

Anti-RUNX1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to RUNX1.
Model	STJ95555
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RUNX1 around the non-phosphorylation site of S276.
Immunogen Region	240-320 aa
Gene ID	861
Gene Symbol	RUNX1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	RUNX1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RUNX1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all tissues examined except brain and heart. Highest levels in thymus, bone marrow and peripheral blood.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Runt-related transcription factor 1 Acute myeloid leukemia 1 protein Core-binding factor subunit alpha-2 CBF-alpha-2 Oncogene AML-1 Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 alpha B subunit PEA2-alpha B PEBP2-alpha

Molecular Weight	50 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10471OMIM:151385
Alternative Names	Runt-related transcription factor 1 Acute myeloid leukemia 1 protein Core-binding factor subunit alpha-2 CBF-alpha-2 Oncogene AML-1 Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 alpha B subunit PEA2-alpha B PEBP2-alpha
Function	CBF binds to the core site, 5'-PYGPYGGT-3', of a number of enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers, LCK, IL-3 and GM-CSF promoters. The alpha subunit binds DNA and appears to have a role in the development of normal hematopoiesis. Isoform AML-1L interferes with the transactivation activity of RUNX1. Acts synergistically with ELF4 to transactivate the IL-3 promoter and with ELF2 to transactivate the mouse BLK promoter. Inhibits KAT6B-dependent transcriptional activation. Controls the anergy and suppressive function of regulatory T-cells (Treg) by associating with FOXP3. Activates the expression of IL2 and IFNG and down-regulates the expression of TNFRSF18, IL2RA and CTLA4, in conventional T-cells .
Sequence and Domain Family	A proline/serine/threonine rich region at the C-terminus is necessary for transcriptional activation of target genes.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated in its C-terminus upon IL-6 treatment. Phosphorylation enhances interaction with KAT6A.; Methylated. Phosphorylated in Ser-249 Thr-273 and Ser-276 by HIPK2 when associated with CBFB and DNA. This phosphorylation promotes subsequent EP300 phosphorylation.