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Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18070

Specification

Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, E**
Primary Accession	Q01196
Predicted	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**48737**

Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291) - Additional Information

Gene ID 861

Alias Symbol	**RUNX1**

Other Names
RUNX1, AMLCR1, Aml1 oncogene, AML1, AML1-EVI-1, CBF-alpha-2, CBFA2, Acute myeloid leukemia 1, EVI-1, PEBP2A2, PEA2-alpha B, AML1-EVI-1 fusion protein, Oncogene AML-1, PEBP2-alpha B, PEBP2aB

Target/Specificity
AML1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total AML1 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage
Immunoaffinity purified

Precautions
Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291) - 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

Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291) - Images