

**bs-4825R****[ Primary Antibody ]****ASGPR1 Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 432	<b>SWISS:</b> P07306	
<b>Target:</b> ASGPR1		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 32 kDa
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASGPR1: 181-280/291.		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> 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 <sup>2+</sup> 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 <sup>2+</sup> -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.		