Human THP Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0453 **Applications** ELISA
Synonyms Uromodulin;UMOD;ADMCKD2;FJHN;HNFJ;HNFJ1;MCKD2;THGP

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human THP Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human THP Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

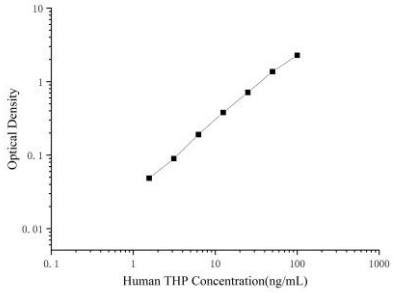
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0453)	
		Human THP Capture Antibody	Human THP Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human THP protien	Recombinant Human THP protien
	Swissprot	P07911	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Sheep
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human THP in ELISAs.	

Applications

Human THP Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 μg/mL	Human THP Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human THP Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

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 phosphatidylinositol-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.