Product Datasheet

RUNX1 Antibody

Catalog No: #32574

Package Size: #32574-1 50ul #32574-2 100ul

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

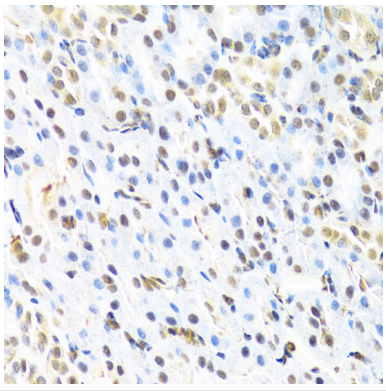
Description

Product Name	RUNX1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total RUNX1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human RUNX1.
Target Name	RUNX1
Other Names	AML1; AML1-EVI-1; AMLCR1; CBFA2; EVI-1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q01196NCBI Gene ID:861
Uniprot	Q01196
GeneID	861;
SDS-PAGE MW	51KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

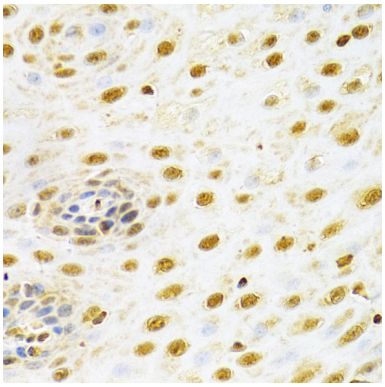
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IHC□1:50 - 1:100IF□1:50 - 1:200

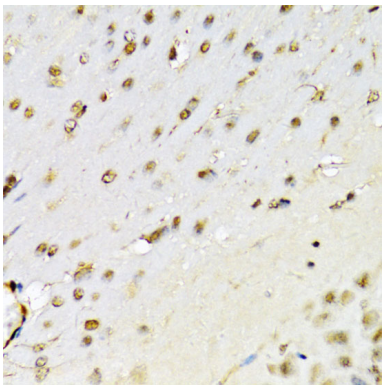
Images



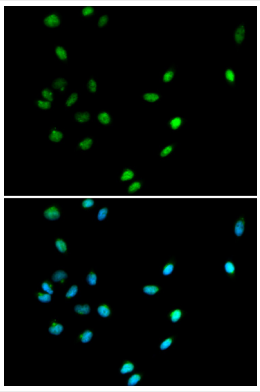
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat kidney using RUNX1 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



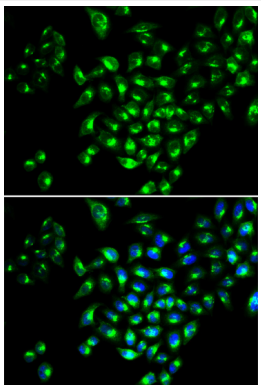
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human esophageal cancer using RUNX1 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse brain using RUNX1 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using RUNX1 . Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using RUNX1 . Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

AML1 (also known as Runx1, CBFA2, and PEBP2αB) is a member of the core binding factor (CBF) family of transcription factors (1,2). It is required for normal development of all hematopoietic lineages (3-5). AML1 forms a heterodimeric DNA binding complex with its partner protein CBFβ and regulates the expression of cellular genes by binding to promoter and enhancer elements. AML1 is commonly translocated in hematopoietic cancers: chromosomal translocations include t(8;21) AML1-ETO, t(12;21) TEL-AML, and t(8;21) AML-M2 (6). Phosphorylation of AML1 on several potential serine and threonine sites, including Ser249, is thought to occur in an Erk-dependent manner (7,8).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only