

## INHBB Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-17341

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

### Description

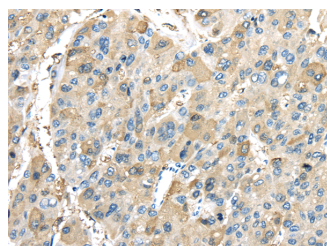
|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthetic peptide of human INHBB                    |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit  |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                               |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4 |

### Applications

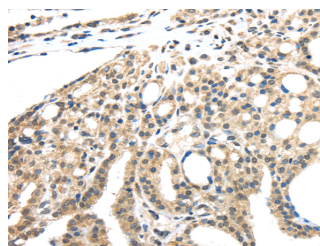
### Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:30-150

### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using INHBB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:45



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using INHBB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:45

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

The inhibin beta B 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 tumour-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 severalfold in a tissue-specific fashion, it is proposed that inhibin may be both a growth/differentiation factor and a hormone. Furthermore, the beta B subunit forms a homodimer, activin B, and also joins with the beta A subunit to form a heterodimer, activin AB, both of which stimulate FSH secretion.

### For Research Use Only