

Mouse Inha Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19340a**Specification**

Mouse Inha Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q04997](#)**Mouse Inha Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 16322**Other Names**

Inhibin alpha chain, Inha

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Inha Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17490}.

Mouse Inha Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Mouse Inha Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

Mouse Inha Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Inha 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 deficient mice are viable but are acutely sensitive to development of gonadal sex-cord stromal tumors.