

Product datasheet for TP527370

Twist1 (NM_011658) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse twist basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor 1 (Twist1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR227370 representing NM_011658 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MMQDVSSSPVSPADDSLSNSEEPDRQQPASGKRGARKRRSSRRSAGGSAGPGGATGGGIGGGDEPGSPA QGKRGKKSAGGGGGGGAGGGGGGGGGSSSGGGSPQSYEELQTQRVMANVRERQRTQSLNEAFAALRKIP TLPSDKLSKIQTCLKLAARYIDFLYQVLQSDDELDSKMASCSYVAHERLSYAFSVWRMEGAWSMSASH TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	21.6 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_035788</u>
Locus ID:	22160
UniProt ID:	<u>P26687</u>


[View online »](#)

RefSeq Size:	1665
Cytogenetics:	12 14.81 cM
RefSeq ORF:	618
Synonyms:	bHLHa; bHLHa38; M-Twi; M-Twist; pd; Pde; pdt; Pluri; Ska; Ska10; Skā Twist
Summary:	Basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors have been implicated in cell lineage determination and differentiation. This gene encodes a bHLH transcription factor that is evolutionarily conserved from invertebrates to humans, and was originally identified in <i>Drosophila</i> as an essential gene involved in early mesoderm development and dorsal-ventral patterning in the embryo. This protein plays a role in cancer by regulating the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), a process that is critical for metastasis initiation, and promoting tumor progression. Mutations in the human gene are associated with Saethre-Chotzen syndrome (SCS). Mice with heterozygous mutations in this gene exhibit cranofacial and structural defects similar to those seen in human SCS patients. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]