Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-01939)

Anti-Uromodulin/Umod Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 61/65 kDa. Actual: 37 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

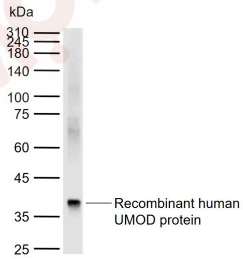
Applications

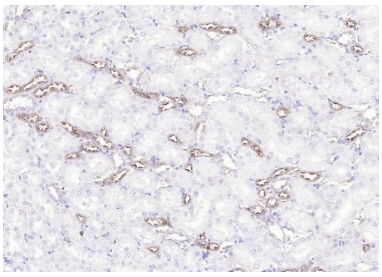
Verified Activity:

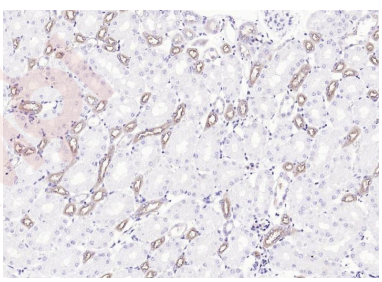
1. Sample:
Lane 1: Recombinant human UMOD protein, N-His
Primary: Anti-UMOD (TMAB-01939) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 69 kDa
Observed band size: 37 kDa

2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Rat Kidney; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with UMOD Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-01939) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining.

3. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Mouse Kidney; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with UMOD Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-01939) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining.







Application:	IF,IHC-Fr,IHC-P,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:400-800; IHC-Fr: 1:400-800; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: mouse UMOD
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	Umod;Tamm-Horsfall urinary glycoprotein (THP);Uromodulin
Biology Area:	Other Antibodies

Research Background

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013].

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