

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Inhibin $\alpha$ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	INHA
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Inhibin alpha chain
<b>Gene ID</b>	3623.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P05111.Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 211-260

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	IHC-P 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	

## Background

This gene encodes a member of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. The encoded

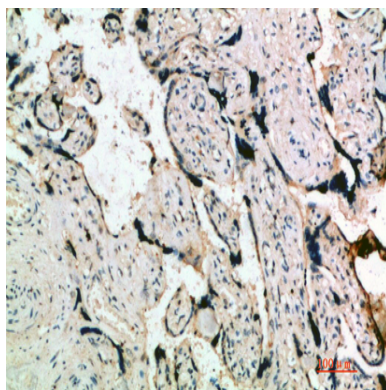
**Product Name: Inhibin  $\alpha$  Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab12612**



preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate multiple peptide products, including the alpha subunit of the inhibin A and B protein complexes. These complexes negatively regulate follicle stimulating hormone secretion from the pituitary gland. Inhibins have also been implicated in regulating numerous cellular processes including cell proliferation, apoptosis, immune response and hormone secretion. Mutations in this gene may be associated with male infertility and premature ovarian failure in female human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],function:Inhibins and activins inhibit and activate, respectively, the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. Inhibins/activins are involved in regulating a number of diverse functions such as hypothalamic and pituitary hormone secretion, gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid differentiation, insulin secretion, nerve cell survival, embryonic axial development or bone growth, depending on their subunit composition. Inhibins appear to oppose the functions of activins.,online information:Inhibin entry,PTM:Proteolytic processing yields a number of bioactive forms. The 20/23 kDa forms consist solely of the mature alpha chain, the 26/29 kDa forms consist of the most N-terminal propeptide linked through a disulfide bond to the mature alpha chain, the 50/53 kDa forms encompass the entire proprotein. Each type can be furthermore either mono- or diglycosylated, causing the mass difference.,similarity:Belongs to the TGF-beta family.,subunit:Dimeric, linked by one or more disulfide bonds. Inhibin A is a dimer of alpha and beta-A. Inhibin B is a dimer of alpha and beta-B.,tissue specificity:Originally found in ovary (granulosa cells) and testis (Sertoli cells), but widely distributed in many tissues including brain and placenta. In adrenal cortex expression is limited to the zona reticularis and the innermost zona fasciculata in the normal gland, extending centripetally into the zona fasciculata in hyperplasia. Also found in adrenocortical tumors. Also expressed in prostate epithelium of benign prostatic hyperplasia, in regions of basal cell hyperplasia and in nonmalignant regions of high grade prostate cancer. Only circulating inhibin B is found in male, whereas circulating inhibins A and B are found in female.,

## Research Area

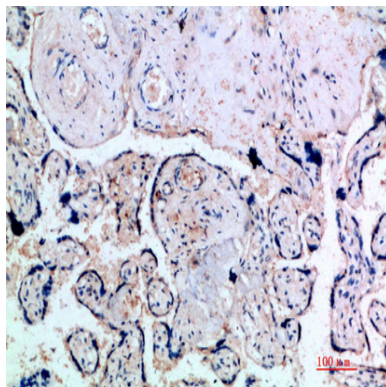
## Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-placenta, antibody was diluted at 1:200

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### **Note**

For research use only.