

## Human ACV-A Antibody Pair Set

<b>Catalog No.</b>	E-KAB-0647	<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Synonyms</b>	ACV-A;Activin Beta A Beta A Homodimer		

### Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human ACV-A Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human ACV-A Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

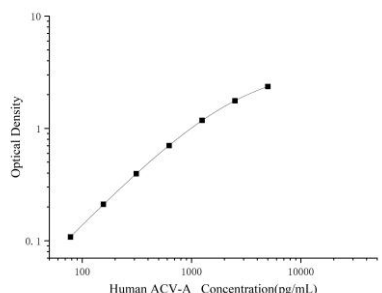
**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0647)	
		Human ACV-A Capture Antibody	Human ACV-A Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human ACV-A protien	Recombinant Human ACV-A protien
	Swissprot	P08476	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Human ACV-A in ELISAs.	

## Applications

Human ACV-A Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Human ACV-A Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human ACV-A Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

**Note:** This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

## Background

The inhibin beta A subunit joins the alpha subunit to form a pituitary FSH secretion inhibitor. Inhibin has been shown to regulate gonadal stromal cell proliferation negatively and to have tumor-suppressor activity. In addition, serum levels of inhibin have been shown to reflect the size of granulosa-cell tumors and can therefore be used as a marker for primary as well as recurrent disease. Because expression in gonadal and various extragonadal tissues may vary severalfold in a tissue-specific fashion, it is proposed that inhibin may be both a growth/differentiation factor and a hormone. Furthermore, the beta A subunit forms a homodimer, activin A, and also joins with a beta B subunit to form a heterodimer, activin AB, both of which stimulate FSH secretion. Finally, it has been shown that the beta A subunit mRNA is identical to the erythroid differentiation factor subunit mRNA and that only one gene for this mRNA exists in the human genome.