

ASGPR Recombinant Rabbit mAb

ASGPR Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP94381

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Physical State	Liquid
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with LASS2.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated on a cytoplasmic Ser residue.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	ASGR is a heterooligomeric receptor that is abundantly expressed on the sinusoidal surface of the hepatic plasma membrane. It is an endocytic receptor that rapidly binds and internalizes galactose-terminated glycoproteins (asialoglycoproteins or ASGP) from the circulation. The mouse ASGPR belongs to the long-form subfamily of the C-type/Ca ²⁺ dependent lectin family. It is a complex of two noncovalently-linked and highly homologous subunits, a major 42 kDa glycoprotein ASGPR1(MHL-1) and a minor 51 kDa glycoprotein ASGR2 (MHL-2). ASGPR1 is synthesized as a type II transmembrane protein that contains a cytosolic N-terminal domain, a single transmembrane segment, and an extracellular domain which contains two important structural regions. The first is a stalk domain that contributes to noncovalent oligomerization, and the second is a Ca ²⁺ -dependent carbohydrate binding domain at the very C-terminus that is unusually stabilized by three ions. The aa sequence of mouse ASGPR1 ECD is 89% and 79% identical to the ASGPR1 ECD of rat and human, respectively.

Additional Information

Target/Specificity	Expressed exclusively in hepatic parenchymal cells.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1:50-100
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Background

ASGR is a heterooligomeric receptor that is abundantly expressed on the sinusoidal surface of the hepatic plasma membrane. It is an endocytic receptor that rapidly binds and internalizes galactose-terminated glycoproteins (asialoglycoproteins or ASGP) from the circulation. The mouse ASGPR belongs to the long-form subfamily of the C-type/Ca²⁺ dependent lectin family. It is a complex of two noncovalently-linked and highly homologous subunits, a major 42 kDa glycoprotein ASGPR1(MHL-1) and a minor 51 kDa glycoprotein ASGR2 (MHL-2). ASGPR1 is synthesized as a type II transmembrane protein that contains a cytosolic N-terminal domain, a single transmembrane segment, and an extracellular domain which contains two important structural regions. The first is a stalk domain that contributes to noncovalent oligomerization, and the second is a Ca²⁺-dependent carbohydrate binding domain at the very C-terminus that is unusually stabilized by three ions. The aa sequence of mouse ASGPR1 ECD is 89% and 79% identical to the ASGPR1 ECD of rat and human, respectively.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.