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Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Twist protein ab132349

1 References 1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human Twist protein
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	Q15672
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MMQDVSSSPVSPADDSLSNSEEEPDRQQPPSGKRGGR KRRSSRRSAGGGA GPGGAAGGGVGGGDEPGSPAQGKRGKKSAGCGGGGG AGGGGGSSSGGGSP QSYEELQTQRVMANVRERQRTQSLNEAFAALRKIIPTLPS DKLSKIQTLK LAARYIDFLYQVLQSDELDSKMASCSYVAHERLSYAFSVW RMEGAWSMSA SH
Predicted molecular weight	48 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 202

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab132349** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Western blot SDS-PAGE ELISA
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

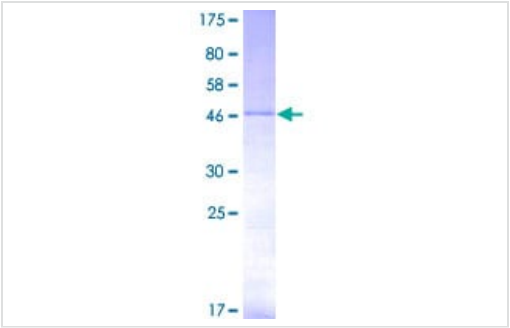
Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

Function	Acts as a transcriptional regulator. Inhibits myogenesis by sequestrating E proteins, inhibiting trans-activation by MEF2, and inhibiting DNA-binding by MYOD1 through physical interaction. This interaction probably involves the basic domains of both proteins. Also represses expression of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNFA and IL1B. Regulates cranial suture patterning and fusion. Activates transcription as a heterodimer with E proteins. Regulates gene expression differentially, depending on dimer composition. Homodimers induce expression of FGFR2 and POSTN while heterodimers repress FGFR2 and POSTN expression and induce THBS1 expression. Heterodimerization is also required for osteoblast differentiation.
Tissue specificity	Subset of mesodermal cells.
Involvement in disease	Defects in TWIST1 are a cause of Saethre-Chotzen syndrome (SCS) [MIM:101400]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type 3 (ACS3). SCS is a craniosynostosis syndrome characterized by coronal synostosis, brachycephaly, low frontal hairline, facial asymmetry, hypertelorism, broad halluces, and clinodactyly. Defects in TWIST1 are the cause of Robinow-Sorauf syndrome (RSS) [MIM:180750]; also known as craniosynostosis-bifid hallux syndrome. RSS is an autosomal dominant defect characterized by minor skull and limb anomalies which is very similar to Saethre-Chotzen syndrome. Defects in TWIST1 are the cause of craniosynostosis type 1 (CRS1) [MIM:123100]. Craniosynostosis consists of premature fusion of one or more cranial sutures, resulting in an abnormal head shape.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.
Cellular localization	Nucleus.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human Twist protein (ab132349)

12.5% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab132349 stained with Coomassie Blue.

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