AMH has been reported to be strongly associated with age, antral follicle counts (AFC), FSH, and has emerged as a clinically useful biomarker of ovarian reserve. Recently, there have been concerns related to AMH stability in serum/plasma and complement interferences affecting the end result. This has generated numerous debates and publications related to reproducibility of AMH measurements and impact of pre-analytical sample handling.

**Dried blood spot specimens stability makes it a practical alternative to venous blood.** It opens new possibilities in AMH testing, such as comparison of historical to current patient results; simplified blood sampling for patients in remote locations or for those who are homebound. Instead of traveling to a clinic to get blood drawn, a blood spot sample can be taken at a convenient site and mailed to a laboratory. This technology will be especially useful for monitoring ovarian function of physically challenged cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

**Ansh Labs Advantage**

- **Standardized recombinant human AMH calibrators** ensure accuracy and reproducibility assay-to-assay and lot-to-lot
- **Unique mAbs developed against specific linear epitopes on the associated dimers of AMH** specificity and consistency of AMH detection
- **Specific to human AMH (associated form)** detects the full length and enhanced biologically active associated forms of human AMH
- **Analytical measurable range of 0.11—13.05 ng/mL** wide dynamic range reduces repeat testing of samples
- **Sensitive to 0.0125 ng/mL** improved detection rate in research studies of compromised gonadal function

**Specific**

Recombinant and native AMH antigens were run as unknowns in the assay and the % cross-reactivity was calculated. This monoclonal antibody pair used in the assay is specific for human AMH and does not detect rat, mouse, porcine, equine, bovine, canine, and ovine AMH.

**Reliable**

Reproducibility of the DBS AMH ELISA assay was determined in a study using two kit controls and three serum pools. The study included a total of 40 assays, two replicates of each per assay (n=80). Representative data were calculated based on NCCLS EP5-A guidelines and are presented in the following table.
Dried Blood Spot AMH

AMH is a useful research tool in Reproductive Endocrinology studies related to:

- Oncofertility
- Primary ovarian insufficiency
- Gonadotoxicity
- Early Menopause
- Premature ovarian aging
- Granulosa cell tumor

- PCOS - biochemical feature of polycystic ovary syndrome
- Neonatal gender determination
- Cryptorchidism
- Testicular (Leydig/Sertoli cell) function

ELISA 96 Wells

Method: Quantitative three-step sandwich type immunoassay

Incubation Time: Total 4.5 hour incubation at room temperature

Approximate Dynamic Range: 6 points, 0.11 - 13.05 ng/mL

Limit of Detection: 0.0125 ng/mL (2 DBS samples)

Sample Size / Type: 2 filter paper discs, 150 μL extracted samples

Shelf-life: 24 months

Ordering Information

DBS AMH, Ultra Sensitive 96-Well ELISA AL-129*
AMH, Ultra Sensitive 96-Well ELISA AL-105* (CE available)
AMH, Ultra Sensitive 96-Well CLIA AL-205* (CE available)
picoAMH 96-Well ELISA AL-124* (CE available)

*Unless otherwise stated in our catalog or other product documentation, these kits are intended for research use only and not for in vitro diagnostic purposes or therapeutic uses

Additionally, we have many monoclonal antibodies to AMH, Inhibin B and other hormones in the TGF-beta superfamily.

Call us today or visit AnshLabs.com to see what’s new in our lab.

Ansh Labs is ISO 13485 certified for design, development, manufacturing, services and distribution of reagents/immunoassay kits for research and in vitro diagnostic applications.

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