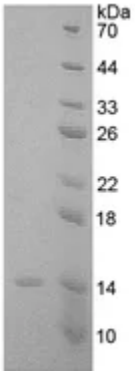
Active Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH)

Catalog#:PEH12296

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	MIF; MIH; MIS; Müllerian Inhibiting Factor; Müllerian Inhibiting Hormone; Müllerian Inhibiting Substance
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Ala453-Arg560】
Accession #	P03971
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	12.8 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in ddH_2O to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	This glycoprotein, produced by the Sertoli cells of the testis, causes regression of the Muellerian duct. It is also able to inhibit the growth of tumors derived from tissues of Muellerian duct origin.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

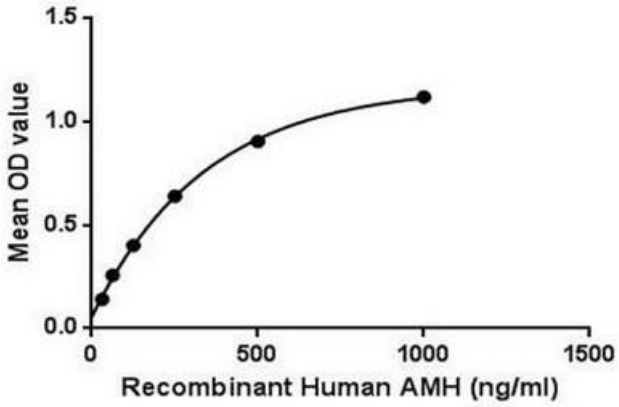


Figure 1. The binding activity of AMH with Smad9.

Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH), also named Müllerian inhibiting substance (MIS) belongs to a tissue-specific TGF-beta superfamily growth factor. It can be expressed by male sertoli cells and postnatal testis, and ovarian granulosa cells of females postpartum. 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. AMH signals through a characteristic receptor consisting of a type I and a type II receptor serine/threonine kinase. Especially the type II receptor is unique and specific receptor for AMH. Besides, Mothers Against Decapentaplegic Homolog 9 (Smad9) has been identified as an interactor of AMH, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human AMH and recombinant human (Smad9) Briefly, AMH were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL were then transferred to Smad9-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-AMH pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of of AMH and Smad9 was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

注意事项（Note）

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