

## Recombinant Mouse Activin B protein(His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041500

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

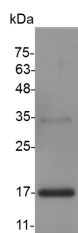
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Inhibin beta B chain;Activin beta-B chain;Inhbb
<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Gly 297-Ala 411
<b>Accession</b>	Q04999
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	13.7 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	17 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Measure by its ability to induce hemoglobin expression in K562 cells. The ED50 for this effect is < 1 ng/mL.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 0.1 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS,pH 8.0. 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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. The

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activin and inhibin protein complexes are both dimeric in structure, and, in each complex, the two monomers are linked to one another by a single disulfide bond. Activin is composed of two  $\alpha$  subunits,  $\alpha$ A  $\alpha$ A (activin A),  $\alpha$ B  $\alpha$ B (activin B), or  $\alpha$ A  $\alpha$ B (activin AB). Inhibin is composed of an alpha and one of two  $\beta$  subunits,  $\beta$ A (inhibin A) or  $\beta$ B (inhibin B). Activins are produced in many cell types and organs, such as gonads, pituitary gland, and placenta. In the ovarian follicle, activin increases FSH binding and FSH-induced aromatization. It participates in androgen synthesis enhancing LH action in the ovary and testis. In the male, activin enhances spermatogenesis. Also, Activin plays a role in wound repair and skin morphogenesis. Activin is strongly expressed in wounded skin, and overexpression of activin in the epidermis of transgenic mice improves wound healing and enhances scar formation. Activin also regulates the morphogenesis of branching organs such as the prostate, lung, and kidney. There is also evidence showed that lack of activin during development results in neural developmental defects.

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