



Rabbit Anti-RUNX1 antibody

SL2744R

Product Name:	RUNX1
Chinese Name:	急性髓细胞白血病1蛋白抗体
Alias:	Acute myeloid leukemia 1; Acute myeloid leukemia 1 protein; alpha subunit core binding factor; AML 1; AML1 EVI 1; Aml1 oncogene; AMLCR 1; AMLCR1; CBFA 2; CBFA2; Core binding factor alpha 2 subunit; Core binding factor runt domain alpha subunit 2; EVI 1; EVI1; HGNC; Oncogene AML 1; PEA2 alpha; PEBP2 alpha B; PEBP2A2; PEBP2aB; Polyomavirus enhancer binding protein 2 alpha B subunit; Run1; Runt related transcription factor 1; RUNX 1; SL3 3 enhancer factor 1 alpha B subunit; SL3/AKV core binding factor alpha B subunit; RUNX1 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	50kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RUNX1:101-200/453
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	AML1/Runx1 binds DNA as a monomer and through the Runt domain. DNA binding is increased by heterodimerization with CBFβ. Isoform AML1L can neither bind DNA nor

heterodimerize and interferes with the transactivation activity of AML1/Runx1. CBF binds to the core site, 5'-PYGPYGGT-3', of a number of enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T cell receptor enhancers, LCK, IL3 and GMCSF promoters. The alpha subunit binds DNA and appears to have a role in the development of normal hematopoiesis. AML1/Runx1 is expressed in a wide variety of tissues and is expressed at the highest levels in thymus, bone marrow and peripheral blood. Defects in AML1/Runx1 are the cause of familial platelet disorder with associated myeloid malignancy, an autosomal dominant disease characterized by qualitative and quantitative platelet defects, and propensity to develop acute myelogenous leukemia.

Function:

CBF binds to the core site, 5'-PYGPYGGT-3', of a number of enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers, LCK, IL-3 and GM-CSF promoters. The alpha subunit binds DNA and appears to have a role in the development of normal hematopoiesis. Isoform AML-1L interferes with the transactivation activity of RUNX1. Acts synergistically with ELF4 to transactivate the IL-3 promoter and with ELF2 to transactivate the mouse BLK promoter. Inhibits KAT6B-dependent transcriptional activation.

Subunit:

Heterodimer with CBFβ. RUNX1 binds DNA as a monomer and through the Runt domain. DNA-binding is increased by heterodimerization. Isoform AML-1L can neither bind DNA nor heterodimerize. Interacts with TLE1 and ALYREF/THOC4. Interacts with ELF1, ELF2 and SPI1. Interacts via its Runt domain with the ELF4 N-terminal region. Interaction with ELF2 isoform 2 (NERF-1a) may act to repress RUNX1-mediated transactivation. Interacts with KAT6A and KAT6B. Interacts with SUV39H1, leading to abrogation of transactivating and DNA-binding properties of RUNX1. Interacts with YAP1. Interacts with HIPK2 (By similarity). Interaction with CDK6 prevents myeloid differentiation, reducing its transcription transactivation activity.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all tissues examined except brain and heart. Highest levels in thymus, bone marrow and peripheral blood.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated in its C-terminus upon IL-6 treatment. Phosphorylation enhances interaction with KAT6A.

Methylated.

Phosphorylated in Ser-249 Thr-273 and Ser-276 by HIPK2 when associated with CBFβ and DNA. This phosphorylation promotes subsequent EP300 phosphorylation.

DISEASE:

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving RUNX1/AML1 is a cause of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). Translocation t(3;21)(q26;q22) with EAP or MECOM.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving RUNX1/AML1 is found in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). Translocation t(12;21)(p13;q22) with TEL. The translocation fuses the 3'-end of TEL to the alternate 5'-exon of AML-1H.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving RUNX1 is found in acute leukemia. Translocation t(11;21)(q13;q22) that forms a MACROD1-RUNX1 fusion protein. Defects in RUNX1 are the cause of familial platelet disorder with associated myeloid malignancy (FPDMM) [MIM:601399]. FPDMM is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by qualitative and quantitative platelet defects, and propensity to develop acute myelogenous leukemia.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving RUNX1/AML1 is found in therapy-related myeloid malignancies. Translocation t(16;21)(q24;q22) that forms a RUNX1-CBFA2T3 fusion protein.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving RUNX1/AML1 is a cause of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia. Inversion inv(21)(q21;q22) with USP16.

Similarity:

Contains 1 Runt domain.

SWISS:

Q01196

Gene ID:

861

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 861](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 12394](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 50662](#) Rat

[Omim: 151385](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q01196](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q03347](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q63046](#) Rat

[Unigene: 149261](#) Human

[Unigene: 612648](#) Human

[Unigene: 4081](#) Mouse

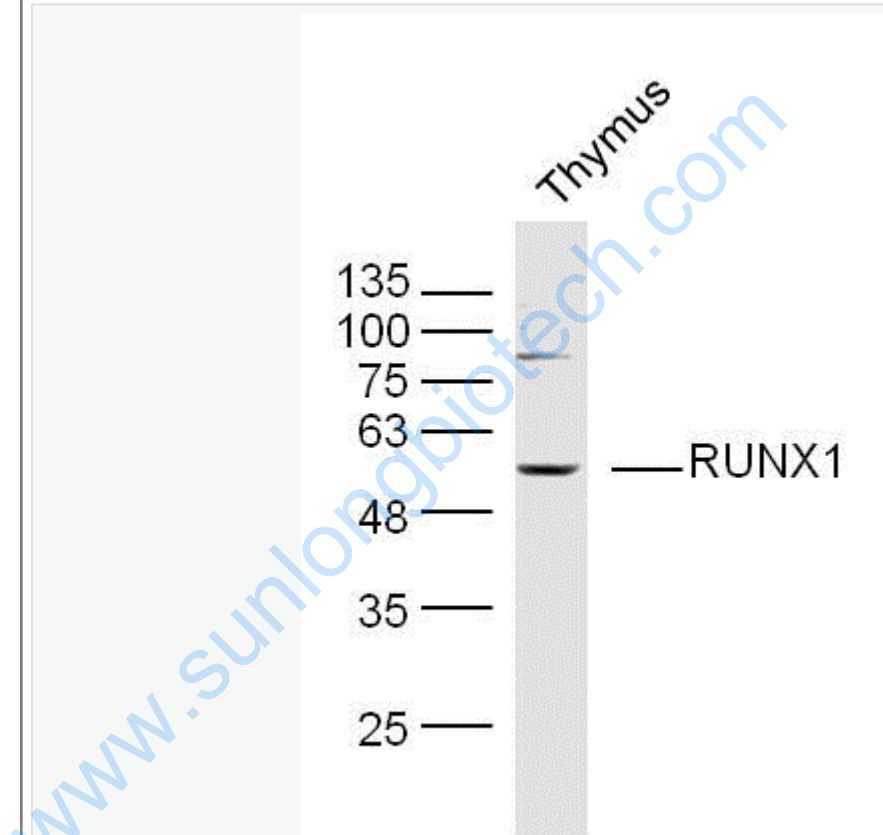
[Unigene: 470227](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 11201](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



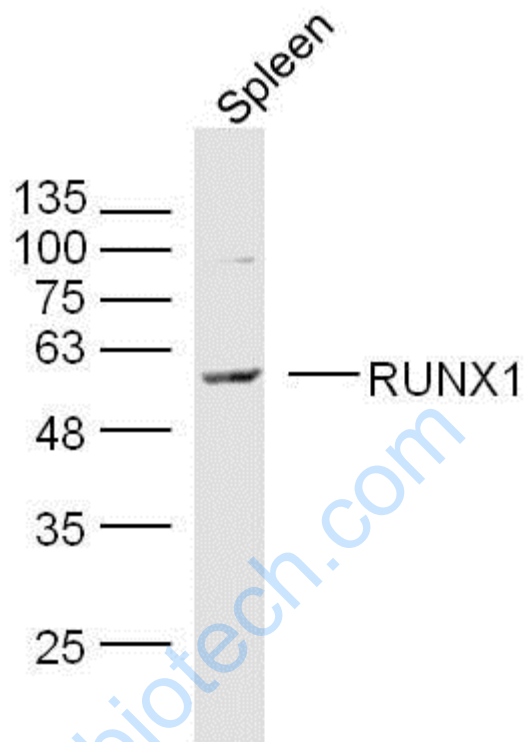
Sample: Thymus (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-RUNX1 (SL2744R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 50 kD



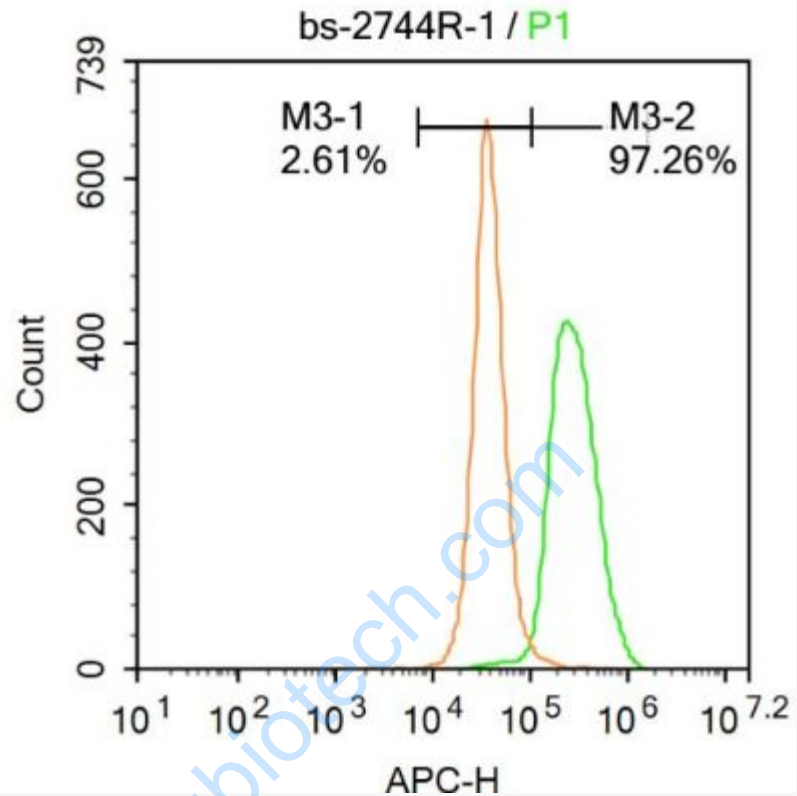
Sample: Spleen (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-RUNX1 (SL2744R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 50 kD



Blank control:A431.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-RUNX1 antibody (SL2744R)

Dilution: 1 μ g /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room

temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.

Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

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