

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

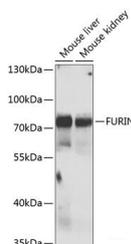
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human FURIN (NP_002560.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

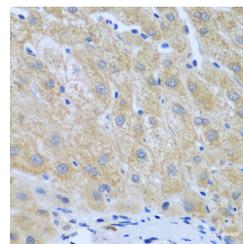
WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC
1:50-1:200

Data



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

Observed Mw:80kDa
Calculated Mw:86kDa



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

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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 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 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.

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