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AMH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9940c

Specification

AMH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P03971

AMH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 268

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

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.

AMH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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:3754790, PubMed:34155118, 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) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

AMH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

AMH Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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.