**BACKGROUND**

Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), also called follitropin, belongs to the family of glycoprotein hormones that also includes luteinizing hormone and thyroid-stimulating hormone. These hormones are secreted by the pituitary and exist as heterodimers, consisting of a common α subunit and a homologous but distinct β subunit. While the α subunit of FSH is involved in the binding of FSH to the receptor (follicle-stimulating hormone receptor, also known as FSHR), the β subunit stabilizes this interaction. This heterodimer regulates a variety of processes, including secretion, posttranslational modification and signal transduction. Both FSH and FSHR are localized to Sertoli cells.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: FSHB (human) mapping to 11p14.1; Fshb (mouse) mapping to 2 E3.

**SOURCE**

FSHβ (C-12) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 48-129 mapping at the C-terminus of FSHβ of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG2b kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**STORAGE**

Store at 4° C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**APPLICATIONS**

FSHβ (C-12) is recommended for detection of FSHβ of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for FSHβ siRNA (h): sc-39315, FSHβ siRNA (m): sc-39316, FSHβ shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39315-S-H, FSHβ shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39316-SH, FSHβ shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39315-V and FSHβ shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39316-V.

**RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:


**DATA**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.