ELK Biotechnology

RUNX2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES4086

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	RUNX2 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IF;WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Dog
Recommended dilutions	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human RUNX2. AA range:201-250
Specificity	RUNX2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RUNX2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Runt-related transcription factor 2
Gene Name	RUNX2
Cellular localization	Nucleus .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	56kD
Human Gene ID	860
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q13950
Alternative Names	RUNX2; AML3; CBFA1; OSF2; PEBP2A; Runt-related transcription factor 2; Acute myeloid leukemia 3 protein; Core-binding factor subunit alpha-1; CBF-alpha-1; Oncogene AML-3Osteoblast-specific transcription factor 2; OSF-2; Polyomavirus enhancer-binding prote
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. Two regions of potential trinucleotide repeat expansions are present in the N-terminal region of the encoded protein, and these and other 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016],