

**INHA Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP6722A****Specification**

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**INHA Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05111</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	39670
Antigen Region	79-108

**INHA Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3623**Other Names**

Inhibin alpha chain, INHA

**Target/Specificity**

This INHA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 79-108 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human INHA.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000  
FC~~1:10~50  
IHC-P~~1:10~50  
IF~~1:10~50  
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

INHA Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**INHA Antibody (N-term) - 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**

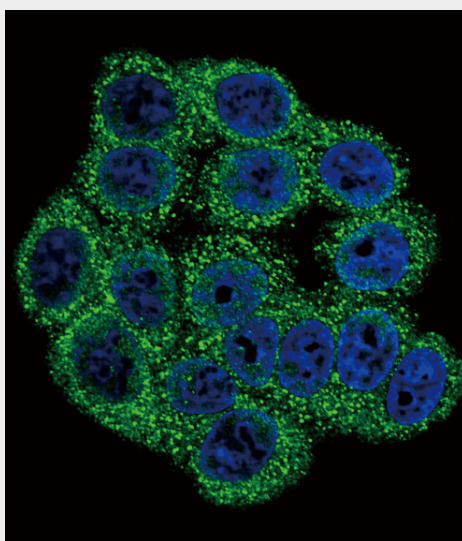
Originally found in ovary (granulosa cells) and testis (Sertoli cells), but widely distributed in many tissues including brain and placenta. In adrenal cortex expression is limited to the zona reticularis and the innermost zona fasciculata in the normal gland, extending centripetally into the zona fasciculata 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 (N-term) - Protocols**

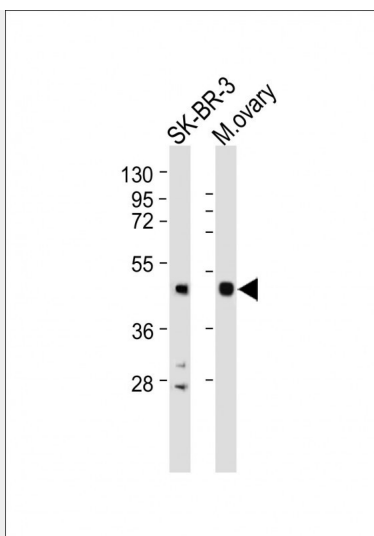
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

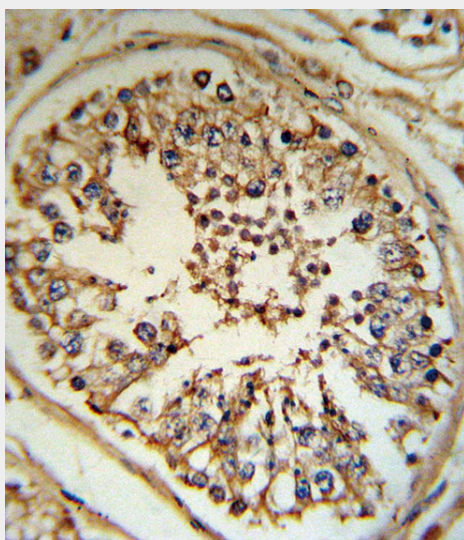
**INHA Antibody (N-term) - Images**



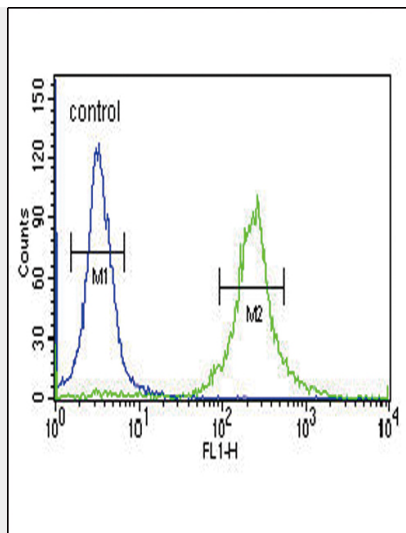
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of INHA Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP6722a) with HeLa cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



All lanes : Anti-INHA Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: SK-BR-3 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Mouse ovary whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 40 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



INHA Antibody (N-term) (Cat#AP6722a) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the INHA Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



INHA Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP6722a) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **INHA Antibody (N-term) - 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 (N-term) - References**

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