

**Inhibin alpha Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP92229****Specification**

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**Inhibin alpha Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05111</a>
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
IHA; inhA; Inhibin alpha chain;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	39670 Da

**Inhibin alpha Antibody - Additional Information**

Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Inhibin alpha
Description	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.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**Inhibin alpha Antibody - Protein Information****Name** INHA**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. Inhibin B is a dimer of alpha and beta-B that plays a crucial role in the regulation of the reproductive system by inhibiting the secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) from the anterior pituitary gland. Thereby, maintains reproductive homeostasis in both males and females. Acts as a more potent suppressor of FSH release than inhibin A (By similarity). Functions as competitive receptor antagonist binding activin type II receptors with high affinity in the presence of the TGF-beta type III coreceptor/TGFBR3L (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34910520" target="\_blank">34910520</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17490}.

#### Tissue Location

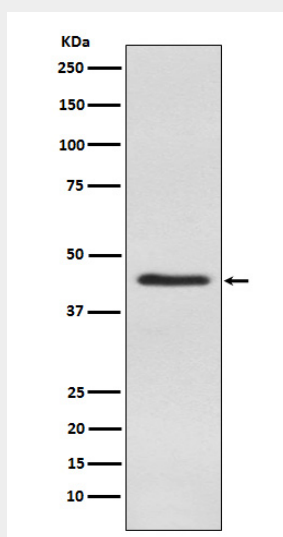
Originally found in ovary (granulosa cells) and testis (Sertoli cells), but widely distributed in many tissues including brain and placenta. In adrenal cortex expression is limited to the zona reticularis and the innermost zona fasciculata in the normal gland, extending centripetally into the zona fasciculata in hyperplasia. Also found in adrenocortical tumors. Also expressed in prostate epithelium of benign prostatic hyperplasia, in regions of basal cell hyperplasia and in nonmalignant regions of high grade prostate cancer. Only circulating inhibin B is found in male, whereas circulating inhibins A and B are found in female

### Inhibin alpha 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Inhibin alpha Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Inhibin alpha expression in Human testis lysate.