

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MIS RII in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 581522R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma NS0-derived recombinant human MIS RII Pro18-Ser144 Accession # Q16671
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

ELISA Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human MIS RII (Mullerian inhibiting substance type II receptor), also known as AMHRII (anti-Mullerian hormone type II receptor), is an 82 kDa serine/threonine receptor with a single transmembrane domain that belongs to the family of type II receptors of the TGF-β superfamily (1). The MIS RII precursor is 573 amino acids in length, with a 17 amino acid (aa) signal sequence, a 127 aa extracellular region that also contains two potential N-linked glycosylation sites, a 26 aa transmembrane region, and a 403 aa cytoplasmic region that contains the serine/threonine kinase domain (1). Human MIS RII shares 82%, 78%, and 77% aa sequence identity with rabbit, mouse, and rat MIS RII, respectively. It is expressed in the mesenchyme surrounding the fetal Mullerian duct, in fetal and postnatal granulosa cells, and in Sertoli cells (1-6). MIS RII is a receptor for Mullerian inhibitor substance (MIS), also known as anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH), which is responsible for regression of the Mullerian duct, the anlagen of the uterus, Fallopian tubes, and upper vagina in male fetuses (1-6). Mutations in MIS RII result in persistent Mullerian duct syndrome (PMDS), an extremely rare form of pseudohermaphroditism (5, 6).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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