

Recombinant ASGR2/ASGPR2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300272P**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

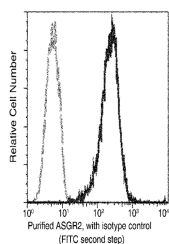
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ASGR2 / ASGPR2 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	12B10
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

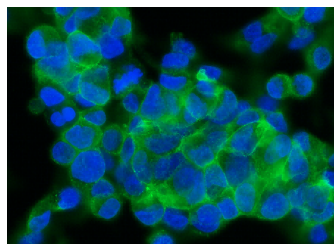
Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:100-1:500
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

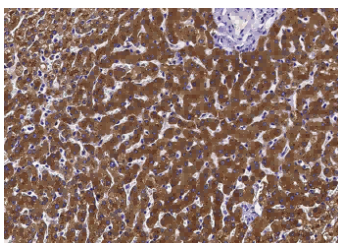
Data



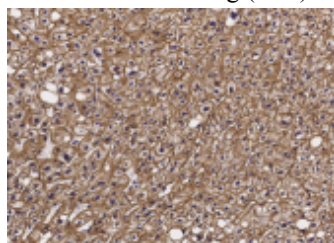
Flow cytometric analysis of Human ASGR2 expression on HepG2 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human ASGR2, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of ASGR2 in HepG2 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human ASGR2 Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using ASGR2 / ASGPR2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human cirrhosis using ASGR2 / ASGPR2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.1

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping

Ice bag

Background

This gene encodes a subunit of the asialoglycoprotein receptor. This receptor is a transmembrane protein that plays a critical role in serum glycoprotein homeostasis by mediating the endocytosis and lysosomal degradation of glycoproteins with exposed terminal galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residues. The asialoglycoprotein receptor may facilitate hepatic infection by multiple viruses including hepatitis B, and is also a target for liver-specific drug delivery. 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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene.