Datasheet for ABIN969217

anti-Inhibin alpha antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Inhibin alpha (INHA)
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Purified recombinant fragment of human INHA expressed in E. coli.
Clone:	4-00E-02
Isotype:	IgG1
Purification:	purified

Target Details

Target:	Inhibin alpha (INHA)
Alternative Name:	INHA (INHA Products)
Background:	Description: Inhibins are peptide hormones produced by the granulosa cells in female follicles and by Sertoli cells in the male seminiferous tubules. They are selectively expressed by cells of sex cord stromal derivation, and inhibit the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. Inhibins are also involved in regulating diverse functions such as hypothalamic and pituitary hormone secretion, gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid

Target Details

	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, as inhibins and activins inhibit and activate, respectively, the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. Inhibin has 2 subunits (alpha and beta) that are coded by separate genes. The alpha subunit determines whether inhibin or activin will be produced. The alpha subunit remains constant, such that the various types of inhibin are defined by the beta subunit (a,b,c,d). Inhibin A is a dimer of alpha and beta A. Inhibin B is a dimer of alpha and beta B. Proteolytic processing yields a number of inhibin alpha 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, and the 50/53 kDa forms encompass the entire proprotein. Each type can be furthermore either mono or diglycosylated, causing the mass difference. Aliases: INHA
Molecular Weight:	40 kDa
Gene ID:	3623
HGNC:	3623
Pathways:	Peptide Hormone Metabolism, Hormone Activity, Negative Regulation of Hormone Secretion

Application Details

Application Notes:	ELISA: 1:10000, WB: 1:500 - 1:2000, ICC: 1:200 - 1:1000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	4°C, -20°C for long term storage

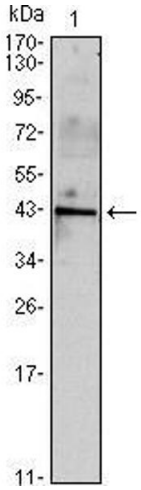
Publications

Product cited in:

Durkin, Guo, Fryrear, Mihaylova, Gupta, Belgnaoui, Haoudi, Kupfer, Semmes: "HTLV-1 Tax oncoprotein subverts the cellular DNA damage response via binding to DNA-dependent protein kinase." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 283, Issue 52, pp. 36311-20, (2008) (PubMed).

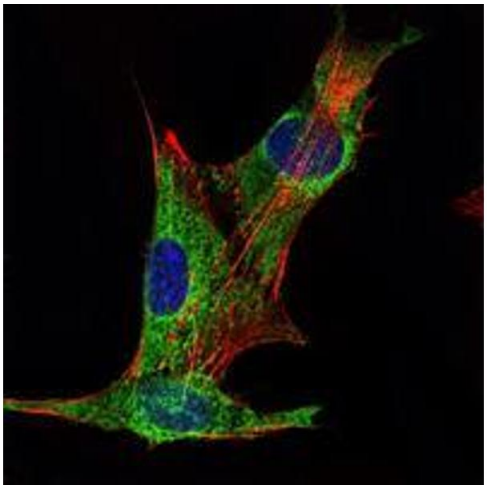
Huston, Lynch, Mohamed, Collins, Hill, MacLeod, Krause, Baillie, Houslay: "EPAC and PKA allow cAMP dual control over DNA-PK nuclear translocation." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 105, Issue 35, pp. 12791-6, (2008) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis using INHA mouse mAb against mouse spermary (1) tissues lysate.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunofluorescence analysis of PANC-1 cells using INHA mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.