

DESCRIPTION

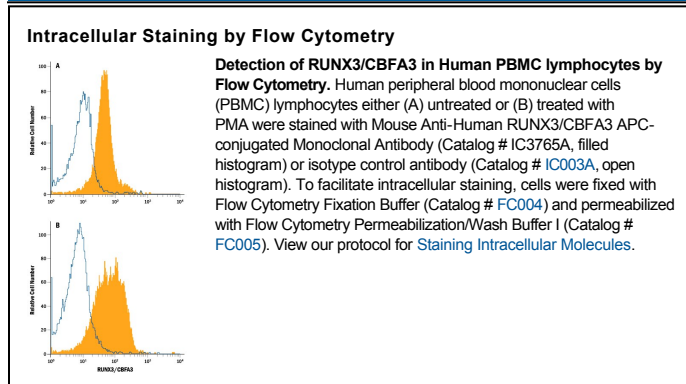
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human and mouse RUNX3/CBFA3 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 527327
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human RUNX3/CBFA3 Lys186-Tyr415 Accession # Q13761
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

RUNX3, also known as CBFA3, AML-2 or PEBP2- α C, is a member of the Runt domain family of nuclear transcriptional regulators. All of the RUNX proteins form dimers with CBF- β . The Runt domain, amino acids (aa) 54-186, is required for DNA binding, while a pro/ser/thr-rich region (aa 191-415) transcriptionally activates target genes. Isoform 2 has an alternate 19 aa in place of the N-terminal 5 aa of isoform 1. The 415 aa Human RUNX3 shares 91% aa identity with mouse or rat RUNX3. RUNX3 is necessary for growth control of gastric epithelium, neurogenesis of dorsal root ganglia, and T cell differentiation. RUNX3 expression is frequently mutated in tumors and appears to be silenced by methylation.