



RUNX2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-02241
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Dog
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RUNX2
Protein Name	Runt-related transcription factor 2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human RUNX2. AA range:201-250
Specificity	RUNX2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RUNX2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	RUNX2; AML3; CBFA1; OSF2; PEBP2A; Runt-related transcription factor 2; Acute myeloid leukemia 3 protein; Core-binding factor subunit alpha-1; CBF-alpha-1; Oncogene AML-3Osteoblast-specific transcription factor 2; OSF-2; Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 alpha A subunit; PEA2-alpha A; PEBP2-alpha A; SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 alpha A subunit; SL3/AKV core-binding factor alpha A subunit
Observed Band	56kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Specifically expressed in osteoblasts.
Function	disease:Defects in RUNX2 are the cause of cleidocranial dysplasia (CCD) [MIM:119600]. CCD is an autosomal dominant skeletal disorder with high penetrance and variable expressivity. It is due to defective endochondral and intramembranous bone formation. Typical features include hypoplasia/aplasia of clavicles, patent fontanelles, wormian bones (additional cranial plates caused by abnormal ossification of the calvaria), supernumerary teeth, short stature, and other skeletal changes. In some cases defects in RUNX2 are exclusively associated with dental anomalies.,domain:A proline/serine/threonine rich region



at the C-terminus is necessary for transcriptional activation of target genes and contains the phosphorylation sites.,function:Transcription factor involved in osteoblastic differentiation and skeletal morphogenesis. Essential for the maturation of osteoblasts and both intramembranous a

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. Two regions of potential trinucleotide repeat expansions are present in the N-terminal region of the encoded protein, and these and other 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 2016],

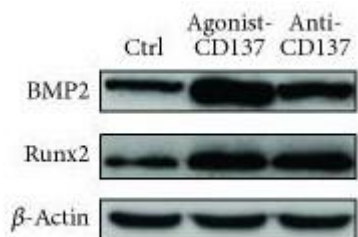
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using RUNX2 Monoclonal Antibody