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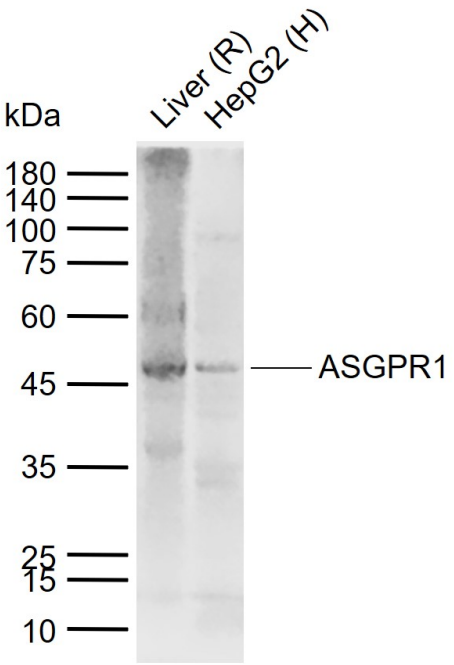
ASGPR1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number:	bs-4119R
Target Protein:	ASGPR1
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Form:	Liquid
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Isotype:	IgG
Applications:	WB (1:200-1000), ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Reactivity:	Human,Rat (predicted:Mouse,Rabbit,Pig,Cow,Horse)
Predicted MW:	32 kDa
Entrez Gene:	432
Swiss Prot:	P07306
Source:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASGPR1: 201-291/291.
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
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.

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

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[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