

## FSH Human

**Description:**FSH Human is a glycoprotein produced from urine of post-menopausal women and having a total molecular mass of 30,000 Dalton.FSH is a heterodimeric hormone consisting of 92 amino acids a chain and 111 amino acids b chain.The FSH is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:HOPS-256

For research use only.

**Synonyms:**Follitropin subunit beta, Follicle-stimulating hormone beta subunit, FSH-beta, FSH-B, Follitropin beta chain, FSH.

**Source:**Urine of post-menopausal women.

**Physical Appearance:**Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

### Formulation:

The FSH was lyophilized with no additives.

### Stability:

Lyophilized FSH although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FSH-beta should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

### Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

### Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Follicle Stimulating Hormone in sterile pyrogen free water at 100IU/0.1ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

### Introduction:

Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) is a hormone synthesised and secreted by gonadotropes in the anterior pituitary gland. FSH and LH act synergistically in reproduction. In women, in the ovary FSH stimulates the growth of immature Graafian follicles to maturation. As the follicle grows it releases inhibin, which shuts off the FSH production. In men, FSH enhances the production of androgen-binding protein by the Sertoli cells of the testes and is critical for spermatogenesis. In both males and females, FSH stimulates the maturation of germ cells. In females, FSH initiates follicular growth, specifically affecting granulosa cells. With the concomitant rise in inhibin B FSH levels then decline in the late follicular phase. This seems to be critical in selecting only the most advanced follicle to proceed to ovulation. At the end of the luteal phase, there is a slight rise in FSH that seems to be of importance to start the next ovulatory cycle. Like its partner, LH, FSH release at the pituitary gland is controlled by pulses of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH). Those pulses, in turn, are subject to the estrogen feed-back from the gonads.

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