Human ENO1 Protein, His Tag (HPLC verified)

Catalog # EN1-H5143

Synonym

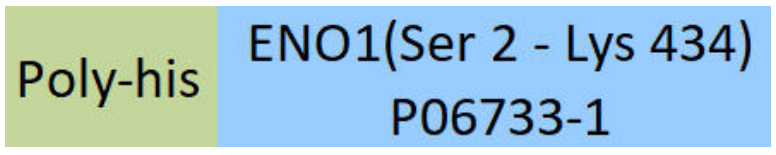
Enolase 1, ENO1, 2-phosphoglycerate dehydratase, ENO1L1

Source

Human ENO1 Protein, His Tag (EN1-H5143) is expressed from *E. coli* cells. It contains AA Ser 2 - Lys 434 (Accession # P06733-1).

Predicted N-terminus: Met

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 49.1 kDa. The protein migrates as 50-55 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE).

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 μm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH8.0 with glycerol as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

Storage

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

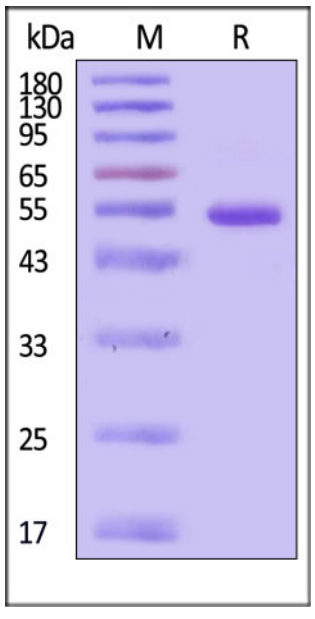
This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

ACRO Quality Management System

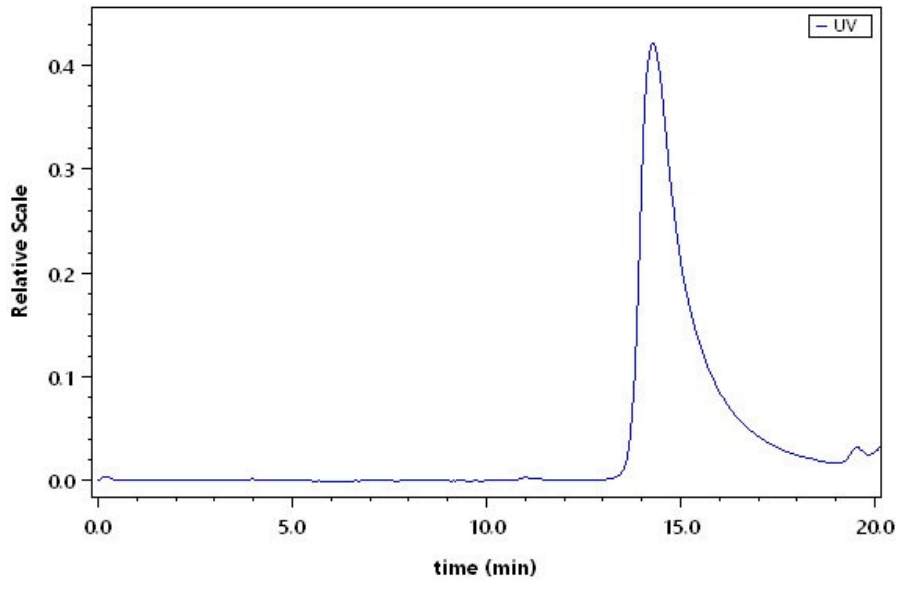
- QMS(ISO, GMP)
- Quality Advantages
- Quality Control Process

SDS-PAGE



Human ENO1 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

SEC-HPLC



The purity of Human ENO1 Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. EN1-H5143) was greater than 90% as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Background

Enolase 1 (ENO1), also known as alpha-enolase, is a glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of 2-phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate. It is ubiquitously expressed and accounts for the majority of cytosolic enolase activity. Beyond its metabolic role, ENO1 is a multifunctional “moonlighting” protein: on the cell surface it acts as a plasminogen receptor promoting extracellular matrix degradation and tumor invasion, while a nuclear isoform (MBP-1) binds the c-MYC promoter and regulates transcription. Overexpression of ENO1 has been linked to cancer progression, autoimmune diseases, and neurodegeneration, making it both a biomarker and a potential therapeutic target.