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ttf format. See also Khmer fonts External links Category:Cambodian script Category:Khmer languageGenetic and physical analyses of the human follicle-stimulating hormone receptor. The follicle-stimulating hormone receptor (FSHR) is a G protein-coupled receptor, belonging to the rhodopsin-type class A superfamily of G protein-coupled receptors. It is the specific receptor for the pituitary gonadotropins luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and is expressed in a number of target tissues, most notably in the gonads. The FSHR contains two extracellular domains, seven transmembrane domains, and an intracellular domain that associates with the stimulatory G protein, Galphaq. The extracellular domains contain FSHR-specific structural features that play an important role in hormone recognition. A first domain contains a loop and a beta sheet that are implicated in the binding of FSH and are also the sites of the critical, FSH-specific glycosylation of the receptor. A second domain, which is the predominant site for gonadotropin binding, contains a series of conserved cysteines and a short sequence that contains an aromatic-cationic domain thought to be involved in the interactions with gonadotropins. However, the intracellular domains of the receptor that are known to mediate hormone-induced activation of the receptor are, despite their extensive sequence conservation, largely uncharacterized. Recently, the entire human FSHR cDNA has been cloned and characterized, and its entire coding sequence has been determined. The availability of the cDNA permits genetic and physical analyses of the FSHR. In particular, single-strand conformational polymorphism, protein sequencing, and fluorescence resonance energy transfer studies have identified polymorphisms in the FSHR cDNA. The FSHR-coding sequence also has been used to develop a genomic resource for the FSHR that includes a physical map of the gene and the complete sequence of the FSHR exon/intron organization and promoter region. Furthermore, an FSHR-specific genomic library has been developed, and a selection of random clones has been screened to identify exons and the promoter region of the FSHR. The FSHR-coding sequence has also been used to screen a cDNA 82157476af