

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 Muellierian-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, Muellierian-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 Na₃.

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 Muellierian 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 BMPRI1A), and recruiting SMAD proteins that are translocated to the nucleus to regulate target gene expression (PubMed:20861221, PubMed:34155118).

Cellular Location

Secreted

Tissue Location

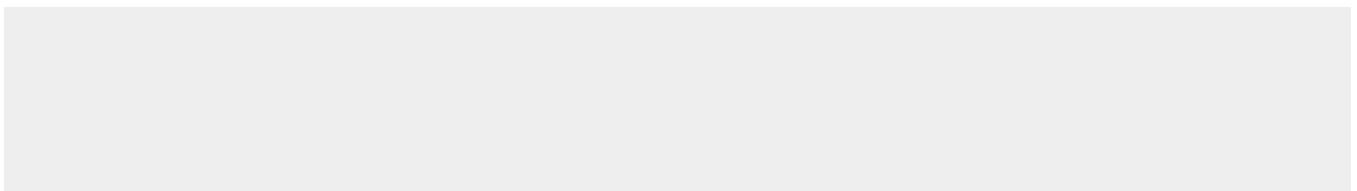
In ovaries, AMH is detected in granulosa cells of early growing follicles.

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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-AMH Picoband Antibody - Images



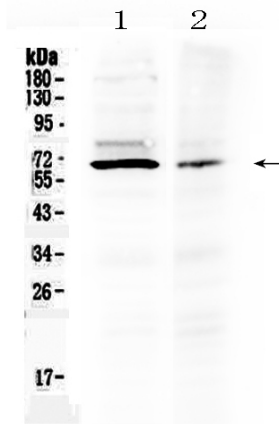


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of AMH using anti- AMH antibody (ABO10109). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: 293T whole Cell lysates, 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 µg/mL overnight at 4°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-Müllerian 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 Müllerian 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 Müllerian 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.