

Human ASGR2 / ASGPR2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 13908-H07H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ASGR2, CLEC4H

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ASGR2 (P07307-1) (Gln80-Ala311) was expressed, with an N-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ASGR2 comprises 252 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 28.9 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 37-42 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

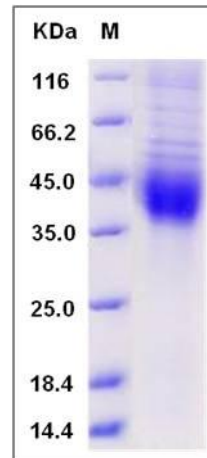
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

ASGR2 is a glycoprotein that forms the asialoglycoprotein receptor, also known as the Ashwell receptor, which is specific for desialylated (galactosyl-terminal) glycoproteins and is expressed exclusively in hepatic parenchymal cells. ASGR2 is a subunit of the asialoglycoprotein receptor. ASGR2 mediates the endocytosis of plasma glycoproteins to which the terminal sialic acid residue on their complex carbohydrate moieties has been removed. The asialoglycoprotein receptor recognizes terminal galactose and N-acetylgalactosamine units. After ligand binding to the receptor, the resulting complex is internalized and transported to a sorting organelle, where receptor and ligand are disassociated. The receptor then returns to the cell membrane surface. The asialoglycoprotein receptor is a hetero-oligomeric protein composed of major and minor subunits, which are encoded by different genes. ASGR2 is the less abundant minor subunit.

References

1. Davila S. et al., 2010, Genes Immun. 11 (3): 232-8.
2. Zhang X. et al., 2011, Arch Virol. 156 (4): 637-45.
3. Guy CS. et al., 2011, Hepatology. 54 (3): 1043-50.