

# INHBA Antibody

Catalog No: #33077



Package Size: #33077-1 50ul #33077-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)  
Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

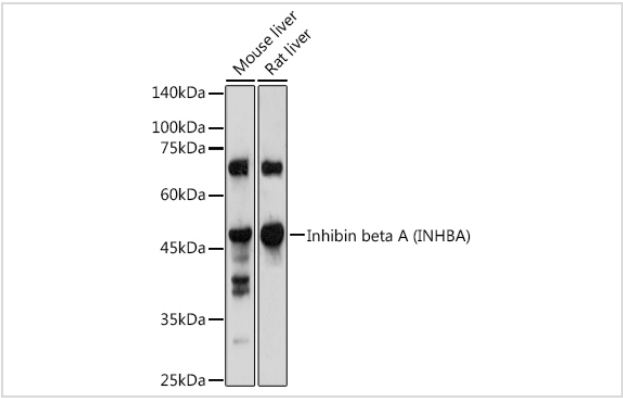
## Description

Product Name	INHBA Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total INHBA protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human Inhibin beta A (Inhibin beta A (INHBA)) (NP_002183.1).
Target Name	INHBA
Other Names	INHBA;EDF;FRP
Accession No.	Uniprot:P08476GeneID:3624
SDS-PAGE MW	47KDa
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

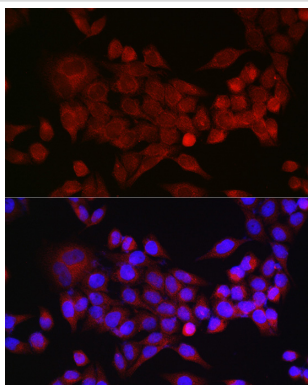
## Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000IF 1:50 - 1:200

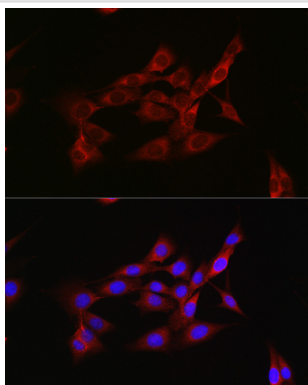
## Images



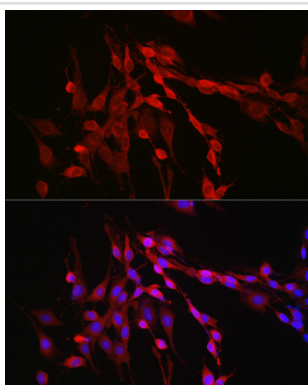
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using Inhibin beta A (INHBA) antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using Inhibin beta A (INHBA) Rabbit pAb.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using Inhibin beta A (INHBA) Rabbit pAb.



Immunofluorescence analysis of PC-12 cells using Inhibin beta A (INHBA) Rabbit pAb.

## 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.

**Note:** This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.