



Rabbit Anti-Inhibin Beta C antibody

SL1826R

Product Name:	Inhibin Beta C
Chinese Name:	抑制素βC抗体
Alias:	ACTIVIN BETA C; IHBC; INHBC; MGC108687; activin beta-C chain; Inhibin, beta C; inhibin beta C chain precursor; Inhbc; INHBC HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	12.5kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Inhibin Beta C:237-352/352
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes the beta C chain of inhibin, a member of the TGF-beta superfamily. This subunit forms heterodimers with beta A and beta B subunits. Inhibins and activins, also members of the TGF-beta superfamily, are hormones with opposing actions and are involved in hypothalamic, pituitary, and gonadal hormone secretion, as well as growth and differentiation of various cell types.

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.

Subunit:

Homodimeric or heterodimeric through association with alpha and beta subunits, linked by one or more disulfide bonds. Inhibins are heterodimers of one alpha and one beta subunit. Activins are homo- or heterodimers of beta subunits only.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Similarity:

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

SWISS:

P55103

Gene ID:

3626

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3626](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 64549](#)Rat

[Ommim: 601233](#)Human

[SwissProt: P55103](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9WUK5](#)Rat

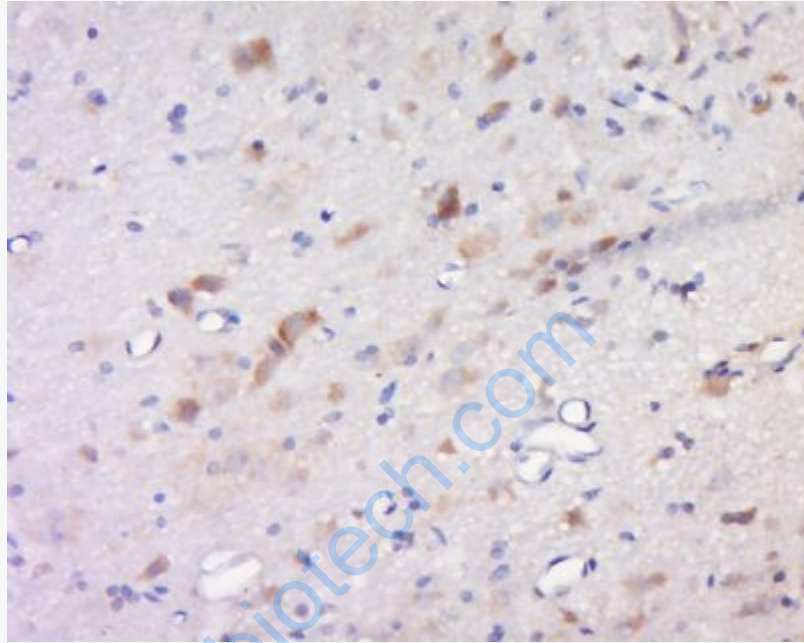
[Unigene: 632722](#)Human

[Unigene: 48697](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

抑制素是转化生长因子TGF β 超级家族, 主要由雌性动物卵巢颗粒细胞和雄性动物睾丸的Sertoli细胞分泌.研究表明,抑制素具有内分泌和旁分泌物的作用:既可通过复杂的反馈机理,调节体液FSH水平。



Picture:

Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-Inhibin Beta C Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1826R) 1:500, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining