



# TWIST1 Rabbit mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-rAb-17747
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB,IF,ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	TWIST1 BHLHA38 TWIST
<b>Protein Name</b>	Twist-related protein 1 (Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 38) (bHLHa38) (H-twist)
<b>Purification Process</b>	Protein A
<b>Specificity</b>	Endogenous
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	26kD
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	21kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Subset of mesodermal cells.
<b>Function</b>	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.,Disease: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.,Disease: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.,Function:Probable transcription factor, which seems to be involved in the negative regulation of cellular determination and in the differentiation of several lineages including myogenesis, osteogenesis, and





neurogenesis. Inhibits myogenesis by sequestering 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 (By similarity). Also represses expression of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNFA and IL1B.,similarity:Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.,subunit:Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Subset of mesodermal cells.,

### Background

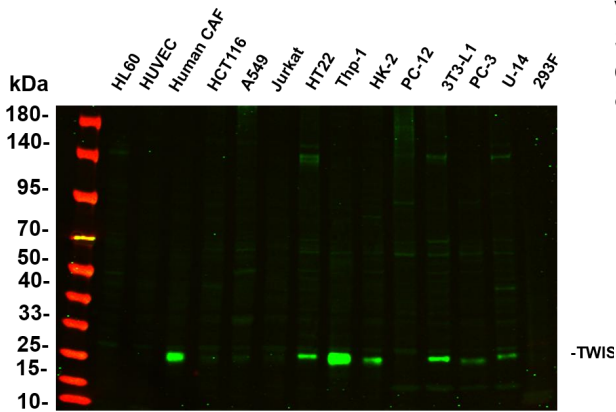
Basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors have been implicated in cell lineage determination and differentiation. The protein encoded by this gene is a bHLH transcription factor and shares similarity with another bHLH transcription factor, Dermo1. The strongest expression of this mRNA is in placental tissue; in adults, mesodermally derived tissues express this mRNA preferentially. Mutations in this gene have been found in patients with Saethre-Chatzen syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

### matters needing attention

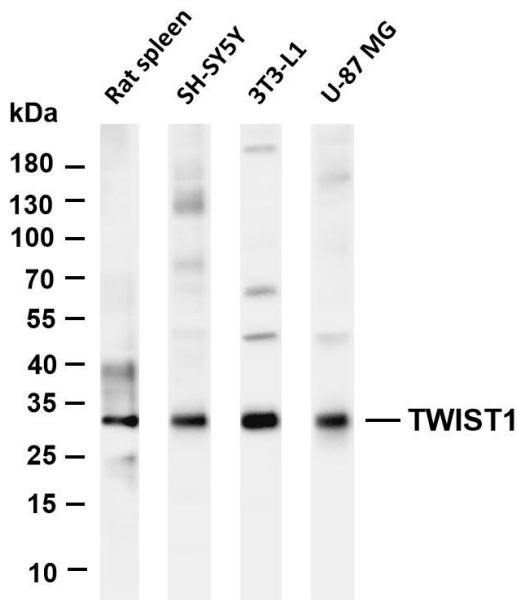
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

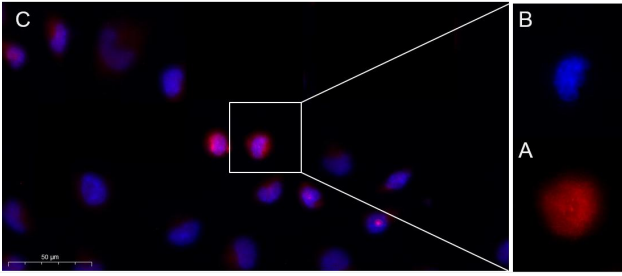


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the primary antibody was used at 4°C, over night with a 1:5000 dilution. The Dylight 800-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-TWIST1 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Rat spleen Lane 2: SH-SY5Y Lane 3: 3T3-L1 Lane 4: U-87 MG Predicted band size: 21kDa Observed band size: 26kDa





Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa . Picture A: TWIST1 Rabbit mAb (red). Picture B: DAPI (blue). Picture C: Merge of A+B

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