

## Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat Activin A

Known As: Inhibin beta A chain; INHBA; Activin A

## PROPERTIES

| Description        | Recombinant Human Activin A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly311-Ser426 is expressed.  |
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| Accession          | P08476   |
| Formulation        | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.  |
| Size               | 10µg/50µg/500µg/1mg  |
| Purity             | > 95%  |
| Endotoxin          | $< 0.01 \text{ EU}/\mu g$ as determined by LAL test.   |
| Predicted Mol Mass | 13 KDa   |
| Apparent Mol Mass  | 15 KDa, reducing conditions  |
| Reconstitution     | Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.<br>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than $100\mu g/ml$ .<br>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.<br>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.   |
| Shipping           | The product is shipped at ambient temperature.<br>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.  |
| Storage            | Lyophilized protein should be stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}$ C, stable for one year after receipt.<br>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days.<br>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $\leq -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.  |
| Background         | Activin and inhibin are two closely related protein complexes that have<br>almost directly opposite biological effects. Activins, members of the TGF-<br>beta superfamily, are disulfide-linked dimeric proteins originally purified<br>from gonadal fluids as proteins that stimulated pituitary follicle stimulating<br>hormone (FSH) release. Inhibins/activins are involved in regulating a number<br>of diverse functions such as hypothalamic and pituitary hormone secretion,<br>gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid<br>differentiation, insulin secretion, nerve cell survival, embryonic axial<br>development or bone growth, depending on their subunit composition.<br>Activins are homodimers or heterodimers of the various beta subunit<br>isoforms, while inhibins are heterodimers of a unique alpha subunit and one<br>of the various beta subunits. |

**NOTE:** The product listed herein is for research use only and is not intended for use in human or clinical diagnosis. Suggested applications of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license. We cannot be responsible for patent infringements or other violations that may occur with the use of this product.

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