# Human Transthyretin / Prealbumin Protein, His Tag

Catalog # TTR-H5223



## **Synonym**

Transthyretin, TTR, Prealbumin, TBPA, ATTR, PALB, CTS, CTS1, HsT2651

### Source

Human Transthyretin, His Tag(TTR-H5223) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gly 21 - Glu 147 (Accession # NP\_000362). Predicted N-terminus: Gly 21

### **Molecular Characterization**

Transthyretin(Gly 21 - Glu 147) NP\_000362

Poly-his

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 14.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 17 kDa and 33 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to the monomer and dimer respectively.

### **Endotoxin**

Less than 1.0 EU per  $\mu g$  by the LAL method / rFC method.

## **Purity**

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

#### **Formulation**

Lyophilized from 0.22  $\mu m$  filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

### Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

### Storage

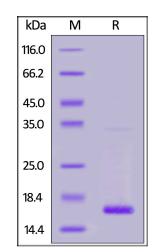
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

# **SDS-PAGE**



Human Transthyretin, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

# Background

Transthyretin (TTR) is also known as Prealbumin, ATTR, TBPA, PALB, which belongs to the transthyretin family. Transthyretin / TTR is a serum and cerebrospinal fluid carrier of the thyroid hormone thyroxine (T4) and retinol-binding protein bound to retinol. In cerebrospinal fluid TTR is the primary carrier of T4. TTR also acts as a carrier of retinol (vitamin A) through its association with retinol-binding protein (RBP) in the blood and the CSF. Less than 1% of TTR's T4 binding sites are occupied in blood. TTR misfolding and aggregation is known to be associated with the amyloid diseases.





