

Bioactive

INHBA (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P9947

Size 100 ug, 20 ug

Specification

Regulatory Status	RUO grade
Product Description	Human INHBA recombinant protein expressed in <i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Host	Escherichia coli
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 13.1
Form	Lyophilized
Preparation Method	<i>Escherichia coli</i> expression system
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	< 0.1 EU/ug
Activity	The ED ₅₀ for this effect is < 10 ng/mL, measured by its ability to inhibit the proliferation of mouse MP C-11 cells. The specific activity of recombinant human Activin A is approximately > 1.0 x 10 ³ IU/mg.
Recommend Usage	SDS-PAGE The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.4. Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H ₂ O to a concentration of at least 200 ug/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min to ensure sufficient redissolution. Please use the protein within one month after reconstitution.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C for 12 months in lyophilized state. After reconstitution with deionized water, store at -20 or -80°C for 1 month. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Functional Study

- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — INHBA

Entrez GeneID	3624
Gene Name	INHBA
Gene Alias	EDF, FRP
Gene Description	inhibin, beta A
Omim ID	147290
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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]
Other Designations	FSH-releasing protein Inhibin, beta-1 erythroid differentiation factor follicle-stimulating hormone-releasing protein inhibin beta A inhibin, beta A (activin A, activin AB alpha polypeptide)

Pathway

- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [TGF-beta signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](#)
- [Anoxia](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)

- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Disease Models](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Mental Disorders](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Testicular Neoplasms](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)