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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

INHBA (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P8371

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human INHBA (P08476) recombinant protein expressed in *Escherichia coli*.

Amount: > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Sequence:

MGLECDGKVNICKKQFFVSFKDIGWNDWIIAPSGYH
ANYCEGECPSHIAGTSGSSLSFHSTVINHYRMRGHSP
FANLKSCCVPTKLRPMSMLYYDDGQNIKKDIQNMIVE
ECGCS.

Host: *Escherichia coli*

Theoretical MW (kDa): 26.2

Protocols: See our web site at
<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product
page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: *Escherichia coli* expression
system

Particle Size: Biological activity

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from 0.1% TFA

Storage Instruction: Upon reconstitution should be
stored at -20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 3624

Gene Symbol: INHBA

Gene Alias: EDF, FRP

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]