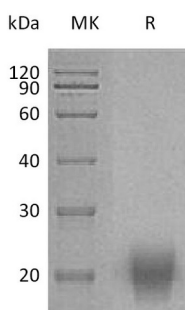


Summary

Name	FSH/Follicle-Stimulating Hormone α/β Dimer/FSH alpha & Follitropin subunit beta/FSH alpha&FSH beta
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Follicle-Stimulating Hormone is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala25-Ser116&Asn19-Glu129 is expressed with a Flag tag&6His at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P01215&P01225
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	11.5&13.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human FSH (C-Flag,C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0681



Alternative Names

Follicle-stimulating hormone; FSH; FSH alpha/beta

Background

Human Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) is a member of glycoprotein hormones subunit beta family, which also includes LH, chorionic gonadotropin (CG) and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH). FSH and its family members are heterodimers consisting of non-covalently linked α - and β -subunits. They share an identical α subunit, and β -subunits vary. FSH has a unique β -subunit (FSH β), which confers its specific biologic activity and is responsible for interaction with the FSH-receptor which belongs to a subfamily of GPCRs called leucine-rich-repeat-containing GPCRs (LGRs). FSH is secreted from the pituitary gland and regulates reproduction in mammals. FSH stimulates sertoli cell proliferation in testes and supports spermatogenesis in males, and induces the maturation of ovarian follicles in females.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.