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Anti-Müllerian hormone as a diagnostic tool in veterinary gynaecology

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Abstract

Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) is a homodimeric glycoprotein which plays a role in fetal sex discrimination by regression of Müllerian ducts. AMH is secreted by Sertoli cells in males, and by granulosa cells of preantral and antral small follicles in females. AMH, which is a member of Transforming Growth Factor- β superfamily, has an important task in follicle development in females by limiting the number of growing follicles via reducing the sensitivity of these follicles to Follicle Stimulating Hormone. Evaluation of AMH concentrations is routinely done in diagnosis and follow-up of many reproductive cases in human medicine, especially in ovarian reserve determination. In recent years, AMH has also become popular in veterinary medicine. The diversity of reproductive cycles and hormonal mechanisms between animal species has revealed numerous research areas in evaluation of AMH levels, analysis of gene expressions, immunohistopathological examinations, or investigation of receptor mutations in both physiological and pathological cases. Several studies as evaluation of blood and follicular fluid AMH concentrations in mares; assessment of immunohistopathological positivity of AMH in the ovary of a granulosa-theca cell tumor affected mare and healthy ovaries; revealing the diagnostic importance of AMH in bitches with ovarian remnant syndrome; determination of AMH concentrations in cows with different age groups; and the association of these levels with pregnancy were conducted in our department. This review refers to the diagnostic importance of AMH in veterinary reproduction.

Keywords: Anti-Müllerian hormone, ovary, reproduction

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