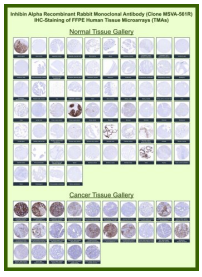
INHA Antibody for IHC / Inhibin alpha Immunohistochemistry Antibody [clone MSVA-561R] (V6090)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6090-100UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6090-20UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	MSVA-561R
UniProt	P05111
Localization	Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1:75-1:150
Limitations	This INHA Antibody for IHC / Inhibin alpha Immunohistochemistry Antibody is available for research use only.



INHA Antibody for IHC Tissue Microarray (TMA). Immunohistochemistry analysis of Inhibin subunit alpha / INHA in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human normal and cancer tissue microarrays using rabbit monoclonal antibody clone MSVA-561R. Tissue microarray (TMA) staining with HRP-DAB brown chromogen demonstrates selective cytoplasmic localization in endocrine and steroidogenic cell populations, with strong staining in adrenal cortex, ovarian corpus luteum, and Sertoli cells in testis, while most non-endocrine tissues remain largely negative. Within tumor tissue microarrays, positive staining is observed in adrenal cortical tumors and selected sex cord or endocrine-related neoplasms, whereas many other carcinoma types show minimal to no staining. Evaluation across large TMA panels enables direct comparison of INHA expression across diverse tissue types under standardized conditions. The observed staining patterns align with reported expression profiles in the Human Protein Atlas and support its use as a marker of endocrine and steroidogenic differentiation.

Description

Inhibin subunit alpha (INHA) is a secreted glycoprotein hormone component encoded by the INHA gene and produced primarily by granulosa cells of the ovary and Sertoli cells of the testis. The protein is widely known as Inhibin alpha and forms part of the heterodimeric hormones inhibin A and inhibin B within the transforming growth factor beta signaling family. INHA Antibody for IHC (clone MSVA-561R) recognizes the inhibin alpha protein and is intended for immunohistochemistry based studies examining INHA expression patterns in normal endocrine tissues and in tumors derived from steroidogenic cell lineages.

Immunohistochemistry detection of INHA is widely used in pathology and research settings to identify steroid producing and sex cord related cell populations in tissue sections. In formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues, inhibin alpha is typically observed as cytoplasmic staining in endocrine cells involved in reproductive hormone production. In normal tissues, strong immunohistochemistry signal is commonly detected in ovarian granulosa cells, luteinized stromal cells, adrenal cortical cells, and Sertoli cells within seminiferous tubules of the testis. These characteristic staining patterns make INHA an established marker for identifying steroidogenic cell types in tissue sections.

Because of its restricted cellular distribution, inhibin alpha immunohistochemistry is frequently used in research evaluating endocrine and sex cord stromal tumors. Positive cytoplasmic staining can be observed in ovarian granulosa cell tumors, sex cord stromal tumors of the testis, and adrenal cortical neoplasms. In contrast, most epithelial carcinomas and non endocrine tissues show minimal or no detectable staining, allowing INHA immunohistochemistry to help distinguish steroidogenic tumors from other malignancies in tissue based studies.

Large scale immunohistochemistry analysis of normal tissue microarrays further demonstrates the selective distribution of INHA expression. Strong staining is typically observed in adrenal cortex, ovarian corpus luteum, and testicular Sertoli cells, while the majority of epithelial organs and connective tissues remain negative. This restricted staining profile highlights the value of INHA as a marker for endocrine differentiation in histological specimens.

INHA Antibody for IHC (clone MSVA-561R) provides a recombinant rabbit monoclonal reagent designed for consistent immunohistochemistry detection of inhibin alpha in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections. Detection typically appears as cytoplasmic HRP-DAB signal in steroidogenic or sex cord related cells, supporting studies of endocrine tissue biology, tumor classification, and steroid producing cell lineages in tissue based analysis.

For a recombinant monoclonal with complementary tissue and Western blot validation, see our INHA Antibody INHA/6598R / Inhibin Alpha Monoclonal Antibody page.

This antibody is also part of a broader collection of IHC antibodies validated by tissue microarray analysis, supporting consistent staining across normal and cancer tissues.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the INHA Antibody for IHC / Inhibin alpha Immunohistochemistry Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

2. This INHA/Inhibin subunit alpha antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in human HEK293 cells.

3. Manual Protocol: Freshly cut sections should be used (less than 10 days between cutting and staining). Heat-induced antigen retrieval for 5 minutes in an autoclave at 121oC in pH 7.8 Target Retrieval Solution buffer. Apply the antibody at a dilution of 1:150 at 37oC for 60 minutes. Visualization of bound antibody by the EnVision Kit (Dako, Agilent) according to the manufacturer's directions.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment of human Inhibin alpha protein (around amino acids 233-362) (exact sequence is proprietary) was used as the immunogen for the INHA/Inhibin subunit alpha antibody.

Storage

INHA/Inhibin subunit alpha antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.

Alternate Names

Inhibin alpha antibody, INHA antibody, Inhibin alpha subunit antibody, Inhibin A alpha antibody

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