Cynomolgus MIS RII Protein, His Tag

Catalog # MII-C52H5

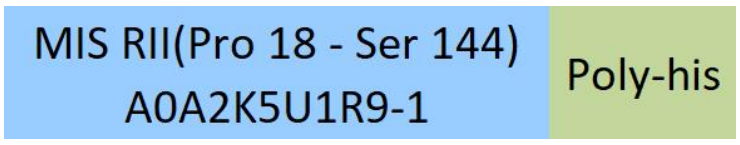
Synonym

MIS RII,MRII,AMHR2,AMHR,MISR2,AMH type II receptor

Source

Cynomolgus MIS RII, His Tag(MII-C52H5) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Pro 18 - Ser 144 (Accession # A0A2K5U1R9-1). Predicted N-terminus: Pro 18

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 15.4 kDa. The protein migrates as 20-30 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

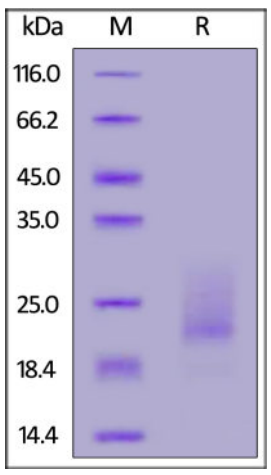
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Cynomolgus MIS RII, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

Background

MIS RII (Mullerian inhibiting substance type II receptor), also known as AMHRII (anti-Mullerian hormone type II receptor), is a serine/threonine receptor with a single transmembrane domain that belongs to the family of type II receptors of the TGF-beta superfamily. Mutations in MIS RII result in persistent Mullerian duct syndrome (PMDS), persistent Müllerian duct syndrome (PMDS) is a sex-limited disorder in which males develop portions of the female reproductive tract. Anti-

Müllerian hormone (AMH) and its receptor (AMHR2) induce the regression of the Müllerian ducts in male embryos, but the mechanism by which the Amhr2 gene is specifically activated is not fully understood.

Clinical and Translational Updates