M indicates the molecular weight markers Lane 1- Recombinant (6xHis)HaENO2 (cytosolic and active isoform) Lane 2- Recombinant (6xHis) Δ HaENO1 (plastidial isoform with the N-terminal transit peptide removed) Lane 3- Recombinant (6xHis)HaENO3 (cytosolic and inactive isoform) In panel (A), 0.7 μ g protein was loaded per lane. In panel (B) 50 ng protein was loaded per lane. The faint band seen below the main band in lane 1 in (B) is likely a degradation product of the recombinant protein. No band was detected in lanes 2 and 3.

Recombinant sunflower enolases are described [Troncoso-Ponce et al. Plant Science \(2018\) 272:117-130](#).

Courtesy of Dr. Jean Rivoal, IRBV, Université de Montréal, Canada