bs-4119R **[Primary Antibody]**

ASGPR1 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 432 **SWISS:** P07306

Target: ASGPR1

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASGPR1: 201-291/291. < Extracellular >

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 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.

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.

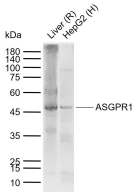
Applications: **WB** (1:200-1000)

Reactivity: Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Horse)

Predicted MW.: 32 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Rat Liver tissue lysates Lane 2: Human HepG2 cell lysates Primary: Anti-ASGPR1 (bs-4119R) at 1/200 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 32 kDa Observed band size: 47 kDa

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=8.74]** Yue Shang. et al. Modulation of IL-36-based inflammatory feedback loop through hepatocytes-derived IL-36R-P2X7R axis improves steatosis in alcoholic steatohepatitis. BRIT J PHARMACOL. 2022 Apr 28 IF ;Mouse. 35481896