

Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS18070

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q01196
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	48737

Additional Information

Gene ID	861
Alias Symbol	RUNX1
Other Names	RUNX1, AMLCR1, Aml1 oncogene, AML1, AML1-EVI-1, CBF-alpha-2, CBFA2, Acute myeloid leukemia 1, EVI-1, PEBP2A2, PEA2-alpha B, AML1-EVI-1 fusion protein, Oncogene AML-1, PEBP2-alpha B, PEBP2aB
Target/Specificity	AML1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total AML1 protein.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-AML1 / RUNX1 Antibody (aa242-291) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	RUNX1
Synonyms	AML1, CBFA2
Function	Forms the heterodimeric complex core-binding factor (CBF) with CBFβ. 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 CBFβ 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 (Probable). Essential for the development of normal hematopoiesis (PubMed: 17431401). Acts synergistically with ELF4 to transactivate the IL-3 promoter and with ELF2 to

transactivate the BLK promoter (PubMed:[10207087](#), PubMed:[14970218](#)). Inhibits KAT6B-dependent transcriptional activation (By similarity). Involved in lineage commitment of immature T cell precursors. 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). Controls the anergy and suppressive function of regulatory T-cells (Treg) by associating with FOXP3. Activates the expression of IL2 and IFNG and down-regulates the expression of TNFRSF18, IL2RA and CTLA4, in conventional T-cells (PubMed:[17377532](#)). Positively regulates the expression of RORC in T-helper 17 cells (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Expressed in all tissues examined except brain and heart. Highest levels in thymus, bone marrow and peripheral blood

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