

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ASGR2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2327C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human ASGR2 Gln80-Ala311 Accession # P07307
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human ASGR2 and eGFP

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Asialoglycoprotein receptor 2 (ASGR2) is a subunit of the Asialoglycoprotein receptor. The asialoglycoprotein receptor is a hetero-oligomeric protein composed of major and minor subunits, which are encoded by different genes. The protein encoded by this gene is the less abundant minor subunit. The asialoglycoprotein receptor may facilitate hepatic infection by multiple viruses including hepatitis B, and is also a target for liver-specific drug delivery. Expressed on hepatocytes, the Asialoglycoprotein receptor mediates endocytosis and lysosomal degradation of glycoproteins to mediate serum glycoprotein homeostasis. The ASGR receptor binds plasma glycoproteins which have had the terminal sialic acid residue removed. An alternatively spliced variant, H2, which can be shed, has been proposed as a marker for liver fibrosis.

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