abcam

Product datasheet

Furin peptide ab4989

Description

Product name Furin peptide

Purity > 95 % HPLC.

Peptides are analyzed by Reverse-Phase HPLC (RP-HPLC) in order to determine purity.

Identities are confirmed by MALDI-MS.

Animal free No

Nature Synthetic

Specifications

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.

Applications Blocking

Form Lyophilized

Additional notes

This peptide may be used for neutralization and control experiments with the polyclonal antibody that reacts with this product and furin convertase, catalog <u>ab3467</u>. 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.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze /

thaw cycle.

Reconstitution >95% pure, lyophilized synthetic peptide. Reconstitute with 0.1 ml of distilled water.

General Info

Function 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.

Tissue specificity Seems to be expressed ubiquitously.

Sequence similaritiesBelongs to the peptidase S8 family. Furin subfamily.

Contains 1 homo B/P domain.

1

Domain Contains a cytoplasmic domain responsible for its TGN localization and recycling from the cell

surface.

Post-translational

The inhibition peptide, which plays the role of an intramolecular chaperone, is autocatalytically modifications

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.

Cellular localization 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"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit https://www.abcam.com/abpromise or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

· Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors