

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human FURIN (Furin, paired basic amino acid cleaving enzyme) expressed in Hi-5 insect for Antibody Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP0026Q**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 61.7 kDa Human FURIN membrane protein expressed in Hi-5 insect. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

FURIN

Protein Length

Partial

Protein Class

Druggable Genome, Protease, Transmembrane

Molecular Weight

61.7 kDa

TMD

1

Sequence

DLNVKAAWAQGYTGHGIVVSILDDGIEKNHPDLAGNYDPGASFDVNDQDPDPQPRYTQMNDNRHGTRCAGEVAAVANNGVCGV

Product Description

Expression Systems

Hi-5 insect

Tag

Tag Free

Form

Powder

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer

0.2 µM filtered solution of 20mM phosphate buffer, 100mM NaCl, pH 7.2

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target**Target Protein**

FURIN

Full Name

Furin, paired basic amino acid cleaving enzyme

Introduction

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 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 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 Names

FUR; PACE; PCSK3; SPC1; FES upstream region; dibasic processing enzyme; furin, membrane associated receptor protein; paired basic amino acid residue cleaving enzyme; proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 3

Gene ID

[5045](#)

UniProt ID

[P09958](#)