

CBFB antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI16220

Product Information

Application WB Primary Accession Q13951

Other AccessionNM 001755, NP 001746ReactivityRat, Rabbit, Dog, Bovine

Predicted Rat, Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Bovine

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 21508

Additional Information

Gene ID 865

Alias Symbol PEBP2B

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

Format Lyophilized

Reconstitution & Storage Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-CBFB antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml

in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C.

Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions CBFB antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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}.

Images



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.