Datasheet for ABIN7317417

TTR Protein (His tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	TTR
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This TTR protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human Transthyretin/TTR Protein (His Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Glu 147
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the human TTR (NP_000362.1) (Met 1-Glu 147) with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag was expressed.
Purity:	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.Immobilized recombinant human TTR-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind recombinant Canine RBP4-Fc with a linear range of 0.3-10.0 µg/ml.

Target Details

Target:	TTR

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Transthyretin/TTR (TTR Products)
Background:	Background: Prealbumin/Transthyretin, also known as ATTR, Prealbumin, TTR and PALB, is a secreted and cytoplasm protein which belongs to the Prealbumin / Transthyretin family. Prealbumin / Transthyretin is detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). It is highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells. It is also detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver. Each monomer of Prealbumin / Transthyretin has two 4-stranded beta sheets and the shape of a prolate ellipsoid. Antiparallel beta-sheet interactions link monomers into dimers. A short loop from each monomer forms the main dimer-dimer interaction. These two pairs of loops separate the opposed, convex beta-sheets of the dimers to form an internal channel. Prealbumin/Transthyretin is a carrier protein. It transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid, and also transports retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma. Defects in Prealbumin / Transthyretin are the cause of amyloidosis type 1 (AMYL1) which is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to Prealbumin / Transthyretin amyloid deposition. Protein fibrils can form in different tissues leading to amyloid polyneuropathies, amyloidotic cardiomyopathy, carpal tunnel syndrome, systemic senile amyloidosis. The diseases caused by mutations include amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc. Synonym: Transthyretin, ATTR, Prealbumin, TBPA, TTR, PALB,CTS,CTS1,HEL111
Molecular Weight:	15.2 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_000362
Pathways:	Hormone Transport

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.

Handling

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.