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AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7111b

Product Information

Application	IHC-P-Leica, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q16671
Other Accession	Q8K592
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Mouse, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB15552
Calculated MW	62750
Antigen Region	65-91

Additional Information

Gene ID	269
Other Names	Anti-Muellerian hormone type-2 receptor, Anti-Muellerian hormone type II receptor, AMH type II receptor, MIS type II receptor, MISRII, MRII, AMHR2, AMHR, MISR2
Target/Specificity	This AMHR2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 65-91 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human AMHR2.
Dilution	IHC-P-Leica~~1:500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	AMHR2 Antibody (N-term R80) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	AMHR2

Synonyms	AMHR, MISR2
Function	On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for anti-Muellerian hormone.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

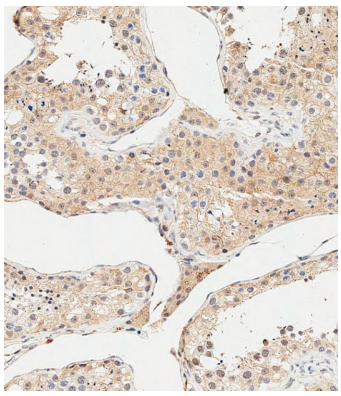
Background

The AMH receptor (AMHR or AMHR2) is a serine/threonine kinase with a single transmembrane domain belonging to the family of type II receptors for TGF-beta-related proteins. Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) and its receptor are involved in the regression of Mullerian ducts in male fetuses. Male sex differentiation is mediated by 2 discrete hormones produced by the fetal testis. Testosterone, produced by Leydig cells, virilizes the external genitalia and promotes prostatic growth; anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) results in regression of Mullerian ducts which would otherwise differentiate into the uterus and fallopian tubes.

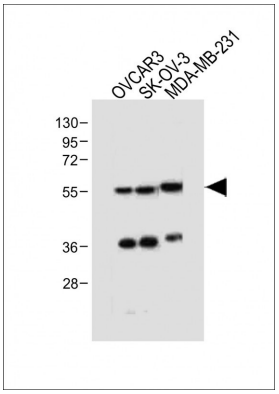
References

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Imbeaud, S., et al., Nat. Genet. 11(4):382-388 (1995).
Visser, J.A., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 215(3):1029-1036 (1995).
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Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human testis tissue using AP7111B performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



All lanes : Anti-AMHR2 Antibody (N-term) at 1:500 dilution Lane 1: OVCAR3 whole cell lysate Lane 2: SK-OV-3 whole cell lysate Lane 3: MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 63 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.