

Product datasheet for TA426415

FURIN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ELISA, WB

Recommended Dilution: WB.1:500 - 1:2000

ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration

based on your specific assay requirements.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Host: Rabbit Isotype: lgG

Clonality: Monoclonal

Formulation: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.05% BSA, 50% glycerol, pH7.3

Concentration: lot specific

Purification: Affinity purification

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Storage: Stability: Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Predicted Protein Size: 87kDa

OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com





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. 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 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 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.