

Anti-Furin Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse (predicted:Human,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 74 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Tissue/cell: mouse spleen tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-Furin Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06207) 1: 200, overnight at 4° C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human Furin
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	5045
Uniprot ID:	P09958

Research Background

Furin is a calcium-dependent serine endoprotease that belongs to the subtilisin-like proprotein convertase family. The members of this family process latent precursor proteins into their biologically active products. Furin cleaves at paired basic amino acid processing sites within parathyroid hormone, transforming growth factor β 1 precursor, proalbumin, pro- β -secretase, membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase, β subunit of pro-nerve growth factor and von Willebrand factor. Furin can directly cleave proMMP-2 within the trans-Golgi network leading to an inactive form of matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2). Furin is synthesized as an inactive zymogen that may minimize the occurrence of premature enzymatic activity that would lead to alternative protein activation or degradation. The inhibitory mechanism is based on the presence of an inactivating prosegment at the NH₂ terminal of the Furin. After initial autocatalytic cleavage, the prosegment remains tightly associated until it reaches the trans-Golgi network where the dissociation of the prosegment and activation of furin occurs.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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