



PEBP2 β Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-18367
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	CBFB
Protein Name	Core-binding factor subunit beta
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CBF beta. AA range:11-60
Specificity	PEBP2 β Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PEBP2 β protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CBFB; 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
Observed Band	22kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Brain, Eye,
Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving CBFB is associated with acute myeloid leukemia of M4EO subtype. Pericentric inversion inv(16)(p13;q22). The inversion produces a fusion protein that consists of the 165 N-terminal residues of CBF-beta (PEPB2) with the tail region of MYH11.,function:CBF binds to the core site, 5'-PYGPGYGGT-3', of a number of enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers, LCK, IL-3 and GM-CSF promoters. CBFB enhances DNA binding by RUNX1.,similarity:Belongs to the CBF-beta family.,subunit:Heterodimer with

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RUNX1.,

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.

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.

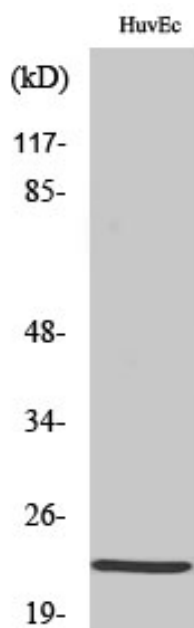
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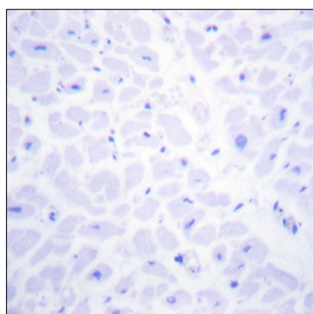
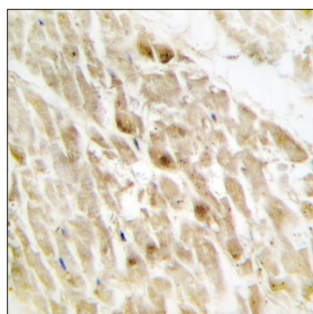
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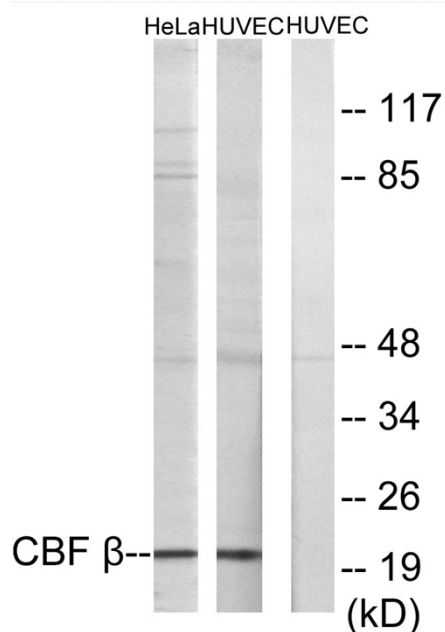
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using PEBP2 β Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart tissue, using CBF beta Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC and HeLa cells, using CBF beta Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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