

Human Mullerian Hormone (AMH) ELISA Kit | AMH elisa kit

Human Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH) ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA332000

REACTIVITY
Human

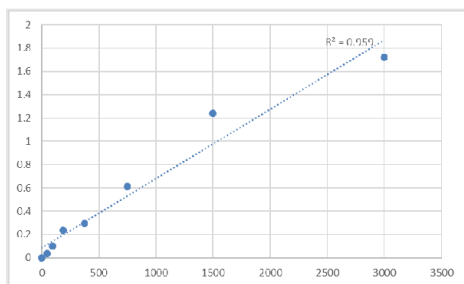
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Mullerian Hormone (AMH); Human Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH) ELISA Kit; AMH; MIF; MIS; Mullerian inhibiting factor; Mullerian inhibiting substance; AMH elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human AMH. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human AMH and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	575
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for AMH elisa kit	Description: This Human Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate AMH in samples. An antibody specific for AMH has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any AMH present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for AMH is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of AMH bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) is a dimeric glycoprotein that inhibits the development of the Müllerian ducts in a male embryo. It is named after Johannes Peter Müller. AMH is a protein hormone structurally related to inhibin and activin, and a member of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) family. It is present in fish, reptiles, birds, marsupials, and placental mammals. In mammals AMH is secreted by Sertoli cells of the testes during embryogenesis of the fetal male and prevents the development of the mullerian ducts into the uterus and other mullerian structures. The effect is ipsilateral, that is each testis suppresses Müllerian development only on its own side. In humans this action takes place by 8 weeks gestation. In female embryogenesis the absence of AMH allows for the development of upper vagina, uterus and cervix, and oviducts.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	27819612
NCBI GeneID	280718
NCBI Accession #	NP_776315.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_776315.1
UniProt Accession #	P03972
NCBI Official Full Name	muellerian-inhibiting factor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	anti-Mullerian hormone
NCBI Official Symbol	AMH
NCBI Protein Information	muellerian-inhibiting factor
UniProt Protein Name	Muellerian-inhibiting factor
UniProt Gene Name	AMH
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AMH; MIS

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.