

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Target</b>	Activin
<b>Synonyms</b>	Inhibin beta A chain;INHBA;Activin A
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human Activin A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly311-Ser426 is expressed.
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P08476
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	Not available
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	13 KDa
<b>Purity</b>	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	Activin and inhibin are two closely related protein complexes that have almost directly opposite biological effects. 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.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only



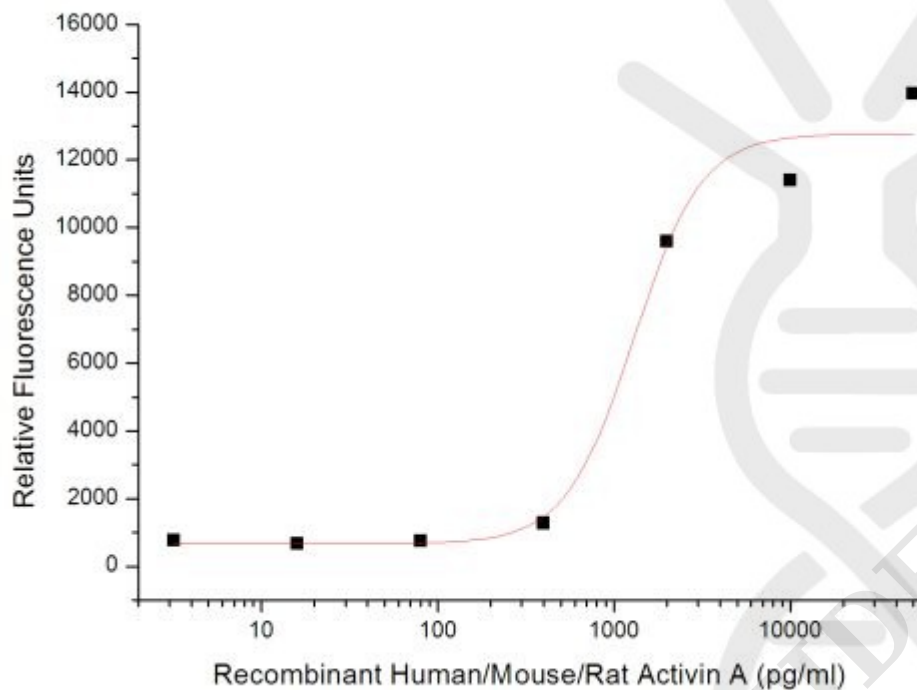


Figure 1. Measured by its ability to induce SMAD signaling in 293-Activin A Res cells. The ED50 for this effect is 1.3 ng/ml.

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