

## DESCRIPTION

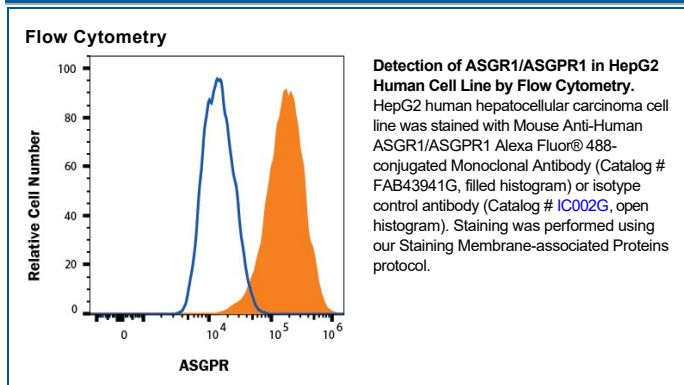
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human ASGR1/ASGPR1 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 950203
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ASGR1/ASGPR1 Gln62-Leu291 Accession # P07306
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	HepG2 Human Cell Line

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

The human asialoglycoprotein receptor (ASGPR) is an endocytic recycling receptor that belongs to the long-form subfamily of the C-type/Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent lectin family (1, 2, 3). It is a complex of two noncovalently-linked subunits, a major 46 kDa glycoprotein (ASGR1) and a minor 50 kDa glycoprotein (ASGR2). The major human ASGPR subunit, ASGR1 (also H1), is synthesized as a 291 amino acid (aa) type II transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein. It contains a 40 aa cytoplasmic region, a 21 aa TM segment, and a 230 aa extracellular domain (ECD) (4 - 6). The cytoplasmic region contains one palmitoylation site at Cys36 that is essential for ligand endocytosis and dissociation (7). The ECD contains two important structural regions. The first is a stalk region of 62 aa (aa 61 - 123) that contributes to noncovalent oligomerization. The second is a 118 aa, carbohydrate-binding, Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent C-type lectin domain (aa 161 - 278) that is stabilized by three Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions (3, 8). Human ASGR1 ECD is 79% aa identical to mouse ASGR1 ECD. There are two minor (ASGR2) subunits that interact with ASGR1/H1 in a mutually exclusive manner to generate a functional ASGPR (9). They represent alternate splice forms of a type II TM protein. Termed H2b and H2c, H2b differs from H2c only by the presence of a 19 aa insert in its cytoplasmic region. This insert is significant because it allows serine phosphorylation of the cytoplasmic tail and provides for the majority of ASGPR ligand internalization (9). The stoichiometry of a functional ASGPR is unclear, but is suggested to be either a 2:2, 3:1 or 3:2 ratio of ASGR1/H1:ASGR2/H2 (9, 10, 11). ASGPR is found on hepatocytes and a subset of T cells (6, 12). ASGPR is reported to bind Gal (nonreducing), GalNAc, and sialic acid α2,6Gal and GalNAc (3, 13, 14, 15). This is generally within the context of triantennary or tetraantennary configurations (2). The sialic acid terminations are of particular interest because molecules with these motifs most likely represent the endogenous ligands for ASGPR (14).

## References:

1. Stockert, R. J. (1995) *Physiol. Rev.* **75**:591.
2. Weigel, P.H. and J.H.N. Yik (2002) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1572**:341.
3. Meier, M. *et al.* (2000) *J. Mol. Biol.* **300**:857.
4. Spiess, M. *et al.* (1985) *J. Biol. Chem.* **260**:1979.
5. Spiess, M. and H.F. Lodish (1986) *Cell* **44**:177.
6. Bischoff, J. *et al.* (1988) *J. Cell Biol.* **106**:1067.
7. Yik, J.H.N. *et al.* (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**:40844.
8. Monroe, R.S. and B.E. Huber (1994) *Gene* **148**:237.
9. Yik, J.H.N. *et al.* (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**:23076.
10. Bider, M.D. *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* **271**:31996.
11. Lodish, H. (1991) *Trends Biochem. Sci.* **16**:374.
12. Park, J-H. *et al.* (2006) *Biotechnol. Lett.* **28**:1061.
13. Westerlind, U. *et al.* (2004) *Glycoconj. J.* **21**:227.
14. Park, E.I. *et al.* (2005) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **102**:17125.
15. Park, E.I. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:4597.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.