

Runx2 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11319

Specification

Runx2 Antibody - Product Information

Application Host Clonality Isotype IHC, WB Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG

Runx2 Antibody - Additional Information

Positive Control	Western blot: CEM cell lysate, IHC: human
Application C Hoose	tonsil tissue, FACS: NCI-H460 cells.
Application & Usage	Western blot: ~1:1000, IHC: 1:10 - 1:50, FACS: 1:10 - 1:50.

Other Names

RUNX2; AML3; CBFA1; OSF2; PEBP2A; Runt-related transcription factor 2; Acute myeloid leukemia 3 protein; Core-binding factor subunit alpha-1; Oncogene AML-3; Osteoblast-specific transcription factor 2; Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 alpha A subunit; SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 alpha A subunit; SL3/AKV core-binding factor alpha A subunit

Target/Specificity Runx2

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation In PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions Runx2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Runx2 Antibody - Protein Information

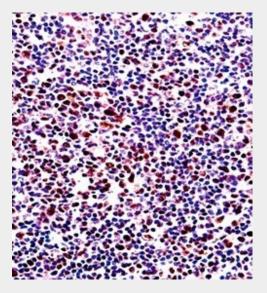


Runx2 Antibody - Protocols

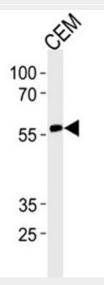
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Runx2 Antibody - Images



RUNX2 Antibody immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human tonsil tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.



RUNX2 Antibody western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35 µg/lane).



Runx2 Antibody - Background

The mammalian Runt-related transcription factor (RUNX) family comprises three members, RUNX1 (also designated AML-1, PEBP2åB, CBFA2), RUNX2 (also designated AML-3, PEBP2åA, CBFA1, Osf2) and RUNX3 (also designated AML-2, PEBPåC, CBFA3). RUNX family members are DNA-binding proteins that regulate the expression of genes involved in cellular differentiation and cell cycle progression. RUNX2 is essential for skeletal mineralization in that it stimulates osteoblast differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells, promotes chondrocyte hypertrophy and contributes to endothelial cell migration and vascular invasion of developing bones. Regulating RUNX2 expression may be a useful therapeutic tool for promoting bone formation. Mutations in the C-terminus of RUNX2 are associated with cleidocranial dysplasia syndrome, an autosomal-dominant skeletal dysplasia syndrome that is characterized by widely patent calvarial sutures, clavicular hypoplasia, supernumerary teeth, and short stature.