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AMH Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9940C

Specification

AMH Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, FC,E**
Primary Accession	P03971
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**424-451**

AMH Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 268

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

Target/Specificity
This AMH antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 424-451 amino acids of human AMH.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000-1:2000
IHC-P~~1:25
FC~~1:25
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
AMH Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AMH Antibody (Center) - 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

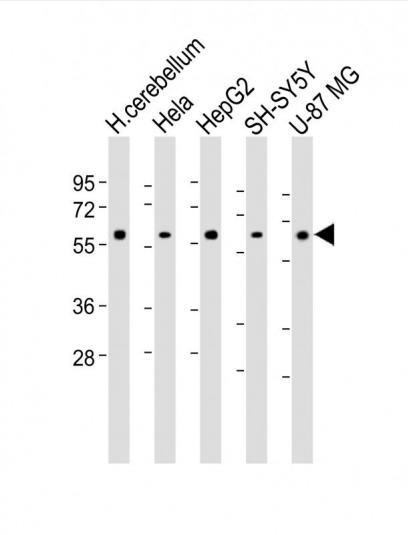
Tissue Location
In ovaries, AMH is detected in granulosa cells of early growing follicles.

AMH Antibody (Center) - 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

AMH Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-AMH Antibody (Center) at 1:1000-1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Human cerebellum lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 3: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 4: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lane 5: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 59 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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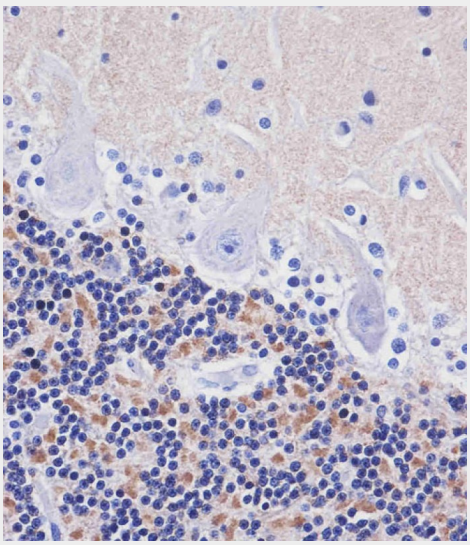
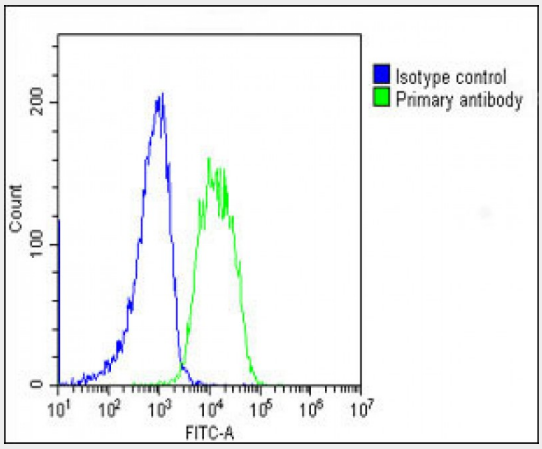


AP9940c staining AMH in human cerebellum tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing SH-SY5Y cells stained with AP9940c(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP9940c, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

AMH Antibody (Center) - Background

Anti mullerian hormone (AMH) is a member of the TGF beta superfamily. It is secreted as a homodimeric 140kD disulphide linked precursor that is cleaved to release the mature 30kD homodimer. Originally classified as a foetal testicular hormone that inhibits Mullerian duct development, AMH is expressed post natally by immature Sertoli cells, and to a lesser degree by granulosa cells. AMH plays a role in testicular differentiation and in the regulation of ovarian follicle growth.

AMH Antibody (Center) - Citations

- FOXL2 Is an Essential Activator of SF-1-Induced Transcriptional Regulation of Anti-Müllerian

Hormone in Human Granulosa Cells.