

DESCRIPTION

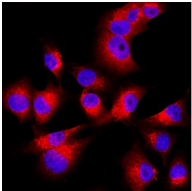
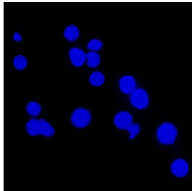
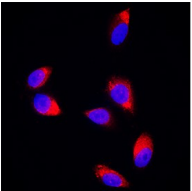
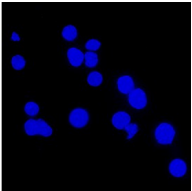
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Activin A Precursor in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 132807
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	DNA construct encoding human Activin A pro region fused to mature human Activin beta B chain
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunocytochemistry	8 µg/mL	10% Formalin fixed A375 human melanoma cell line (Positive), PC-3 human prostate cancer cell line (Positive) and U266 human myeloma cell line (Negative)

DATA

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence		Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence	
			
A375 (Positive) cells	U266 (Negative) cells	PC-3 (Positive) cells	U266 (Negative) cells
<p>Detection of Activin B in A375 cells (positive) and U266 cells (negative). Activin B was detected in 10% Formalin fixed A375 human melanoma cell line (Positive) and absent in U266 human myeloma cell line (Negative) using Mouse Anti-Human Activin B Precursor Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11450) at 8 µg/ml for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (Blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasmic. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips.</p>		<p>Detection of Activin B in PC-3 cells (positive) and U266 cells (negative). Activin B was detected in 10% Formalin fixed PC-3 human prostate cancer cell line (Positive) and absent in U266 human myeloma cell line (Negative) using Mouse Anti-Human Activin B Precursor Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11450) at 8 µg/ml for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (Blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasmic. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips.</p>	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Activin and Inhibin are members of the TGF- β superfamily of cytokines and are involved in a wide range of biological processes including tissue morphogenesis and repair, fibrosis, inflammation, neural development, hematopoiesis, reproductive system function, and carcinogenesis (1-7). Activin and Inhibin are produced as precursor proteins. Their amino terminal propeptides are proteolytically cleaved and facilitate formation of disulfide-linked dimers of the bioactive proteins (8, 9). Activins are nonglycosylated homodimers or heterodimers of various β subunits (β A, β B, β C, and β E in mammals), while Inhibins are heterodimers of a unique α subunit and one of the β subunits. Activin A is a widely expressed homodimer of two β A chains. The β A subunit can also heterodimerize with a β B or β C subunit to form Activin AB and Activin AC, respectively (10). The 14 kDa mature human β A chain shares 100% amino acid sequence identity with bovine, feline, mouse, porcine, and rat β A. Activin A exerts its biological activities by binding to the type 2 serine/threonine kinase Activin RIIA which then noncovalently associates with the type 1 serine/threonine kinase Activin RIB/ALK-4 (7, 11). Signaling through this receptor complex leads to Smad activation and regulation of activin-responsive gene transcription (7, 11). The bioactivity of Activin A is regulated by a variety of mechanisms (11). BAMBI, Betaglycan, and Cripto are cell-associated molecules that function as decoy receptors or limit the ability of Activin A to induce receptor complex assembly (12-14). The intracellular formation of Activin A can be prevented by the incorporation of the β A subunit into Activin AC or Inhibin A (3, 10). And the bioavailability of Activin A is restricted by its incorporation into inactive complexes with α 2-Macroglobulin, Follistatin, and FLRG (15, 16).

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