

Anti-RUNX3 Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to RUNX3
Catalog # AP59501**Specification**

Anti-RUNX3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q13761
Reactivity	Human, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44356

Anti-RUNX3 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 864**Other Names**

AML2; CBFA3; PEBP2A3; Runt-related transcription factor 3; Acute myeloid leukemia 2 protein; Core-binding factor subunit alpha-3; CBF-alpha-3; Oncogene AML-2; Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 alpha C subunit; PEA2-alpha C; PEBP2-alpha C; SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 alpha C subunit; SL3/AKV core-binding factor alpha C subunit

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of RUNX3 protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-RUNX3 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RUNX3**Synonyms** AML2, CBFA3, PEBP2A3**Function**

Forms the heterodimeric complex core-binding factor (CBF) with CBFB. 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 (By similarity). May be involved in the control of cellular proliferation and/or differentiation. In association with ZFHX3, up-regulates CDKN1A promoter activity following TGF-beta stimulation (PubMed:20599712). 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. CBF complexes binding to the transcriptional silencer is essential for recruitment of nuclear protein complexes that catalyze epigenetic modifications to establish epigenetic ZBTB7B silencing (By similarity). Necessary for the development and survival of sensory neurons expressing parvalbumin (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00399, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20100835, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20599712}. Cytoplasm. Note=The tyrosine phosphorylated form localizes to the cytoplasm. Translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus following TGF-beta stimulation

Tissue Location

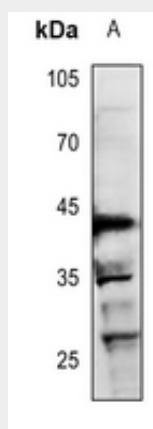
Expressed in gastric cancer tissues (at protein level).

Anti-RUNX3 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-RUNX3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of RUNX3 expression in EC9706 (A) whole cell lysates.

Anti-RUNX3 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human RUNX3. The exact sequence is proprietary.