

Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat Activin A/INHBA Protein

Catalog No. PKSH033807

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

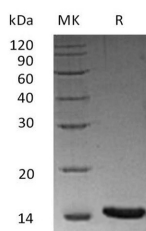
Description

Synonyms	Inhibin beta A chain;INHBA;Activin A
Species	Human/Mouse/Rat
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gly311-Ser426
Accession	P08476
Calculated Molecular Weight	13 kDa
Observed molecular weight	15 kDa
Tag	None
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to induce SMAD signaling in 293-Activin A Res cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 1.3 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 4mM HCl. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Activin and inhibin are two closely related protein complexes that have almost directly opposite biological effects.

For Research Use Only

Activins, members of the TGF-beta superfamily, are disulfide-linked dimeric proteins originally purified from gonadal fluids as proteins that stimulated pituitary follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) release. 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. Activins are homodimers or heterodimers of the various beta subunit isoforms, while inhibins are heterodimers of a unique alpha subunit and one of the various beta subunits.