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Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10109

Specification

Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P03971
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Muellerian-inhibiting factor(AMH) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 268

Other Names
Muellerian-inhibiting factor, Anti-Muellerian hormone, AMH, Muellerian-inhibiting substance, MIS, AMH, MIF

Calculated MW
59195 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization
Secreted.

Protein Name
Muellerian-inhibiting factor

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human AMH recombinant protein (Position: A75-E141). Human AMH shares 66.7% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat AMH.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name AMH (HGNC:464)

Synonyms MIF

Function
Plays an important role in several reproductive functions. Induces Muellerian duct regression during male fetal sexual differentiation (PubMed:34155118, PubMed:3754790, PubMed:8469238). Also plays a role in Leydig cell differentiation and function (By similarity). In female acts as a negative regulator of the primordial to primary follicle transition and decreases FSH sensitivity of growing follicles (PubMed:14742691). AMH signals by binding to a specific type- II receptor, AMHR2, that heterodimerizes with type-I receptors (ACVR1 and BMPR1A), and recruiting SMAD proteins that are translocated to the nucleus to regulate target gene expression (PubMed:20861221, PubMed:34155118).

Cellular Location
Secreted

Tissue Location
In ovaries, AMH is detected in granulosa cells of early growing follicles.

Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody - Images

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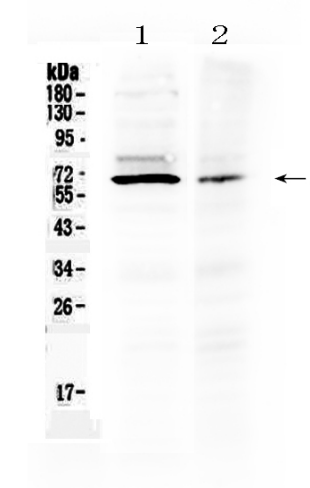

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of AMH using anti- AMH antibody (ABO10109). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: 293T whole Cell lysates, Lane 2: COLO320 whole Cell lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti- AMH antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10109) at 0.5 Î¼g/mL overnight at 4Â°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for AMH4 at approximately 65KD. The expected band size for AMH is at 59KD.

Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody - Background

Anti-MÃ¼llerian hormone (AMH), also known as MIF or MIS, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the AMH gene. It is a hormone that inhibits the development of the MÃ¼llerian ducts (paramesonephric ducts) in the male embryo. Expression of AMH is activated by SOX9 in the male Sertoli cells and causes the irreversible regression of the MÃ¼llerian ducts. Because AMH expression is critical to sex differentiation at a specific time during fetal development, it appears to be tightly regulated by SF1, GATA factors, DAX1 and FSH. This protein also plays a role in Leydig cell differentiation and function and follicular development in adult females. Mutations in this gene result in persistent Mullerian duct syndrome.