

## CBFB Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-52520

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

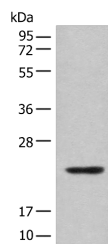
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length fusion protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

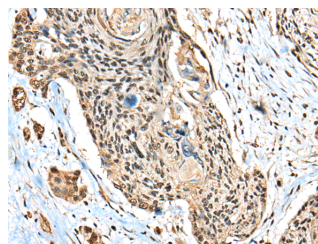
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:30-1:150

### Data

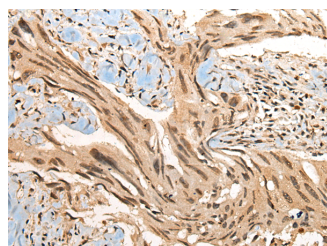


Western blot analysis of Mouse lung tissue lysate using CBFB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400

**Observed Mw: Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw: 22 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using CBFB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40 (x200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue using CBFB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40 (x200)

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### For Research Use Only

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is the beta subunit of a heterodimeric core-binding transcription factor belonging to the PEBP2/CBF transcription factor family which master-regulates a host of genes specific to hematopoiesis (e.g., RUNX1) and osteogenesis (e.g., RUNX2). The beta subunit is a non-DNA binding regulatory subunit; it allosterically enhances DNA binding by alpha subunit as the complex binds to the core site of various enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers and GM-CSF promoters. Alternative splicing generates two mRNA variants, each encoding a distinct carboxyl terminus. In some cases, a pericentric inversion of chromosome 16 [inv(16)(p13q22)] produces a chimeric transcript consisting of the N terminus of core-binding factor beta in a fusion with the C-terminal portion of the smooth muscle myosin heavy chain 11. This chromosomal rearrangement is associated with acute myeloid leukemia of the M4Eo subtype. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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