

## Product datasheet for **TA347279**

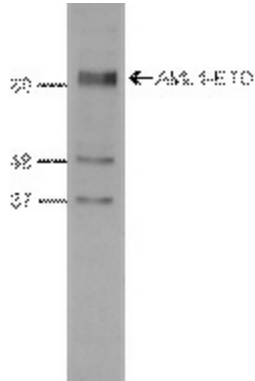
### **RUNX1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

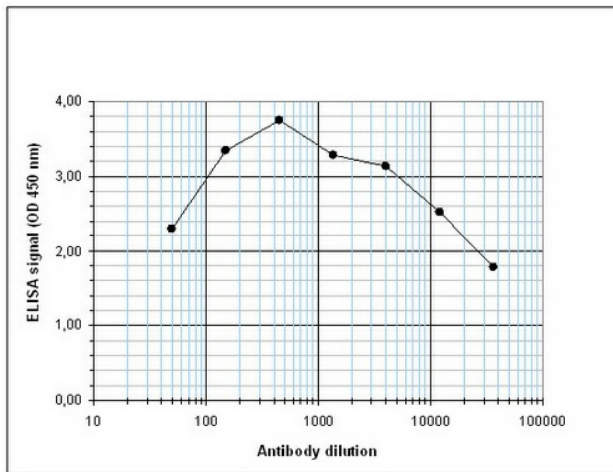
<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	ChIP/ChIP-seq (4ul/ChIP); ELISA (1:500); Western blotting (1:1,000)
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The immunogen for anti-AML1-ETO antibody: the AML1-ETO fusion protein using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Whole antiserum from rabbit containing 0.05% azide.
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C as received.
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	runt related transcription factor 1
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">NP_001745</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 861 Human</a> <a href="#">Q01196</a>
<b>Background:</b>	This antibody specifically recognizes the AML1 (RUNX1) (UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry Q01196) - ETO (RUNX1T1) (UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry Q06455) fusion protein that arises due to a translocation between chromosome 8 and 22 (t(8;21)(q22;q22)). This translocation is one of the most frequent karyotypic abnormalities observed in acute myeloid leukaemia. It produces a chimerical gene made up of the 5'-region of AML1 and the 3'-region of ETO. The chimerical protein is thought to associate with the nuclear corepressor/histone deacetylase complex to block hematopoietic differentiation.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	AML1; AML1-EVI-1; AMLCR1; CBFA2; EVI-1; PEBP2aB
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transcription Factors
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Acute myeloid leukemia, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Pathways in cancer


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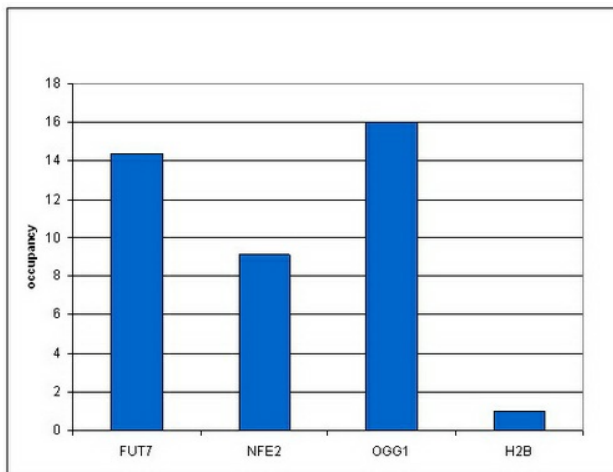
## Product images:



WB using the antibody against AML1-ETO diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The marker (in kDa) is shown on the left, the position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right.



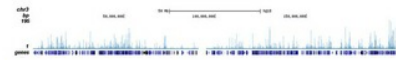
Determination of the antibody titer To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody against AML1-ETO. The plates were coated with the peptides used for immunization of the rabbit. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution (Figure 3), the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:32, 750.



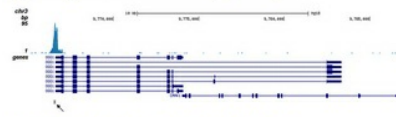
ChIP assays were performed using Kasumi-1 cells, the antibody against AML1-ETO and optimized primer pairs for qPCR. Sheared chromatin from 1.25 million cells and 4 ul of antibody were used per ChIP experiment. QPCR was performed using primers specific for the FUT7, NFE2 and OGG1 genes. Image shows the occupancy, calculated as the ratio + control/background for which the promoter of the H2B gene was used.

Figure 2

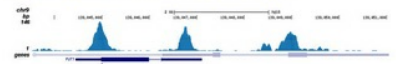
a) ChIP-seq signals on chromosome 3



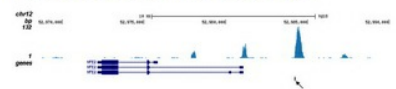
b) genomic region on chromosome 3 surrounding the OGG1 gene



c) genomic region on chromosome 9 surrounding the FUT7 gene



d) genomic region on chromosome 12 surrounding the NFE2 gene



a) ChIP-seq results obtained with the ab against AML1-ETO ChIP<sub>i</sub>⁻s was pooled and analysed with an Illumina Genome Analyzer. The 32 bp tags were aligned to the human reference genome (hg18) using the ELAND algorithm. Image shows the results of the complete chromosome 3 and three genomic regions surrounding the OGG1, FUT7 and NFE2 genes, respectively. The position of the PCR amplicon is indicated with an arrow.