Human Inhibin Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 130408R

Catalog Number: MAB338

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Inhibin alpha chain in direct ELISAs. In sandwich immunoassays, this antibody captures the human Inhibin alpha chain and detects either human Inhibin A or human Inhibin B based on the detection antibody.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 130408R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Inhibin alpha chain Accession # P05111
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

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.*

ELISA	This antibody functions as an Inhibin A ELISA capture antibody when paired with Goat Anti-Human INHBA Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF10024) or Inhibin B ELISA capture antibody when paired with Goat Anti-Human INHBB Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF659). *This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs.*

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. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** • 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 (βA, βB, βC, and βE 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 βA chains. The βA subunit can also heterodimerize with a βB or βC subunit to form Activin AB and Activin AC, respectively (10). The 14 kDa mature human βA chain shares 100% amino acid sequence identity with bovine, feline, mouse, porcine, and rat βA. 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 βA subunit into Activin AC or Inhibin A (3, 10). And the bioavailability of Activin A is restricted by its incorporation into inactive complexes with α2-Macroglobulin, Follistatin, and FLRG (15, 16).

References:

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