Recombinant Human FSH
Catalog # CM28
Derived from Human Cells

**DESCRIPTION**
Recombinant Human Follicle-Stimulating Hormone is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala25-Ser116&Asn19-Glu129 is expressed.

**Accession #:** P01215&P01225
**Known as:** Follicle-stimulating hormone; FSH; FSH alpha/beta

**FORMULATION**
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

**SHIPPING**
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

**STORAGE**
Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**RECONSTITUTION**
Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**QUALITY CONTROL**
- **Purity:** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
- **Endotoxin:** Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg).

**AMINO ACID SEQUENCE**
APDVQDCPECTLQENPFSQPAGLPILQCMGCFSRAYPTPLRSKIVVTLCVAKSYNRVTVMGGFKVENHTAC
HCSTCYHKS&SNCSELTNITIAIEKCECFCSINTTWAGCYTRDLVKDVAPKIQKTCTKELVETYTVPGCAHADSLTYTY
PVATQCHGC促使SDSTDCTVRGLGPSYCSFGEMKE

**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 (FSHβ), 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.

**SDS-PAGE**

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