

## Anti Mullerian Hormone (AMH) / Mullerian Inhibiting Substance (MIS) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone AMH/7354]

Catalog No	Format	Size
268-MSM4-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
268-MSM4-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
268-MSM4-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

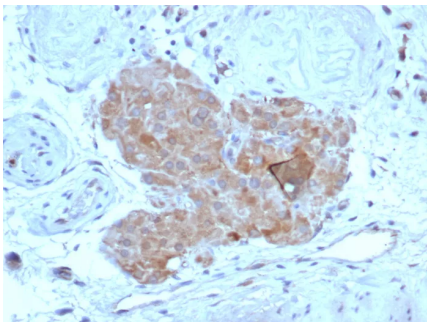
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml	30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes

### Product Details

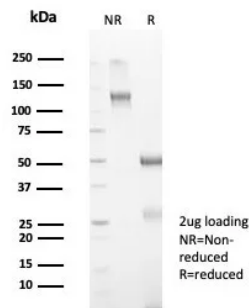
<b>Clone</b>	AMH/7354
<b>Gene Name</b>	AMH
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fragment of the C-terminus of human AMH (aa 460-560) (exact sequence is proprietary)
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype / Light Chain</b>	IgG1 / Kappa
<b>Mol. Weight of Antigen</b>	70kDa (reduced); 140kDa (nonreduced)
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Secreted
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Positive Control</b>	Human or mouse ovary tissue.

\*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

### Product Images for Anti Mullerian Hormone (AMH) / Mullerian Inhibiting Substance (MIS) Antibody



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human testis stained with Anti-Mullerian Hormone Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (AMH/7354).



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified Anti-Mullerian Hormone Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (AMH/7354). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

### Specificity & Comments

The transforming growth factor (TGF $\beta$ ) superfamily is composed of numerous growth and differentiation factors, including TGF $\beta$ 1-3, Mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS), growth/differentiation factor (GDF) 1-9, bone morphogenic protein (BMP) 2-8, glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), Inhibin  $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ -A,  $\beta$ -B and  $\beta$ -C, Lefty and Nodal. Members of the TGF $\beta$  superfamily are involved in embryonic development and adult tissue homeostasis. The MIS glycoprotein is produced by the Sertoli cells of the testes. Fetal testes produce both MIS and testosterone, the presence of which result in male offspring. Absence of MIS and testosterone in a developing fetus results in the induction of Mullerian duct differentiation, and Wolffian duct development is not induced. Testosterone induces the differentiation of the Wolffian ducts whereas MIS causes regression of the Mullerian duct. MIS inhibits the growth of tumors derived from tissues of Mullerian duct origin. MIS can also inhibit the autophosphorylation of the EGF receptor in vitro. Defects in anti-Mullerian hormone are the cause of persistent Mullerian duct syndrome type I (PMDS-1). PMDS-1 is a form of male pseudo hermaphroditism characterized by a failure of Mullerian duct regression in otherwise normal males.

### Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

### Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

### Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### Research Areas

Developmental Biology, Signal Transduction