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AMHR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7111c

Specification

AMHR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q16671

AMHR2 Antibody (C-term) 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 AP7111c was selected from the C-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 (C-term) 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.

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AMHR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

AMHR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

AMHR2 Antibody (C-term) 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 (C-term) 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).