

**INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP11126a**

**Specification**

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**INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P08476](#)

**INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3624

**Other Names**

Inhibin beta A chain, Activin beta-A chain, Erythroid differentiation protein, EDF, INHBA

**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.

**INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** INHBA

**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.

**INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

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 several fold 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.

### **INHBA Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Canzian, F., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(19):3873-3884(2010) Shi, F.T., et al. J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 95 (10), E172-E180 (2010) : Lascorz, J., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(9):1612-1619(2010) Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) : Johnatty, S.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) :