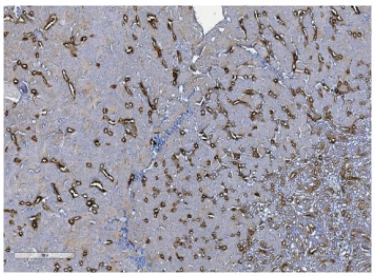
Uromodulin Antibody / UMOD (RQ5779)

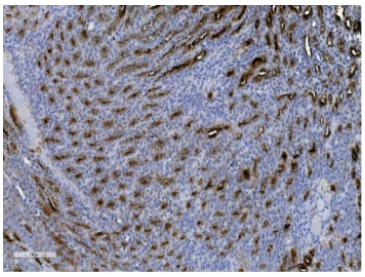
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ5779	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

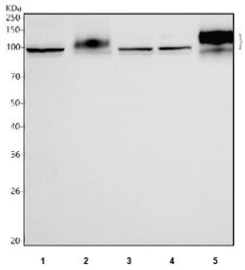
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	P07911
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry: 1-2ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This Uromodulin antibody is available for research use only.



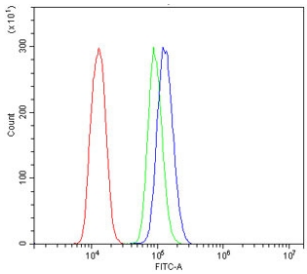
IHC staining of FFPE mouse kidney with Uromodulin antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE rat kidney with Uromodulin antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of 1) human 293T, 2) rat kidney, 3) rat NRK, 4) rat PC-12 and 5) mouse kidney tissue lysate with Uromodulin antibody. Expected molecular weight: 70-105 kDa depending on level of glycosylation.



Flow cytometry testing of human U937 cells with Uromodulin antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= Uromodulin antibody.

Description

Uromodulin (UMOD), also known as Tamm-Horsfall protein (THP), is a glycoprotein that in humans is encoded by the UMOD gene. The protein encoded by this gene is the most abundant protein in mammalian urine under physiological conditions. Its excretion in urine follows proteolytic cleavage of the ectodomain of its glycosyl phosphatidylinositol-anchored counterpart that is situated on the luminal cell surface of the loop of Henle. This protein may act as a constitutive inhibitor of calcium crystallization in renal fluids. Excretion of this protein in urine may provide defense against urinary tract infections caused by uropathogenic bacteria. Defects in this gene are associated with the renal disorders medullary cystic kidney disease-2 (MCKD2), glomerulocystic kidney disease with hyperuricemia and isosthenuria (GCKDHI), and familial juvenile hyperuricemic nephropathy (FJHN). Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Uromodulin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids E43-S618) was used as the immunogen for the Uromodulin antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the Uromodulin antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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