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RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2805a

Specification

RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q01196

RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 861

Other 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 B, SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 alpha B subunit, SL3/AKV core-binding factor alpha B subunit, RUNX1, AML1, CBFA2

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2805a was selected from the S276 region of human RUNX1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name RUNX1

Synonyms AML1, CBFA2

Function
Forms the heterodimeric complex core-binding factor (CBF) with CBFB. RUNX members modulate the transcription of their target genes through recognizing the core consensus binding sequence 5'- TGTGGT-3', or very rarely, 5'-TGCGGT-3', within their regulatory regions via their runt domain, while CBFB is a non-DNA-binding regulatory subunit that allosterically enhances the sequence-specific DNA-binding capacity of RUNX. The heterodimers bind to the core site of a number of enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers, LCK, IL3 and GM-CSF promoters (Probable). Essential for the

development of normal hematopoiesis (PubMed:17431401). Acts synergistically with ELF4 to transactivate the IL-3 promoter and with ELF2 to transactivate the BLK promoter (PubMed:10207087, PubMed:14970218). Inhibits KAT6B-dependent transcriptional activation (By similarity). Involved in lineage commitment of immature T cell precursors. CBF complexes repress ZBTB7B transcription factor during cytotoxic (CD8+) T cell development. They bind to RUNX-binding sequence within the ZBTB7B locus acting as transcriptional silencer and allowing for cytotoxic T cell differentiation. CBF complexes binding to the transcriptional silencer is essential for recruitment of nuclear protein complexes that catalyze epigenetic modifications to establish epigenetic ZBTB7B silencing (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:17377532). Positively regulates the expression of RORC in T-helper 17 cells (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

Tissue Location
Expressed in all tissues examined except brain and heart. Highest levels in thymus, bone marrow and peripheral blood

RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide - Images

RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide - Background

Core binding factor (CBF) is a heterodimeric transcription factor that binds to the core element of many enhancers and promoters. The RUNX1 protein represents the alpha subunit of CBF and is thought to be involved in the development of normal hematopoiesis.

RUNX1 Antibody (S276) Blocking Peptide - References

Moosavi,S.A., Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 189 (1), 24-28 (2009)Zen,P.R., Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 188 (2), 112-117 (2009)