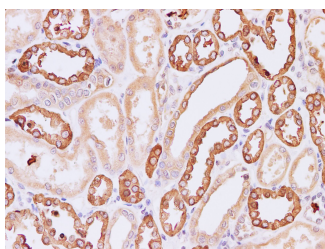


## UMOD Polyclonal Antibody

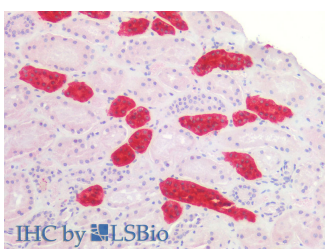
|                     |   |                   |        |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|--------|
| <b>Catalog No.</b>  | E-AB-40232                                  | <b>Reactivity</b> | H      |
| <b>Storage</b>      | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. | <b>Host</b>       | Rabbit |
| <b>Applications</b> | IHC   | <b>Isotype</b>    | IgG    |

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using UMOD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using UMOD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200(Elabscience® Product Detected by Lifespan).

### Immunogen Information

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>Immunogen</b> | Recombinant Human Uromodulin protien  |
| <b>Swissprot</b> | P07911  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>  | ADMCKD2,FJHN,HNFJ,HNFJ1,MCKD2,Tamm Horsfall glycoprotein,THGP,THP,Umod,Urehd1,ureh r4,UROM,Uromodulin |

### Product Information

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Buffer</b>   | PBS with 0.05% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol, pH7.4. |
| <b>Purify</b>   | Affinity purification                              |
| <b>Dilution</b> | IHC 1:50-1:200                                     |

### 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 phosphatidylinosital-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.

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Applications:WB-Western Blot IHC-Immunohistochemistry IF-Immunofluorescence IP-Immunoprecipitation FC-Flow cytometry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Reactivity: H-Human R-Rat M-Mouse Mk-Monkey Dg-Dog Ch-Chicken Hm-Hamster Rb-Rabbit Sh-Sheep Pg-Pig Z-Zebrafish X-Xenopus C-Cow.