Recombinant TTY1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	534428
Synonyms	Dttyh1
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9U6L4
Gene ID	33109
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.30 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 15 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	268-395
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 268-395 aa (Q9U6L4) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Drosophila melanogaster Protein tweety (Dttyh1) fragment (residues 268-395) is a high-purity, stable protein preparation ideal for structural biology and biochemical studies. This 128-amino acid fragment was computationally optimized for solubility and stability while retaining key structural features of the native protein. Protein tweety (Dttyh1), encoded by the tty gene in Drosophila melanogaster, is a non-essential protein that likely functions as a chloride channel. The protein localizes to the cell membrane as a multi-pass transmembrane protein, suggesting its involvement in ion transport across cellular membranes. This specific fragment (268-395) was selected through computational analysis to represent a stable and soluble structural unit, enabling detailed investigation of protein properties without the challenges associated with full-length membrane protein expression and purification.