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Rabbit Anti-ASGPR1 antibody

SL4119R

Product Name:	ASGPR1
Chinese Name:	唾液酸glycoprotein受体1抗体
Alias:	ASGR; Asgr1; ASGPR1; Asgr; Asgr-1; MGC108731; RATRHL1; RHL1; ASGR1_HUMAN; Asialoglycoprotein receptor 1; ASGP-R 1; ASGPR 1; C-type lectin domain family 4 member H1; Hepatic lectin H1; HL-1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	32kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASGPR1:201-291/291<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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.

Function:
Mediates the endocytosis of plasma glycoproteins to which the terminal sialic acid residue on their complex carbohydrate moieties has been removed. The receptor recognizes terminal galactose and N-acetylgalactosamine units. After ligand binding to the receptor, the resulting complex is internalized and transported to a sorting organelle, where receptor and ligand are disassociated. The receptor then returns to the cell membrane surface.

Subunit:
Interacts with LASS2.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed exclusively in hepatic parenchymal cells.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylated on a cytoplasmic Ser residue.

Similarity:
Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.

SWISS:
P07306

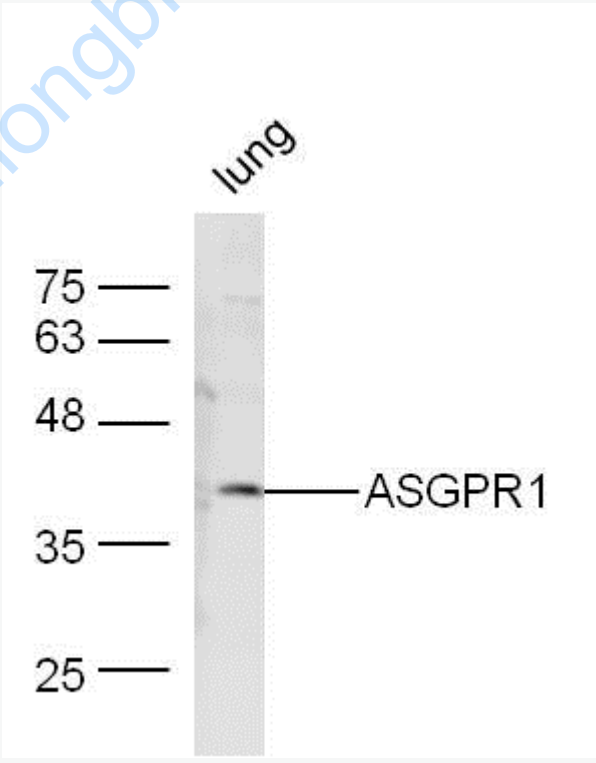
Gene ID:
432

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 509121Cow

Entrez Gene: 432Human

Entrez Gene: 11889Mouse

	Entrez Gene: 24210Rat Omim: 108360Human SwissProt: P07306Human SwissProt: P34927Mouse SwissProt: P02706Rat Unigene: 12056Human Unigene: 6559Mouse Unigene: 44300Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-ASGPR1 (SL4119R) at 1/300 dilution

	Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 32 kD Observed band size: 40 kD