FSHR Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT1795 Orthogonal Validated

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 70kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC: 100-300
WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:5000
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FSHR. AA range:211-260
Specificity	FSHR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FSHR protein.

Target Information

Gene name FSHR

Protein Name Follicle-stimulating hormone receptor

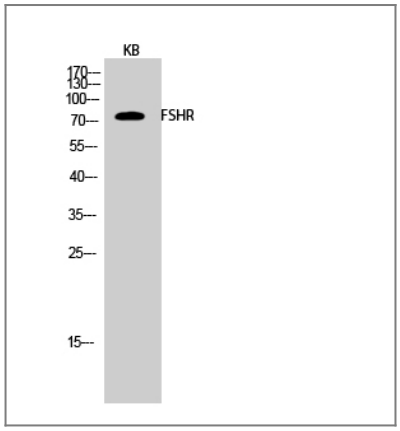
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2492;	P23945;
Mouse	14309;	P35378;
Rat	25449;	P20395;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

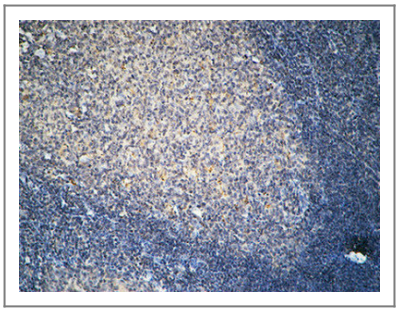
Tissue specificity Sertoli cells and ovarian granulosa cells.

Function Disease:Defects in FSHR are a cause of ovarian dysgenesis 1 (ODG1) [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).,Disease: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.,Function:Receptor for follicle-stimulating hormone. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase.,online information:Glycoprotein-hormone Receptors Information System,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,PTM:N-glycosylated; indirectly required for FSH-binding, possibly via a conformational change that allows high affinity binding of hormone.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. FSH/LSH/TSH subfamily.,similarity:Contains 10 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.,tissue specificity:Sertoli cells and ovarian granulosa cells.,

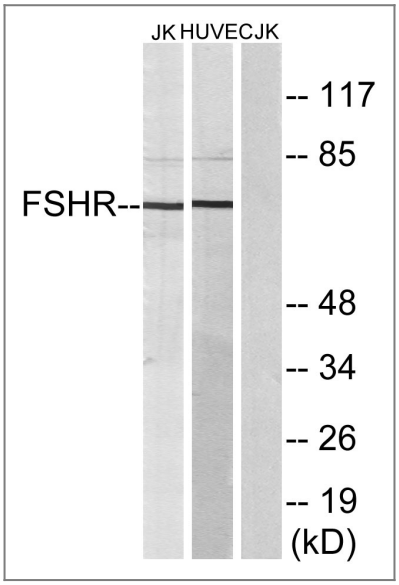
Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of KB cells using FSHR Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Amygdala. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat and HUVEC cells, using FSHR Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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