Product Datasheet

CBFA1 Antibody

Catalog No: #31165

Package Size: #31165-1 50ul #31165-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	CBFA1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	ELISA WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total CBFA1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region derived from 320-336 amino acids of Human Core-binding factor subunit alpha-1
Target Name	CBFA1
Other Names	Core-binding factor subunit alpha-1 , CCD, AML3, CCD1, OSF2, OSF-2, PEA2aA, PEBP2A1, PEBP2A2, PEBP2aA, PEBP2aA1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q13950Gene ID:860;
Uniprot	Q13950
GeneID	860;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

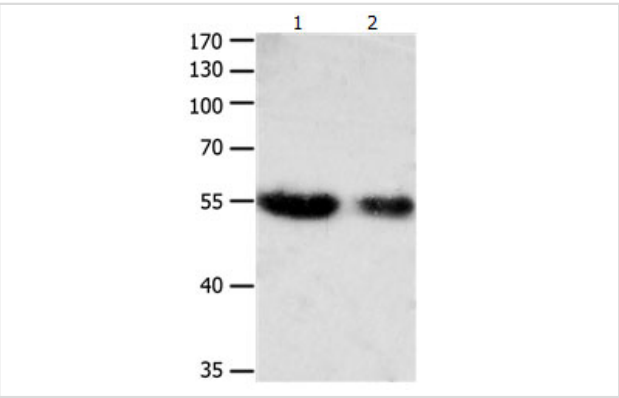
Predicted MW: 54kd

ELISA: 1:500-1:5000

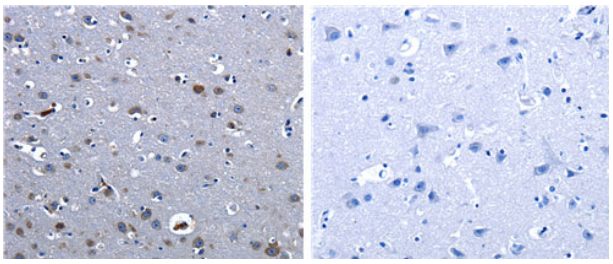
Western blotting: 1:200-1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:10-1:50

Images



Gel: 10%SDS-PAGE
Lane1: Human renal cancer tissue lysate
Lane2: Human leg malignant fibrous histiotoma tissue lysate
Lysates: 10 ug per lane
Primary antibody: 1/400 dilution
Secondary antibody: Donkey anti Rabbit IgG - H&L (HRP) at 1/5000 dilution
Exposure time: 1 minute



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using 31165(CBFA1 Antibody) at dilution 1/10, on the right is treated with the synthetic peptide.

Background

This gene is a member of the RUNX family of transcription factors and encodes a nuclear protein with an Runt DNA-binding domain. This protein is essential for osteoblastic differentiation and skeletal morphogenesis and acts as a scaffold for nucleic acids and regulatory factors involved in skeletal gene expression. The protein can bind DNA both as a monomer or, with more affinity, as a subunit of a heterodimeric complex. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the bone development disorder cleidocranial dysplasia (CCD). Transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms result from the use of alternate promoters as well as alternate splicing.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only