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Blocking AMH expression or action in the male

AMH or AMHRII mutations : persistent Müllerian duct syndrome Genetic inactivation of AMH, Wnt7 or elements of the AMH transduction cascade (receptors I and II and Smads)





Hernia, cryptorchidism Fertility compromised

Mechanical infertility Sperm OK

The MT-hAMH mouse

- The AMH gene is placed under the control of the metallothionein promoter
- AMH is deregulated : in both sexes, it is chronically expressed in high amounts, ubiquitously and at all times.

Behringer et al, Nature, 1990



























Physiological role of AMH

Regression of fetal Müllerian ducts

No regression of Müllerian ducts in males without AMH

Regression of Müllerian ducts in freemartins and in MT-hAMH mice



Allard et al. Development, 2000

Effect of AMH on testes

 Post-natal inhibition of Leydig cell differentiation and steroidogenesis
Decrease of testosterone serum level

Effect of AMH on ovaries

•Stunting, germ cell destruction in fetuses •Rare development of seminiferous tubules •Inhibition of aromatase transcription

Inhibition of recruitment into growing pool
Inhibition of follicle growth
Decrease of FSH sensitivity
Antiproliferative effect on reproductive organs





AMH workers

- Identification : Pr A Jost
- Purification : Picard and Josso
- Cloning : Cate and Donahoe
- Receptor cloning : Baarends, di Clemente and Cate
- Granulosa cell expression : Bernard Vigier
- Role on Leydig cells : Chrystèle Racine
- Role in the ovary : Durlinger, Visser, Themmen
- Transgenic mice : Richard Behringer
- Anti-proliferation : Maheswaran, Donahoe