

Inhibin beta-A antibody

Catalog No: #23026

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Inhibin beta-A antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Applications	WB IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 362 and 423 of Inhibin beta-A
Target Name	Inhibin beta-A
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P08476Gene ID:3624
Uniprot	P08476
GeneID	3624;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 10% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

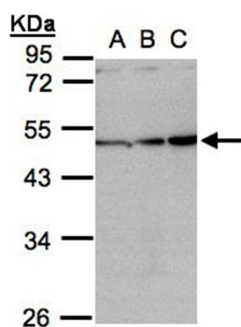
Predicted MW: 47kd

Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:500

Immunofluorescence: 1:100-1:200

Images



Sample(30 ug whole cell lysate)

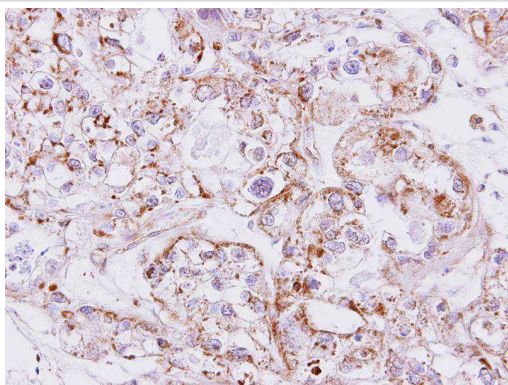
A: H1299

B: HeLa S3

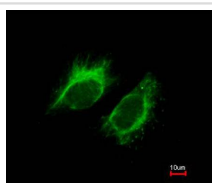
C: Hep G2

10% SDS PAGE

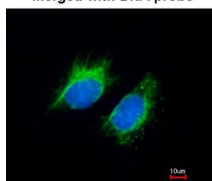
Primary antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded CLEAR CELL OVCA xenograft, using Inhibin beta A antibody at 1: 500 dilution.



Merged with DNA probe



Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa, using Inhibin beta-A antibody at 1: 200 dilution.

Background

The inhibin beta A subunit joins the alpha subunit to form a pituitary FSH secretion inhibitor. Inhibin has been shown to regulate gonadal stromal cell proliferation negatively and to have tumor-suppressor activity. In addition, serum levels of inhibin have been shown to reflect the size of granulosa-cell tumors and can therefore be used as a marker for primary as well as recurrent disease. Because expression in gonadal and various extragonadal tissues may vary severalfold in a tissue-specific fashion, it is proposed that inhibin may be both a growth/differentiation factor and a hormone. Furthermore, the beta A subunit forms a homodimer, activin A, and also joins with a beta B subunit to form a heterodimer, activin AB, both of which stimulate FSH secretion. Finally, it has been shown that the beta A subunit mRNA is identical to the erythroid differentiation factor subunit mRNA and that only one gene for this mRNA exists in the human genome. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only