

FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP6797c

Specification

FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P01225

FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2488

Other Names

Follitropin subunit beta, Follicle-stimulating hormone beta subunit, FSH-B, FSH-beta, Follitropin beta chain, FSHB

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6797c was selected from the Center region of human FSHB. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name FSHB

Function

Together with the alpha chain CGA constitutes follitropin, the follicle-stimulating hormone, and provides its biological specificity to the hormone heterodimer. Binds FSHR, a G protein-coupled receptor, on target cells to activate downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:2494176, PubMed:24692546). Follitropin is involved in follicle development and spermatogenesis in reproductive organs (PubMed:407105, PubMed:8220432).

Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Efficient secretion requires dimerization with CGA



FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

• Blocking Peptides

FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide - Images

FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide - Background

FSHB stimulates development of follicle and spermatogenesis in the reproductive organs.

FSHB Antibody (Center T70) Blocking Peptide - References

Grigorova, M., et.al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. (2009)