abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-UMOD antibody ab166986

Overview

Product name	Anti-UMOD antibody
Description	Sheep polyclonal to UMOD
Host species	Sheep
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, IP, ELISA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Orangutan
Immunogen	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Human UMOD. Database link: P07911
General notes	Previously labelled as Uromucoid.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Constituents: 99% Phosphate Buffer, 0.58% Sodium chloride
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab166986** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Predicted molecular weight: 70 kDa.
IP		Use at an assay dependent dilution.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Application	Abreviews	Notes

Target

Function	Not known. May play a role in regulating the circulating activity of cytokines as it binds to IL-1, IL-2 and TNF with high affinity.
Tissue specificity	Synthesized by kidney. Most abundant protein in normal human urine.
Involvement in disease	Defects in UMOD are the cause of familial juvenile hyperuricemic nephropathy type 1 (HNFJ1) [MIM:162000]. HNFJ1 is a renal disease characterized by juvenil onset of hyperuricemia, polyuria, progressive renal failure, and gout. The disease is associated with interstitial pathological changes resulting in fibrosis. Defects in UMOD are the cause of medullary cystic kidney disease type 2 (MCKD2) [MIM:603860]. MCKD2 is a form of tubulointerstitial nephropathy characterized by formation of renal cysts at the corticomedullary junction. It is characterized by adult onset of impaired renal function and salt wasting resulting in end-stage renal failure by the sixth decade. Defects in UMOD are the cause of glomerulocystic kidney disease with hyperuricemia and isosthenuria (GCKDHI) [MIM:609886]. GCKDHI is a renal disorder characterized by a cystic dilation of Bowman space, a collapse of glomerular tuft, and hyperuricemia due to low fractional excretion of uric acid and severe impairment of urine concentrating ability.
Sequence similarities	Contains 3 EGF-like domains. Contains 1 ZP domain.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Secreted. Secreted after cleavage in the urine.

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