

Product datasheet for **RC208397L1V**

AMH (NM_000479) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	AMH (NM_000479) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	AMH
Synonyms:	MIF; MIS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000479
ORF Size:	1680 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208397).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_000479.2
RefSeq Size:	2008 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1683 bp
Locus ID:	268
UniProt ID:	P03971
Cytogenetics:	19p13.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, TGF-beta signaling pathway



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MW: 59.17 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate N- and C-terminal cleavage products that homodimerize and associate to form a biologically active noncovalent complex. This complex binds to the anti-Mullerian hormone receptor type 2 and causes the regression of Mullerian ducts in the male embryo that would otherwise differentiate into the uterus and fallopian tubes. This protein also plays a role in Leydig cell differentiation and function and follicular development in adult females. Mutations in this gene result in persistent Mullerian duct syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]