

Product datasheet for **RC204279L2V**

FURIN (NM_002569) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FURIN (NM_002569) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FURIN
Synonyms:	FUR; PACE; PCSK3; SPC1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002569
ORF Size:	2382 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204279).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_002569.2
RefSeq Size:	4251 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2385 bp
Locus ID:	5045
UniProt ID:	P09958
Cytogenetics:	15q26.1
Domains:	Peptidase_S8, P_protein, FU
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Transmembrane



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MW: 86.7 kDa

Gene Summary: 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. Like other members of this convertase family, the product of this gene specifically cleaves substrates at single or paired basic residues. Some of its substrates include parathyroid 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 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. Unlike SARS-CoV and other coronaviruses, the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 is thought to be uniquely cleaved by this protease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]