

## AR50600PU-S

## Human ASGR2 (80-311, His-tag) - Purified

**Alternate names:**

ASGP-R 2, ASGPR 2, Asialoglycoprotein receptor 2, Hepatic lectin H2

**Quantity:**

0.1 mg

**Concentration:**

0.5 mg/ml (determined by Bradford assay)

**Background:**

ASGR2 is 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. It may facilitate hepatic infection by multiple viruses including hepatitis B, and is also a target for liver-specific drug delivery. ASGR2 is a hetero-oligomeric protein composed of major and minor subunits, which are encoded by different genes. ASGR2 is the less abundant minor subunit. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene.

**Uniprot ID:**

[P07307](#)

**NCBI:**

[NP\\_001172.1](#)

**GenelD:**

[433](#)

**Species:**

Human

**Source:**

E. coli

**Format:**

**State:** Liquid purified protein

**Purity:** >90% by SDS - PAGE

**Buffer System:** 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.2M NaCl, 30% glycerol, 1mM DTT

**Description:**

Recombinant human ASGR2 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.

### AA Sequence:

MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSQSEGHRG AQLQAE LRSL KEAFSNFSSS TLTEVQAIST  
HGGSVGDKIT SLGAKLEKQQ QDLKADHDAL LFHLKHPVD LRFVACQMEL LHSNGSQRTC  
CPVNWVEHQG SCYWFSHSGK AWAEAEKYCQ LENAHLVVIN SWEEQKFIVQ HTNPFNTWIG  
LTDSGSGWKW VDGTDYRHNY KNWAVTQPDN WHGHELGGE DCVEVQPDGR WNDDFCLQVY  
RWVCEKRRNA TGEVA

**Molecular weight:** 28.9 kDa (255aa) confirmed by MALDI-TOF

**Storage:**

Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**General Readings:**

Seow YY., et al. (2002). Nephron. 91(3):431-8. Veselkin E., et al. (2011). PLoS One. 6(11):e27210.

Pictures:

