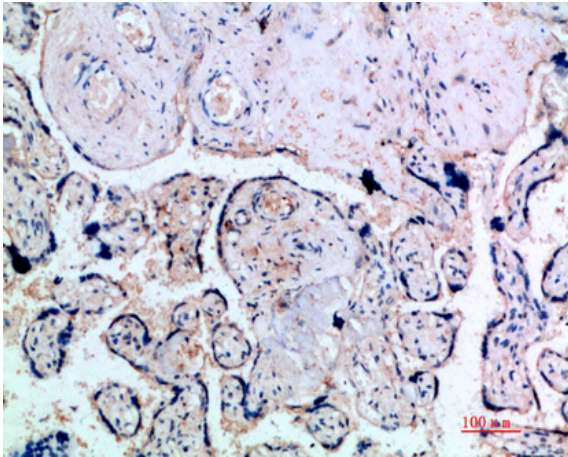


Inhibin α Polyclonal Antibody

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|------------------------------|---|
| Catalog No : | YT5967 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications : | IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Target : | Inhibin α |
| Fields : | >>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction |
| Gene Name : | INHA |
| Protein Name : | Inhibin alpha chain |
| Human Gene Id : | 3623 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P05111 |
| Mouse Gene Id : | 16322 |
| Mouse Swiss Prot No : | Q04997 |
| Rat Swiss Prot No : | P17490 |
| Immunogen : | Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 211-260 |
| Specificity : | The antibody detects endogenous Inhibin α |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution : | IHC 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200 |
| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |

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| Concentration : | 1 mg/ml |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| Background : | <p>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],</p> |
| Function : | <p>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 digly</p> |
| Subcellular Location : | Secreted. |
| Expression : | <p>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.</p> |
| Sort : | 8564 |
| No4 : | 1 |
| Host : | Rabbit |
| Modifications : | Unmodified |

Products Images



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