

Runx2 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11319**Specification**

Runx2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

Runx2 Antibody - Additional Information

Positive Control	Western blot: CEM cell lysate, IHC: human 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.

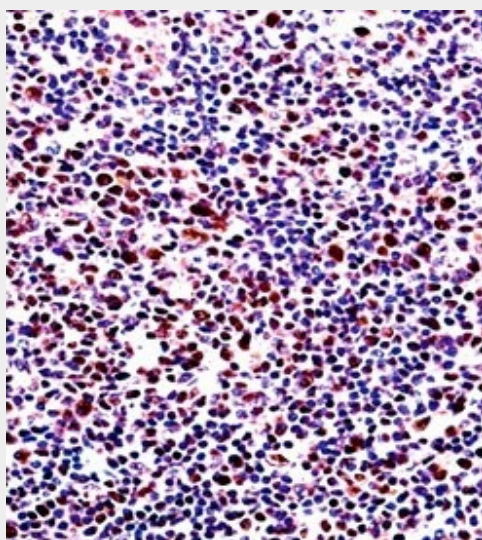
Runx2 Antibody - Protein Information

Runx2 Antibody - Protocols

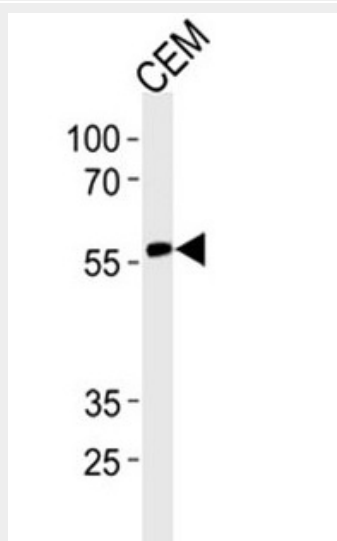
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

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, PEBP2 α B, CBFA2), RUNX2 (also designated AML-3, PEBP2 α A, CBFA1, Osf2) and RUNX3 (also designated AML-2, PEBP2 α C, 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.