abcam

Product datasheet

Furin peptide ab4989

描述

产品名称	Furin多肽
纯度	> 95 % HPLC. Peptides are analyzed by Reverse-Phase HPLC (RP-HPLC) in order to determine purity. Identities are confirmed by MALDI-MS.
无动物成分	No
性质	Synthetic

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab4989** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Blocking
形式	Lyophilized
补充说明	This peptide may be used for neutralization and control experiments with the polyclonal antibody that reacts with this product and furin convertase, catalog **ab3467**. Using a solution with equal weights per unit volume of peptide and corresponding antibody will yield a solution with a large molar excess of peptide that is able to competitively bind the antibody.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
复溶	>95% pure, lyophilized synthetic peptide. Reconstitute with 0.1 ml of distilled water.

常规信息

功能	Furin is likely to represent the ubiquitous endoprotease activity within constitutive secretory pathways and capable of cleavage at the RX(K/R)R consensus motif.
组织特异性	Seems to be expressed ubiquitously.
序列相似性	Belongs to the peptidase S8 family. Furin subfamily. Contains 1 homo B/P domain.

结构域	Contains a cytoplasmic domain responsible for its TGN localization and recycling from the cell surface.
翻译后修饰	The inhibition peptide, which plays the role of an intramolecular chaperone, is autocatalytically removed in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and remains non-covalently bound to furin as a potent autoinhibitor. Following transport to the trans Golgi, a second cleavage within the inhibition propeptide results in propeptide dissociation and furin activation. Phosphorylation is required for TGN localization of the endoprotease. In vivo, exists as di-, mono- and non-phosphorylated forms.
细胞定位	Golgi apparatus > trans-Golgi network membrane. Cell membrane. Shuttles between the trans-Golgi network and the cell surface. Propeptide cleavage is a prerequisite for exit of furin molecules out of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). A second cleavage within the propeptide occurs in the trans Golgi network (TGN), followed by the release of the propeptide and the activation of furin.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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