

## INHBE Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P75888
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Inhibin beta E chain; Activin beta-E chain; INHBE
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Source:</b>	HEK293
<b>Accession:</b>	P58166 (T237-S350)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	83729
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 40.9 kDa

### PROPERTIES

<b>AA Sequence</b>	<p>T P T C E P A T P L    C C R R D H Y V D F    Q E L G W R D W I L    Q P E G Y Q L N Y C</p> <p>S G Q C P P H L A G    S P G I A A S F H S    A V F S L L K A N N    P W P A S T S C C V</p> <p>P T A R R P L S L L    Y L D H N G N V V K    T D V P D M V V E A    C G C S</p>
<b>Biological Activity</b>	Data is not available.
<b>Appearance</b>	Lyophilized powder.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 (Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.) or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

<b>Background</b>	<p>INHBE protein assumes a pivotal role in the intricate orchestration of the inhibin and activin systems, serving as a molecular switch to either inhibit or activate the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. Within the broader context, inhibins and activins, and by extension, INHBE, contribute to the regulation of a myriad of physiological functions spanning 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. The dynamic interplay between inhibins and activins is underscored by their opposing functions, where inhibins, typified by heterodimeric structures like Inhibin A and Inhibin B, counteract the actions of activins. Structurally, INHBE exists in</p>
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homodimeric or heterodimeric configurations through its association with alpha and beta subunits, intricately linked by one or more disulfide bonds. Notably, inhibins present as heterodimers comprising one alpha and one beta subunit, while activins, whether in homodimeric or heterodimeric form, exclusively consist of beta subunits, exemplifying the nuanced and versatile regulatory roles played by INHBE in shaping diverse physiological responses.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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