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CBFB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6905c

Specification

CBFB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q13951

CBFB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 865

Other Names
Core-binding factor subunit beta, CBF-beta, Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 beta subunit, PEA2-beta, PEBP2-beta, SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 subunit beta, SL3/AKV core-binding factor beta subunit, CBFB

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6905c was selected from the Center region of human CBFB. 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.

CBFB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

CBFB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

CBFB is the beta subunit of a heterodimeric core-binding transcription factor belonging to the PEBP2/CBF transcription factor family which master-regulates a host of genes specific to hematopoiesis (e.g., RUNX1) and osteogenesis (e.g., RUNX2). The beta subunit is a non-DNA binding regulatory subunit; it allosterically enhances DNA binding by alpha subunit as the complex binds to the core site of various enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers and GM-CSF promoters.

CBFB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Andersen,C.L., et.al., Br. J. Cancer 100 (3), 511-523 (2009)

Name CBFB

Function
Forms the heterodimeric complex core-binding factor (CBF) with RUNX family proteins (RUNX1, RUNX2, and RUNX3). RUNX members modulate the transcription of their target genes through recognizing the core consensus binding sequence 5'-TGTGGT-3', or very rarely, 5'- TGCGGT-3', within their regulatory regions via their runt domain, while CBFB is a non-DNA-binding regulatory subunit that allosterically enhances the sequence-specific DNA-binding capacity of RUNX. The heterodimers bind to the core site of a number of enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T- cell receptor enhancers, LCK, IL3 and GM-CSF promoters. CBF complexes repress ZBTB7B transcription factor during cytotoxic (CD8+) T cell development. They bind to RUNX-binding sequence within the ZBTB7B locus acting as transcriptional silencer and allowing for cytotoxic T cell differentiation.

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

CBFB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides