

**AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7111b****Specification**

---

**AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q16671](#)

**AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 269

**Other Names**

Anti-Muellerian hormone type-2 receptor, Anti-Muellerian hormone type II receptor, AMH type II receptor, MIS type II receptor, MISRII, MRII, AMHR2, AMHR, MISR2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7111b](/products/AP7111b) was selected from the N-term region of human AMHR2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** AMHR2

**Synonyms** AMHR, MISR2

**Function**

On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for anti-Muellerian hormone.

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

## **AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide - Images**

## **AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide - Background**

The AMH receptor (AMHR or AMHR2) is a serine/threonine kinase with a single transmembrane domain belonging to the family of type II receptors for TGF-beta-related proteins. Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) and its receptor are involved in the regression of Mullerian ducts in male fetuses. Male sex differentiation is mediated by 2 discrete hormones produced by the fetal testis. Testosterone, produced by Leydig cells, virilizes the external genitalia and promotes prostatic growth; anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) results in regression of Mullerian ducts which would otherwise differentiate into the uterus and fallopian tubes.

## **AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) Blocking peptide - References**

Picard, J.Y., et al., J. Soc. Biol. 196(3):217-221 (2002). Teixeira, J., et al., Endocr. Rev. 22(5):657-674 (2001). Imbeaud, S., et al., Nat. Genet. 11(4):382-388 (1995). Visser, J.A., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 215(3):1029-1036 (1995). Sinisi, A.A., et al., J. Endocrinol. Invest. 26 (3 Suppl), 23-28 (2003).