MIS Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-07166
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	AMH MIF
Protein Name	Muellerian-inhibiting factor (Anti-Muellerian hormone) (AMH) (Muellerian-inhibiting substance) (MIS)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 380-460
Specificity	MIS Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	61kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted .
Tissue Specificity	In ovaries, AMH is detected in granulosa cells of early growing follicles.
Function	disease:Defects in AMH are the cause of persistent Muellerian duct syndrome type 1 (PMDS-1) [MIM:261550]. PMDS-1 is a form of male pseudohermaphroditism characterized by a failure of Muellerian duct regression in otherwise normal males.,function: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.,miscellaneous:Although it does not compete with EGF for receptor binding sites, MIS can inhibit the autophosphorylation of the EGF receptor in vitro.,online information:Anti-Mullerian hormone entry,similarity:Belongs to the TGF-beta family.,subunit:Homodimer; disulfide-linked.,

Background	This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate N- and C-terminal cleavage products that homodimerize and associate to form a biologically active noncovalent complex. This complex binds to the anti-Mullerian hormone receptor type 2 and causes the regression of Mullerian ducts in the male embryo that would otherwise differentiate into the uterus and fallopian tubes. 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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