Recombinant TTL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548792
Synonyms	TTL
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NG68
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 44.87 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 45 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-377
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1-377 aa (Q8NG68) 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 Tubulin--tyrosine ligase (TTL) fragment (amino acids 1-377) from Homo sapiens, designed to encompass the complete TTL functional domain. This high-purity protein is an essential tool for investigating tubulin post-translational modification and microtubule dynamics in cellular research. Tubulin--tyrosine ligase (TTL) is a crucial enzyme that catalyzes the post-translational tyrosine addition to the C-terminal end of detyrosinated alpha-tubulin, playing a vital role in regulating microtubule function and stability. This enzymatic activity is fundamental to understanding microtubule dynamics, cellular division, and intracellular transport mechanisms. The recombinant fragment (1-377) retains the complete functional domain, enabling targeted studies of TTL's specific catalytic mechanisms and its implications in cytoskeletal regulation.