

INHBA Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20615c**Specification**

INHBA Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession [P08476](#)
Other Accession [P18331](#), [P03970](#), [Q04998](#), [P27092](#), [P07995](#),
[P43032](#)

INHBA Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3624

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 377-390 of HUMAN 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 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

INHBA Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

INHBA Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

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.

INHBA Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Mason A.J.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 135:957-964(1986).
Murata M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:2434-2438(1988).
Tanimoto K.,et al.DNA Seq. 2:103-110(1991).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003).
Stewart A.G.,et al.FEBS Lett. 206:329-334(1986).