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CBFB Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5475

Specification

CBFB Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, FC, IF,E**
Primary Accession	Q13951
Other Accession	Q08024
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**H=22,22 M=22,22,18,1 KDa**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Source	**HUMAN**

CBFB Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 865

Antigen Region
61-90

Other Names
Core-binding factor subunit beta, CBF-beta, Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 beta subunit, PEA2-beta, PEBP2-beta, SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 subunit beta, SL3/AKV core-binding factor beta subunit, CBFB

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50
IF~~1:10~50

Target/Specificity
This CBFB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 61-90 amino acids from the Central region of human CBFB.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
CBFB Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CBFB Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name CBFB

Function
Forms the heterodimeric complex core-binding factor (CBF) with RUNX family proteins (RUNX1, RUNX2, and RUNX3). 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. 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.

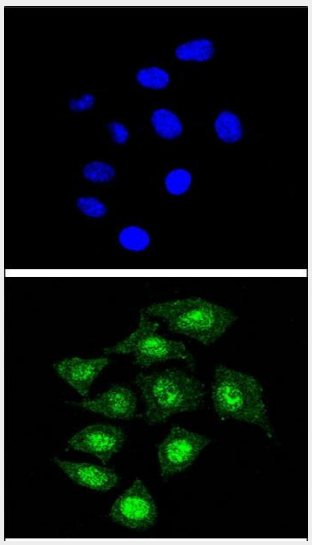
Cellular Location
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q08024}.

CBFB Antibody (Center) - 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

CBFB Antibody (Center) - Images



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of CBFB Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AW5475) with 293 cell

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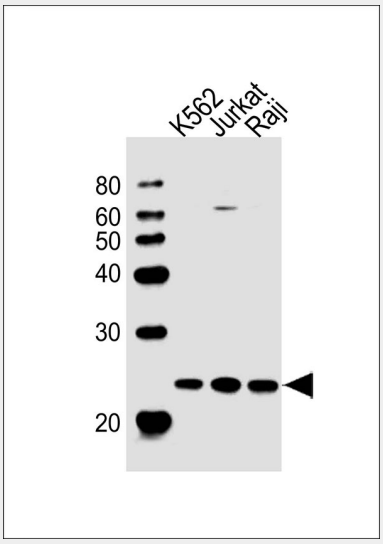
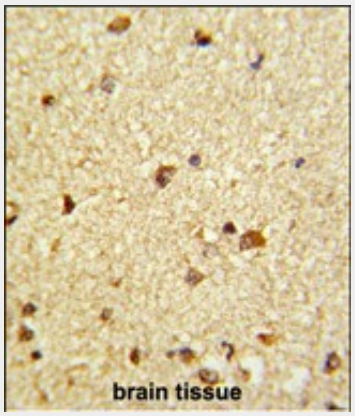
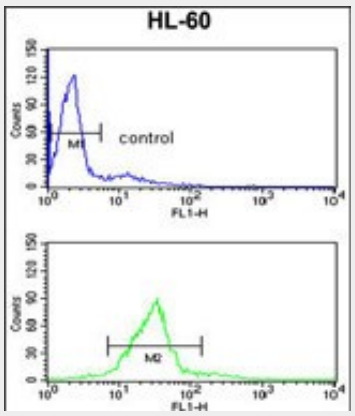
followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



All lanes : Anti-CBFB Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: K562 whole cell lysates Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 3: Raji whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L),Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 22 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with CBFB Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



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CBFB Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AW5475) flow cytometry analysis of HL-60 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

CBFB Antibody (Center) - Background

CBFB is the beta subunit of a heterodimeric core-binding transcription factor belonging to the PEBP2/CBF transcription factor family which master-regulates a host of genes specific to hematopoiesis (e.g., RUNX1) and osteogenesis (e.g., RUNX2). The beta subunit is a non-DNA binding regulatory subunit; it allosterically enhances DNA binding by alpha subunit as the complex binds to the core site of various enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers and GM-CSF promoters.

CBFB Antibody (Center) - References

Andersen,C.L., et.al., Br. J. Cancer 100 (3), 511-523 (2009)