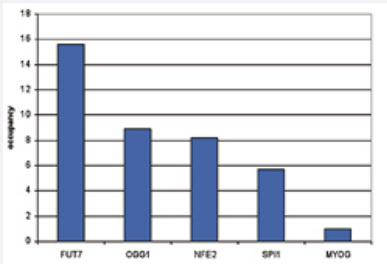


CBFB polyclonal antibody

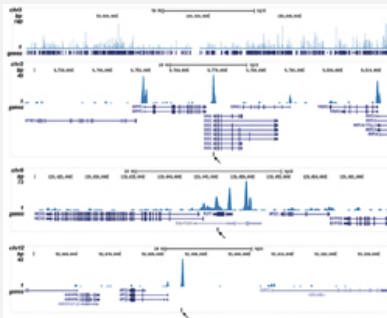
Catalog # PAB31286 Size 100 uL

Applications



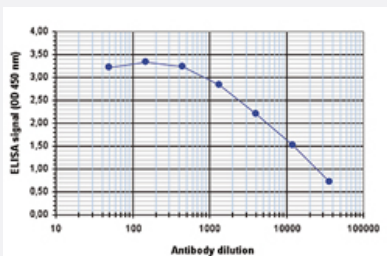
ChIP

ChIP assays were performed using SKNO-1 cells. Sheared chromatin from 1.25 million cells and 4 ul of antibody were used per ChIP experiment. QPCR was performed using primers specific for the FUT7, OGG1, NFE2, and SPI1 genes. The figure shows the relative occupancy, calculated as the ratio + control/background for which the MYOG gene was used.



ChIP-Seq

The figure shows the results of the complete chromosome 3 and three genomic regions region surrounding the OGG1, FUT7 and NFE2 genes, respectively. The position of the PCR amplicon is indicated with an arrow.



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA is a quantitative method used to determine the titer of the antibody using a serial dilution of antibody against human CBFB. The plates were coated with the peptides used for immunization of the rabbit. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution, the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:8800.

Specification

Product Description

Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CBFB.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to central region of human CBFB.

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Whole antiserum
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:500) ChIP (4 ul/CHIP) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In Whole antiserum (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. For long term storage store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- ChIP

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

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Gene Info — CBFB

Entrez GeneID	865
Protein Accession#	Q13951
Gene Name	CBFB
Gene Alias	PEBP2B

Gene Description	core-binding factor, beta subunit
Omim ID	121360
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	SL3-3 enhancer factor 1 beta subunit SL3/AKV core-binding factor beta subunit polyomavirus enhancer binding protein 2, beta subunit

Publication Reference

- [ERG and FLI1 binding sites demarcate targets for aberrant epigenetic regulation by AML1-ETO in acute myeloid leukemia.](#)

Martens JH, Mandoli A, Simmer F, Wierenga BJ, Saeed S, Singh AA, Altucci L, Vellenga E, Stunnenberg HG.

Blood 2012 Nov; 120(19):4038.

Application: ChIP-Seq, Human, SKNO-1 cells