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INHA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6722c

Specification

INHA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P05111

INHA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3623

Other Names
Inhibin alpha chain, INHA

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6722c was selected from the Center region of human INHA. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

INHA Antibody (Center) 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.

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

INHA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

INHA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

INHA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

The inhibin alpha subunit joins either the beta A or beta B subunit to form a pituitary FSH secretion inhibitor. Inhibin has been shown to regulate gonadal stromal cell proliferation negatively and to have tumour-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. However, in prostate cancer, expression of the inhibin alpha-subunit gene was suppressed and was not detectable in poorly differentiated tumor cells. Furthermore, 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.

INHA Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Balanathan,P., Br. J. Cancer 100 (11), 1784-1793 (2009)Mason,A.J., Mol. Endocrinol. 10 (9), 1055-1065 (1996)