

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
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
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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.

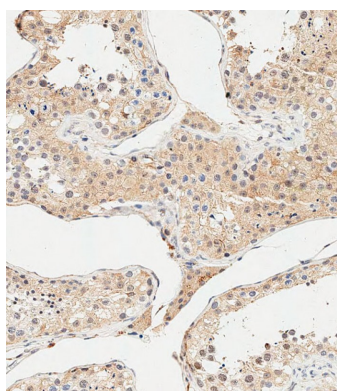
Background

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.

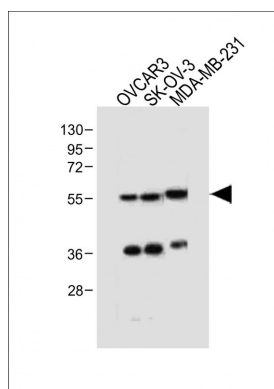
References

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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).
Sinisi, A.A., et al., J. Endocrinol. Invest. 26 (3 Suppl), 23-28 (2003).

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'.