

## Recombinant Human Transthyretin/TTR Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH030907

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

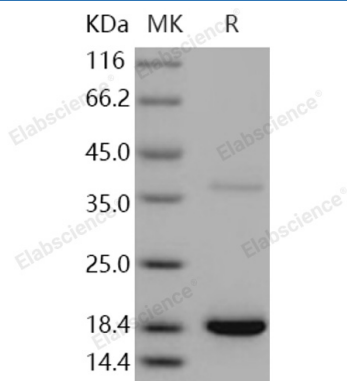
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Transthyretin/TTR protein Met 1-Glu 147, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	15.2 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	NP_000362.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	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.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. 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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

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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.

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