## Monitoring Transthyretin Protein Aggregation using yTRAP

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Transthyretin Amyloidosis (ATTR)
Age Driven High Prevalence: 1 in 4 over the age of 80 are estimated to have disease

- Symptoms: hypotension, chronic wasting, \& muscle weakness
- Treatment: symptom management, but no cure
- Diagnosis: poor diagnosis tools, leading to common misdiagnosis as heart failure
- Cause: Transthyretin (TTR) protein aggregation

Biology of Transthyretin (TTR)


Currently, there are no drug treatments that target after
tetramer dissociation. My project works to create a
system to screen for drugs that reduce TTR aggregation.
yTRAP Assay
transcription

- TTR SynTA \& translation TTR SynTA


|  | transcription \& translation | No protein expressed (control) | Function: <br> - No TTR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $E^{I T A P}$ | transcription \& translation | TTR TAP | - TTR with long tag (184 AA) |
| $E^{[H A}$ | transcription \& translation | TTR HA | - TTR with short tag (8AA) |

Flow Cytometry Results
Does TTR-tag (TAP or HA) influence mNeonGreen expression?


Figure 1: Cells taken directly from the transformant plate show no difference in mNeonGreen fluorescence. Transformants were inoculated into liquid media and incubated for 2 hours for 3 strains (EV, TTR-TAP, TTR-HA). 1 trial of each sample is shown.


Figure 2: TTR-Tap tag at late log reduces mNeonGreen readout. 3 strains (EV, TTR-Tap, \& TTR-HA) were grown to various ODs as indicated and subjected to flow cytometry. 3 trials of each sample are shown.


