RD SYSTEMS a biotechne brand

Human ASGR1/ASGPR1 Alexa Fluor® 405-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 950203 Catalog Number: FAB43941V 100 µg

Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human ASGR1/ASGPR1 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 950203		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ASGR1/ASGPR1 Gln62-Leu291 Accession # P07306		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm		

*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.				
	Recommended Concentration	Sample		
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HepG2 Human Cell Line		

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze.	
	 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied. 	

BACKGROUND

The human asialoglycoprotein receptor (ASGPR) is an endocytic recycling receptor that belongs to the long-form subfamily of the C-type/Ca⁺²-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⁺²-dependent C-type lectin domain (aa 161 - 278) that is stabilized by three Ca⁺² 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 stochometry of a functional ASGPR is neported to bind Gal (nonreducing), GalNAc, and sialic acid α2,6Gal and GalNAc (9, 10, 11). ASGPR is found on hepatocytes and a subset of T cells (6, 12). ASGPR (14).

References:

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