

## PRODUCT DATASHEET

### Uromodulin Human NATIVE (Human urine)

**Cat. No.:** RD172163100

**Type:** Native protein

**Size:** 0.1 mg

**Source:** Human urine

**Species:** Human

#### Description

Native protein isolated from human urine, 590 AA, 64,265 kDa (calculated without glycosylation). Protein identity confirmed by LC-MS/MS.

#### Other names

Tamm-Horsfall urinary glycoprotein, THP, UMOD

#### Introduction to the molecule

Uromodulin (Tamm-Horsfall protein, UMOD) is approx. 85-kDa glycoprotein that is produced in the thick ascending limb of Henle's loop and early distal convoluted tubules of the nephron. It is a transmembrane protein, which is secreted into the urine through proteolytic cleavage of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. It belongs to the GPI family. Healthy individuals excrete tens of milligrams 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. By reducing calcium oxalate precipitation, uromodulin plays a protective role with respect to renal stone formation as demonstrated by recent studies on THP-deficient mice prone to nephrolithiasis. THP acts as a host defense factor against urinary tract infections induced by uropathogens such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Proteus mirabilis* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. 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, neutrophils, lymphocytes and monocytes. Binding of uromodulin to neutrophils induces synthesis of IL-8, provokes the respiratory burst and degranulation and stimulates chemotaxis and phagocytosis. Recently, genome-wide association studies identified uromodulin as 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

Animal studies, Renal disease

#### Amino Acid sequence

DTSEARWCSE CHSNATCTED EAVTTCTCQE GFTGDGLTCV DLDECAIPGA HNCANSSCV NTPGSFSCVC PEGFRLSPGL GCTDVDECAE  
PGLSHCHALA TCNVVGSYL CVCPAGYRGD GWHCECSPGS CGPGLDCVPE GDALVCADPC QAHRTLDEYW RSTYEGEGYA CDTDLRGWYR  
FVGQGGARMA ETCVPVLRN TAAPMWLNGT HPSSDEGIVS RKACAHWSGH CCLWDASVQV KACAGGYVYV NLTAPPECHL AYCTDPSSVE  
GTCEECSIDE DCKSNNGRWH CQCKQDFNIT DISLLEHRL ECGANDMKVSL GKCQLKSLGF DKVFMVLSDS RCSGFNDRDN RDWVSVVTPA  
RDGPCGTVLT RNETHATYSN TLYLADEIII RDLNIKINFA CSYPLDMKVS LKTALQPMVS ALNIRVGGTG MFTVRMALFQ TPSYTQPYQG  
SSVTLSTEAF LYVGTMLDGG DLSRFALLMT NCYATPSSNA TDPLKYFIIQ DRCPHTRDST IQVWENGESS QGRFSVQMFR FAGNYDLVYL  
HCEVYLCDTM NEKCKPTCSG TRFRSGSVID QSRVLNLGPI TRKGVQATVS

#### Purity

Determined by GFC analysis: >95%

**Endotoxin**

< 0.1 EU/ $\mu$ g

**Formulation:**

Filtered (0.4  $\mu$ m) and lyophilized from 0.5 mg/mL in water for injection.

**Reconstitution:**

Add water for injection 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 the lyophilized protein at  $-80$  °C. Lyophilized protein remains stable until the expiry date when stored at  $-80$  °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 week.

**Quality control**

BCA to determine quantity of the protein.

SDS PAGE to determine purity of the protein.

GFC to determine purity of the protein.

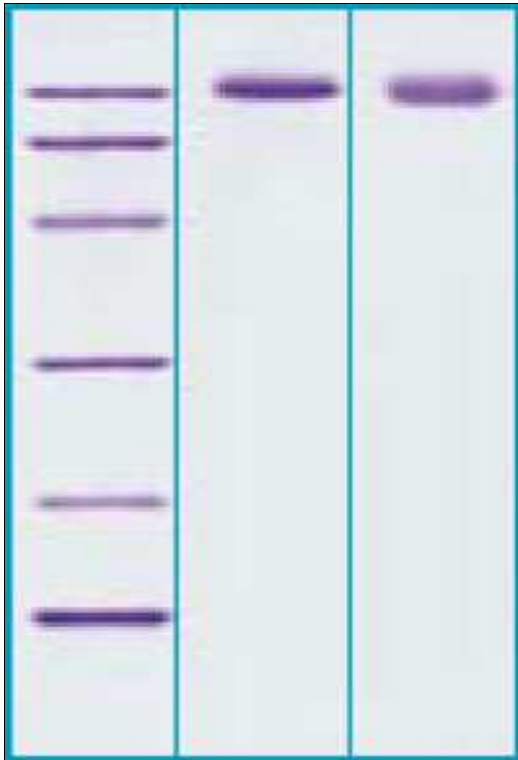
LAL to determine quantity of endotoxin.

**Applications**

ELISA, Western blotting

**Note**

All donors of urine samples used for protein preparation were tested and found negative for HBsAg, anti-HCV, HIV Ag/Ab, and syphilis. Since no test can absolutely assure the absence of all infectious agents, this product should be handled as a potential biohazard. This product is intended for research use only.



12% SDS-PAGE separation of Human Uromodulin

1. M.W. marker – 14, 21, 31, 45, 66, 97 kDa

2. reduced and heated sample, 2.5 $\mu$ g / lane

3. non-reduced and non-heated sample, 2.5 $\mu$ g / lane