

**ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6526a****Specification**

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**ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P06733](#)**ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2023**Other Names**

Alpha-enolase, 2-phospho-D-glycerate hydro-lyase, C-myc promoter-binding protein, Enolase 1, MBP-1, MPB-1, Non-neural enolase, NNE, Phosphopyruvate hydratase, Plasminogen-binding protein, ENO1, ENO1L1, MBPB1, MPB1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6526a](/products/AP6526a) was selected from the N-term region of human ENO1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** ENO1 ([HGNC:3350](#))**Synonyms** ENO1L1, MBPB1, MPB1**Function**

Enolase that catalyzes the conversion of 2-phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate in glycolysis and the reverse reaction in gluconeogenesis (PubMed:[1369209](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1369209), PubMed:[29775581](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29775581)). Also involved in various processes such as growth control, hypoxia tolerance and allergic responses (PubMed:[10802057](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10802057), PubMed:[12666133](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12666133), PubMed:[2005901](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2005901), PubMed:[2005901](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2005901)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29775581" target="\_blank">29775581</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12666133" target="\_blank">12666133</a>). Stimulates immunoglobulin production (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1369209" target="\_blank">1369209</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, M line. Note=Can translocate to the plasma membrane in either the homodimeric (alpha/alpha) or heterodimeric (alpha/gamma) form. ENO1 is localized to the M line

**Tissue Location**

The alpha/alpha homodimer is expressed in embryo and in most adult tissues. The alpha/beta heterodimer and the beta/beta homodimer are found in striated muscle, and the alpha/gamma heterodimer and the gamma/gamma homodimer in neurons

**ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ENO1 is one of three enolase isoenzymes found in mammals; it is alpha-enolase, a homodimeric soluble enzyme, and also 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.

**ENO1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Cappello,P., Int. J. Cancer 125 (3), 639-648 (2009)Obermajer,N., Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. 41 (8-9), 1685-1696 (2009)Wygrocka,M., Blood 113 (22), 5588-5598 (2009)