Uromodulin Porcine NATIVE (Porcine urine)

Product Data Sheet

Type: Native
Source: Urine
Species: Sus Scrofa
Other names: Tamm-Horsfall urinary glycoprotein, THP, UMOD

Cat. No.:

RD563163100 (0.1 mg)

Description

MW: 97 kDa (exp. SDS PAGE)

Introduction to the Molecule

Uromodulin is a 85-kDa glycoprotein that is produced in the thick ascending limb of Henle´s loop and the early distal convoluted tubules of the nephron. It is a transmembrane protein, which is secreted into the urine through proteolytic cleavage of the glycosylphospha-tidylinositol (GPI) anchor. It belongs to the GPI family. Healthy individuals excrete tens of miligrams of uromodulin per day, making in the most abundant protein in the urine. Uromodulin modulates cell adhesion and signal transduction by interacting with cytokines and it inhibits the aggregation of calcium crystals. Uromodulin is important for the renal stone formation, because it reduces calcium oxalate precipitation. THP is a host defense factor against urinary tract infections induced by uropathogens such as Esherichia coli, Staphylococcus saphrophyticus, Proteus mirabilis and Klebsiela pneumonie. Uromodulin binds to type 1 fimbriae of Escherichia coli and thereby blocks colonization of urothelial cells. Tamm-Horsfall protein interacts with other molecules and cells including IL-1, IL-2, TNF, IgG, neuthrophils, lymphocytes and monocytes. When uromodulin binds to neutrophils, it synthesizes IL-8, provokes the respiratory burst and stimulates chemotaxis and phagocytosis. Uromodulin can be a risk factor for chronic kidney disease and hypertension. Mutations in the Uromodulin gene are associated with three autosomal dominant tubulo-interstitial nephropathies such as familial juvenile hyperuricemic nephropathy (FJHN), medullary cystic kidney disease (MCKD2) and glomerulocystic kidney disease (GCKD). These disorders are characterized by juvenile onset of hyperuricemia, gout and progressive renal failure.

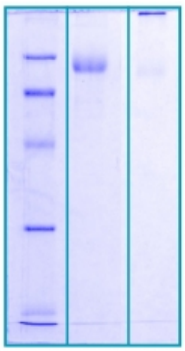
Research topic

Renal disease

Source

Urine

SDS-PAGE gel



SDS-PAGE analysis of Porcine Uromodulin native protein,
12% gel stained with Coomassie Brillant Blue G250

1) M.W. marker - 14, 21, 31, 45, 66, 97 kDa
2) reduced and heated sample, 5ug/lane
3) non-reduced and non-heated sample, 5µg/lane

Endotoxin

< 1.0 EU/ug

Formulation

Filtered (0,4 µm) and lyophilized from 0.5mg/mL in deionized water

Reconstitution

Add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/mL and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

Shipping

At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

Storage, Stability/Shelf Life

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Lyophilized protein remains stable until the expiry date when stored at -20°C. Aliquot reconstituted protein to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store at -80°C for long term storage. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after one week at 4°C.

Quality Control Test

BCA to determine quantity of the protein.
LAL to determine quantity of endotoxin.
SDS PAGE to determine purity of the protein.

Applications

ELISA, Western blotting

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