

## PEBP2 $\beta$ rabbit pAb

**Cat#: orb766049 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	PEBP2 $\beta$ rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	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.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CBF beta. AA range:11-60
<b>Specificity</b>	PEBP2 $\beta$ Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PEBP2 $\beta$ protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Core-binding factor subunit beta
<b>Gene Name</b>	CBFB
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal

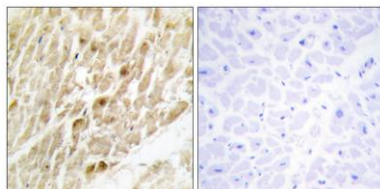
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	22kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	865
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q13951
<b>Alternative Names</b>	CBFB; Core-binding factor subunit beta; CBF-beta; Polyomavirus enhancer-binding protein 2 beta subunit; PEA2-beta; PEBP2-beta; SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 subunit beta; SL3/AKV core-binding factor beta subunit

**Background**

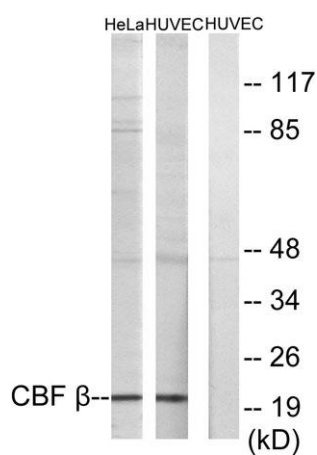
The protein encoded by this gene is the beta subunit of a heterodimeric core-binding transcription factor belonging to the PEBP2/CBF transcription factor family which master-regulates a host of genes specific to hematopoiesis (e.g., RUNX1) and osteogenesis (e.g., RUNX2). The beta subunit is a non-DNA 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.



**Western Blot analysis of various cells using PEBP2β Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, 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.**