



TEL:4006-871-227 Web:www.ybio.net Email:shybio@126.com

YBG918Mu01 100μg
Recombinant Uromodulin (UMOD)
Organism Species: Mus musculus (Mouse)
Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

[PROPERTIES]

Residues: Glu335~Ser590 (Accession # Q91X17), with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag.

Host: *E. coli*

Subcellular Location: Apical cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Basolateral cell membrane; Cell projection, cilium membrane. Secreted.

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1μg (determined by the LAL method).

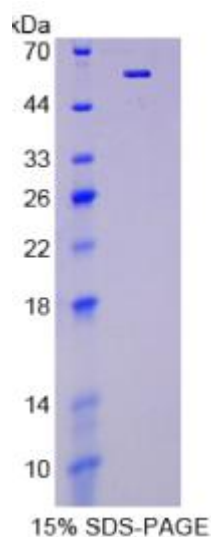
Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% sarcosyl, 5% trehalose, and preservative.

Predicted isoelectric point: 6.4

Predicted Molecular Mass: 60.8kDa

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)





[USAGE]

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCES]

The target protein is fused with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag, its sequence is listed below.

MSPILGYWKI KGLVQPTRL L LEYLEEKYEE HLYERDEGDK WRNKKFELGL EFPNLPYYID
GDVKLTQSMA IIRYADKHN MLGGCPKERA EISMLEGAVL DIRYGVSRIA YSKDFETLKV
DFLSKLPEML KMFEDRLCHK TYLNGDHVTH PDFMLYDALD VVLYMDPMCL DAFPKLVCFK
KRIEAIQID KYLKSSKYIA WPLQGWWQATF GGGDHPPKSD GSTSGSGHHH HHHSAGLVPR
G S T A I G M K E T A A A K F E R Q H M D S P D L G T G G G S G I E G R G S M G Y R G S - E C G A N D
I K M S L R K C Q L Q S L G F M N V F M Y L N D R Q C S G F S E S D E R D W M S I V T P A R N G P C
GTVLRRNETH ATYSNTLYLA NAIIRDIII RMNFEC SYPL DMKVSLKTS L QPMVSALNIS
LGGTGKFTVR MALFQSPTYT QPHQGPSVML STEAFLYVGT MLDGGDL SRF VLLMTNCYAT
PSSNSTDPVK YFIIQDSCPR TEDTTIQVTE NGESSQARFS VQMFRFAGNY DLVYLHCEVY
LCDSTSEQCK PTCSGTRFRS

[REFERENCES]

1. Prasad K., *et al.* (1995) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1260:328-332.
2. Mo L., *et al.* (2004) *Kidney Int.* 66:1159-1166.
3. Santambrogio S., *et al.* (2008) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 370:410-413.
4. Bachmann S., *et al.* (2005) *Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol.* 288:F559-67.