Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03664)

Anti-RUNX2 Antibody (4W937)

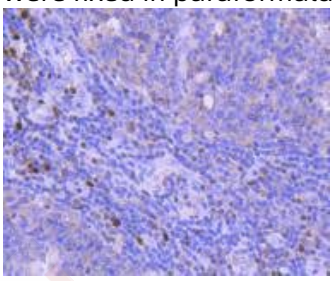
Product Details

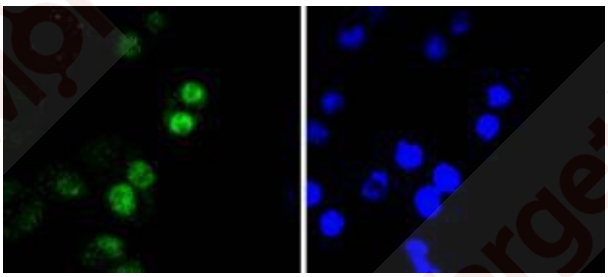
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4W937
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-RUNX2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
2. ICC staining RUNX2 in SW480 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application:	ICC/IF,IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID:	Q13950
Synonyms:	PEA2aA;Polyomavirus enhancer binding protein 2 alpha A subunit;CCD;CBF alpha 1;CLCD; Runt-related Transcription Factor 2;Runt domain;OSF2;PEBP2aA1;SL3 3 enhancer factor 1 alpha A subunit;OTTHUMP00000016533;PEBP2-alpha A;MGC120023;CBFA1;CCD1;SL3/AKV core binding factor alpha A subunit;Cleidocranial dysplasia 1;PEBP2 alpha A;Osteoblast specific transcription factor 2;PEBP2A2;OSF 2;Core binding factor subunit alpha 1;AML3;Core binding factor;PEA2 alpha A;Oncogene AML 3;PEBP2A1;RUNX 2;Runt related transcription factor 2;Core binding factor runt domain alpha subunit 1

Research Background

The mammalian Runt-related transcription factor (RUNX) family comprises three members, RUNX1 (also designated AML-1, PEBP2αB, CBFA2), RUNX2 (also designated AML-3, PEBP2αA, CBFA1, Osf2) and RUNX3 (also designated AML-2, PEBPαC, 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.

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