abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Twist antibody ab73136

1 References

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Twist antibody
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to Twist
由来種	Rabbit
特異性	This antibody reacts specifically with human 21 kDa Twist protein. It does not cross react with Twist 2.
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** WB
種交差性	**交差種:** Human **交差が予測される動物種:** Mouse, Rat
免疫原	Synthetic peptide derived from the N terminal domain of human Twist protein.

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
バッファー	Preservative: None Constituents: Whole serum
精製度	Whole antiserum
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab73136** in the following tested applications.

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

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		1/1000 - 1/5000. Predicted molecular weight: 21 kDa.

ターゲット情報

機能	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.
組織特異性	Subset of mesodermal cells.
関連疾患	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.
配列類似性	Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.
細胞内局在	Nucleus.

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