Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-12429)

TargetMol

Anti-RUNX2 Antibody (6S101)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 57 kDa. Actual: 60 kDa.
Clone:	6S101
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. 25 μg total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with RUNX2 monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (TMAB-12429) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r. T. for 60 min. 2. The PC-3 (H) cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at r. T.) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C, the cells then were incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions (30 min at r. T.). Primary Antibody (green): Rabbit Anti-RUNX2 antibody (TMAB-12429, 1:100); Secondary Antibody (white blue): Goat anti-Rabbit IgG-BF488: 1 μg/test.Blank control (black): PBS. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed. 3. 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed PC-3 (H) cell; Triton X-100 at r. T. for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (RUNX2) monoclonal Antibody, unconjugated (TMAB-12429) 1:100, 90 min at 37°C; followed by conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (green) at 37°C for 90 min, DAPI (blue) was used to stain the cell nuclei. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the blank control.
Application:	WB,FCM,ICC/IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; FCM: 1:50-100; ICC/IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide: human RUNX2
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	860
Uniprot ID:	Q13950

Research Background

This gene is a member of the RUNX family of transcription factors and encodes a nuclear protein with an Runt DNA-binding domain. This protein is essential for osteoblastic differentiation and skeletal morphogenesis and acts as a scaffold for nucleic acids and regulatory factors involved in skeletal gene expression. The protein can bind DNA both as a monomer or, with more affinity, as a subunit of a heterodimeric complex. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the bone development disorder cleidocranial dysplasia (CCD). Transcript variants that encode

different protein isoforms result from the use of alternate promoters as well as alternate splicing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

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