Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01152)

TargetMol

Anti-ASGR1 Antibody (8E417)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8E417
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Anti-ASGR1 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:33 kDa. -Observed band size:43 kDa. 2. ASGR1 was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate. -4 µL anti-ASGR1 rabbit monoclonal antibody and 60 µg of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. -Primary antibody: -Anti-ASGR1 rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the ECL technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 33 kDa. -Observed band size:43 kDa
Application:	ELISA(Cap),IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000; IP: 1-4 µL/mg of lysate; ELISA(Cap): 1:250-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Human ASGPR1 protein (TMPY-02702)

Antigen Species: Human

Synonyms: HL-1;CLEC4H1;asialoglycoprotein receptor 1;ASGPR1;ASGPR

Research Background

The asialoglycoprotein receptor (ASGPR), an endocytotic cell surface receptor expressed by hepatocytes, is triggered by triantennary binding to galactose residues of macromolecules such as asialoorosomucoid (ASOR). 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 research regarded that ASGPR1 could be targeted for anti- hepatitis B virus (HBV) drug development.