

Muellerian-inhibiting factor/AMH Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74413
Synonyms:	Muellerian-inhibiting factor; AMH; MIS; MIF
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	NP_000470.2 (L25-R560)
Gene ID:	268
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 59.1 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The Muellerian-inhibiting factor/AMH protein plays a crucial role in various reproductive functions. Specifically, it induces regression of the Muellerian ducts during male fetal sexual differentiation. It also contributes to Leydig cell differentiation and function in a similar manner. In females, it acts as a negative regulator of the transition from primordial to primary follicles and reduces the sensitivity of growing follicles to follicle-stimulating hormone. AMH exerts its signals by binding to the specific type-II receptor, AMHR2, which forms a heterodimer with type-I receptors (ACVR1 and BMPR1A). This complex recruits SMAD proteins, facilitating their translocation to the nucleus to regulate the expression of target genes. AMH itself forms homodimers through disulfide linkages.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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