SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-FSH receptor/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL20658R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-FSH receptor/Biotin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FSH receptor
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 Flow-Cyt=1ug/test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Background:	background: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to family 1 of G-protein coupled receptors. It is the receptor for follicle stimulating hormone and functions in gonad development. Mutations in this gene cause ovarian dysgenesis type 1, and also ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010] **Function:** Receptor for follicle-stimulating hormone. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase. **Subunit:** Interacts with ARRB2. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. **Tissue Specificity:** Sertoli cells and ovarian granulosa cells. DISEASE: Defects in FSHR are a cause of ovarian dysgenesis type 1 (ODG1)

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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	[MIM:233300]; also known as premature ovarian failure or gonadal dysgenesis XX type or XX gonadal dysgenesis (XXGD) or hereditary hypergonadotropic ovarian failure or hypergonadotropic ovarian dysgenesis with normal karyotype. ODG1 is an autosomal recessive disease characterized by primary amenorrhea, variable development of secondary sex characteristics, and high serum levels of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH). Defects in FSHR are a cause of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) [MIM:608115]. OHSS is a disorder which occurs either spontaneously or most often as an iatrogenic complication of ovarian stimulation treatments for in vitro fertilization. The clinical manifestations vary from abdominal distention and discomfort to potentially life-threatening, massive ovarian enlargement and capillary leak with fluid sequestration. Pathologic features of this syndrome include the presence of multiple serous and hemorrhagic follicular cysts lined by luteinized cells, a condition called hyperreactio luteinalis. **Similarity:** Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. FSH/LSH/TSH subfamily. Contains 9 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats. Contains 1 LRRNT domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 281172 Cow **Entrez Gene:** 100861291 Goat **Entrez Gene:** 2492 Human **Entrez Gene:** 14309 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 397679 Pig **Entrez Gene:** 25449 Rat **Entrez Gene:** 443299 Sheep Omim: 136435 Human **SwissProt:** P35376 Cow **SwissProt:** P23945 Human **SwissProt:** P35378 Mouse **SwissProt:** P49059 Pig **SwissProt:** P20395 Rat **SwissProt:** P35379 Sheep **Unigene:** 1428 Human **Unigene:** 57155 Mouse **Unigene:** 162843 Rat Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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	FSHRIt is a member of the glycoprotein subfamily within the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily, a Transmembrane protein. Human FSHR is a peptide chain composed of 695 amino acids, mainly distributed in testicular Sertoli cells and ovarian granulosa cells

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