Inhibin beta C chain/INHBC Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70383
Synonyms:	rHuInhibin beta C chain/INHBC, His; Inhibin Beta C Chain; Activin Beta-C Chain; INHBC
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P55103 (T19-S352)
Gene ID:	3626
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 49.0 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	T P R A G G Q C P A C G G P T L E L E S Q R E L L L D L A K R S I L D K L H L T Q R P T L N R P V S R A A L R T A L Q H L H G V P Q G A L L E D N R E Q E C E I I S F A E T G L S T I N Q T R L D F H F S S D R T A G D R E V Q Q A S L M F F V Q L P S N T T W T L K V R V L V L G P H N T N L T L A T Q Y L L E V D A S G W H Q L P L G P E A Q A A C S Q G H L T L E L V L E G Q V A Q S S V I L G G A A H R P F V A A R V R V G G K H Q I H R R G I D C Q G G S R M C C R Q E F F V D F R E I G W H D W I I Q P E G Y A M N F C I G Q C P L H I A G M P G I A A S F H T A V L N L L K A N T A A G T T G G G S C C V P T A R R P L S L L Y Y D R D S N I V K T D I P D M V V E A C G C S
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US;may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	INHBC protein stands at the nexus of intricate regulatory pathways as part of the inhibin and activin systems, orchestrating the dual actions of inhibiting and activating the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. The multifaceted roles of inhibins and activins, in which INHBC plays a pivotal role, span diverse physiological processes encompassing hypothalamic

and pituitary hormone secretion, gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid differentiation, insulin secretion, nerve cell survival, embryonic axial development, and bone growth, contingent upon the specific subunit composition. In this complex interplay, inhibins, exemplified by heterodimers like Inhibin A and Inhibin B, emerge as counterparts opposing the functions of activins. Structurally, INHBC exists in a homodimeric or heterodimeric configuration through association with alpha and beta subunits, intricately linked by one or more disulfide bonds. Notably, inhibins manifest as heterodimers comprising one alpha and one beta subunit, while activins, whether homodimers or heterodimers, exclusively consist of beta subunits. This structural diversity underlines the nuanced regulatory mechanisms orchestrated by INHBC in shaping a comprehensive and finely tuned physiological landscape.

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