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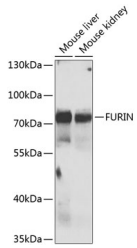
FURIN Polyclonal Antibody

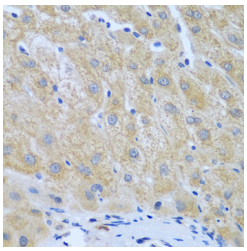
Catalog No.	E-AB-61709	**Reactivity**	H,M,R
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	**Host**	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC	**Isotype**	IgG

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

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using FURIN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using FURIN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human FURIN (NP_002560.1).
GeneID	5045
Swissprot	P09958
Synonyms	FURIN,FUR,PACE,PCSK3,SPC1,furin

Product Information

Calculated MW	86kDa
Observed MW	80kDa
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Purify	Affinity purification
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200

Background

This gene encodes a member of the subtilisin-like proprotein convertase family, which includes proteases that process protein and peptide precursors trafficking through regulated or constitutive branches of the secretory pathway. It encodes a type 1 membrane bound protease that is expressed in many tissues, including neuroendocrine, liver, gut, and brain. The encoded protein undergoes an initial autocatalytic processing event in the ER and then sorts to the trans-Golgi network through endosomes where a second autocatalytic event takes place and the catalytic activity is acquired. The product of this gene is one of the seven basic amino acid-specific members which cleave their substrates at single or paired basic residues. Some of its substrates include proparathyroid hormone, transforming growth factor beta 1 precursor, proalbumin, pro-beta-secretase, membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase, beta subunit of pro-nerve growth factor and von Willebrand factor. It is also thought to be one of the proteases responsible for the activation of HIV envelope glycoproteins gp160 and gp140 and may play a role in tumor progression. This gene is located in close proximity to family member proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 6 and upstream of the FES oncogene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.