

Product Name: Inhibin α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab12612**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC, ICC/IF, ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio IHC 1:50-1:200, ICC/IF 1:50-1:200, ELISA 1:10000-1:20000

Molecular Weight

Antigen Information

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

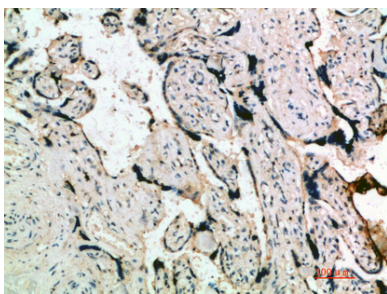
Background

This gene encodes a member of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate multiple peptide products, including the alpha subunit of the inhibin A

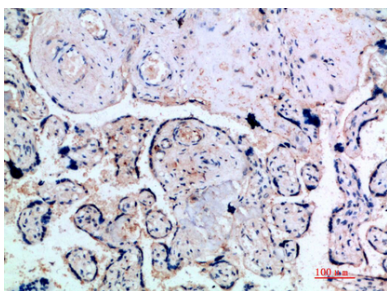
and B protein complexes. These complexes negatively regulate follicle stimulating hormone secretion from the pituitary gland. Inhibins have also been implicated in regulating numerous cellular processes including cell proliferation, apoptosis, immune response and hormone secretion. Mutations in this 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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