

## INHBA

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:20 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**47kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic Peptide of human INHBA

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Catalog #:**A2839

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**3624

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P08476

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**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, Jul 2008]

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