

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human RUNX2 protein ab112259

[1 Image](#)

Description

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Recombinant Human RUNX2 protein |
| Expression system | Wheat germ |
| Accession | <u>Q13950</u> |
| Protein length | Protein fragment |
| Animal free | No |
| Nature | Recombinant |
| Species | Human |
| Sequence | TSPSIHSTTPLSSTRGTGLPAITDVPRRISDDDTATSDFCL WPSTLSKKS QAGASELGPFSDPRQFPSISLTERFSNPRMHYPATFTY TPPVTSGMSL GMSATTHYHTYLPYPYGGSSQSQSGPFQTSSTPYLYGTS |
| Predicted molecular weight | 41 kDa |
| Amino acids | 311 to 450 |
| Tags | GST tag N-Terminus |

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab112259** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Applications | ELISA Western blot SDS-PAGE |
| Form | Liquid |

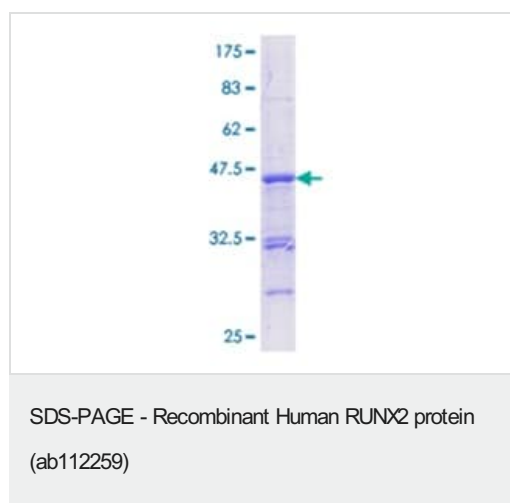
Preparation and Storage

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|------------------------------|--|
| Stability and Storage | Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl |
|------------------------------|--|

General Info

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|---|--|
| Function | Transcription factor involved in osteoblastic differentiation and skeletal morphogenesis. Essential for the maturation of osteoblasts and both intramembranous and endochondral ossification. CBF binds to the core site, 5'-PYGPYGGT-3', of a number of enhancers and promoters, including murine leukemia virus, polyomavirus enhancer, T-cell receptor enhancers, osteocalcin, osteopontin, bone sialoprotein, alpha 1(I) collagen, LCK, IL-3 and GM-CSF promoters (By similarity). Inhibits MYST4-dependent transcriptional activation. |
| Tissue specificity | Specifically expressed in osteoblasts. |
| Involvement in disease | Defects in RUNX2 are the cause of cleidocranial dysplasia (CLCD) [MIM:119600]; also known as cleidocranial dysostosis (CCD). CLCD is an autosomal dominant skeletal disorder with high penetrance and variable expressivity. It is due to defective endochondral and intramembranous bone formation. Typical features include hypoplasia/aplasia of clavicles, patent fontanelles, wormian bones (additional cranial plates caused by abnormal ossification of the calvaria), supernumerary teeth, short stature, and other skeletal changes. In some cases defects in RUNX2 are exclusively associated with dental anomalies. |
| Sequence similarities | Contains 1 Runt domain. |
| Domain | A proline/serine/threonine rich region at the C-terminus is necessary for transcriptional activation of target genes and contains the phosphorylation sites. |
| Post-translational modifications | Phosphorylated; probably by MAP kinases (MAPK) (By similarity). Isoform 3 is phosphorylated on Ser-340. |
| Cellular localization | Nucleus. |

Images



Coomassie blue stained 12.5% SDS page analysis of ab112259

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