





## Human follicle-stimulating hormone, FSH ELISA Kit

| <b>Product Code</b>             | CSB-E06867h  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Abbreviation                    | FSH  |
| Protein Biological<br>Process 1 | Sex hormone  |
| Uniprot No.                     | P01225   |
| Product Type                    | ELISA Kit  |
| Immunogen Species               | Homo sapiens (Human)   |
| Sample Types                    | serum, plasma, tissue homogenates  |
| <b>Detection Range</b>          | 2 mIU/mI-50 mIU/mI.  |
| Sensitivity                     | 1 mIU/ml.  |
| Assay Time                      | 1-5h   |
| Sample Volume                   | 50-100ul   |
| <b>Detection Wavelength</b>     | 450 nm   |
| Lead Time                       | 3-5 working days after you place the order, and it takes another 3-5 days for delivery via DHL or FedEx. |
| Research Area                   | Signal Transduction  |
| Gene Names                      | FSHB   |
| Tag Info                        | quantitative   |
| <b>Protein Description</b>      | Sandwich   |
| Description                     | TI I 501 51 0 4 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  |

The human FSH ELISA kit is a solid-phase immunoassay specially designed to quantitatively measure human FSH in the samples. It is based on the Sandwich-ELISA mechanism. FSH in the sample is bound to the capture antibody immobilized on the 96-well strip plate and then sandwiched with the biotinylated FSH antibody. After the addition of HRP-avidin and TMB substrate, the solution in the wells turns blue. The color reaction is stopped by adding the stop solution into the wells, and the color changes from blue to yellow. The color intensity is positively proportional to the FSH bound in the initial step. The FSH concentration can be calculated according to the standard curve.

FSH is a hormone produced by the anterior pituitary in response to the gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) from the hypothalamus. It plays a crucial role in the maintenance of normal functioning of the reproductive system in men and women. FSH aids in the regulation of the menstrual cycle in women and increases the production of eggs in the ovaries. It causes granulosa cells in ovarian follicles to create aromatase, an enzyme that converts androgens produced by the thecal cells to estrogen. FSH is required for men to maintain normal sperm count and function. Unresponsive gonads or hyperfunctioning



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pituitary adenomas are linked to elevated FSH levels. Low FSH levels have been linked to hypothalamic or anterior pituitary dysfunction.

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