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Inhibin β-C Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70533

Specification

Inhibin β-C Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P55103
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

Inhibin β-C Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3626

Other Names
INHBC; Inhibin beta C chain; Activin beta-C chain

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

Inhibin β-C Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name INHBC

Function
Inhibins and activins inhibit and activate, respectively, the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. Inhibins/activins are involved in regulating a number of diverse functions such as hypothalamic and pituitary hormone secretion, gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid 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.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

Tissue Location
Expressed in benign prostatic hyperplasia.

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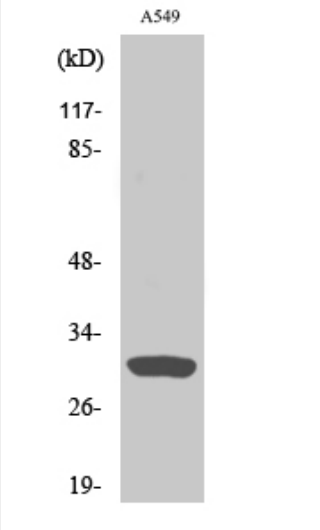
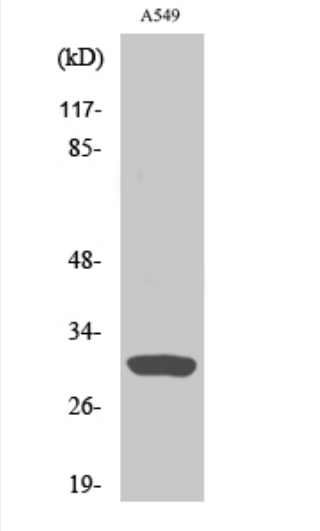
Inhibin β-C Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Inhibin β-C Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Inhibin β-C Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Inhibins and activins inhibit and activate, respectively, the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary

gland. Inhibins/activins are involved in regulating a number of diverse functions such as hypothalamic and pituitary hormone secretion, gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid 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.