

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Clone ID</b>	DMC688
<b>Target</b>	ASGR1
<b>Synonyms</b>	ASGPR; ASGPR1; CLEC4H1; HL-1
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Description</b>	Anti-ASGR1 antibody(DMC688); IgG1 Chimeric mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P07306; Q6FGQ5
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit/Human Fc chimeric IgG1
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	Flow Cyt 1:100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	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 more abundant major subunit. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq; Jan 2011]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>DIMA Disclaimer</b>	All DIMA recombinant antibodies are genuinely generated by DIMA Biotech. They are all under patent application. Any protein sequencing or reverse engineering attempt is prohibited. We are actively scrutinizing all patent application to ensure no IP infringement.



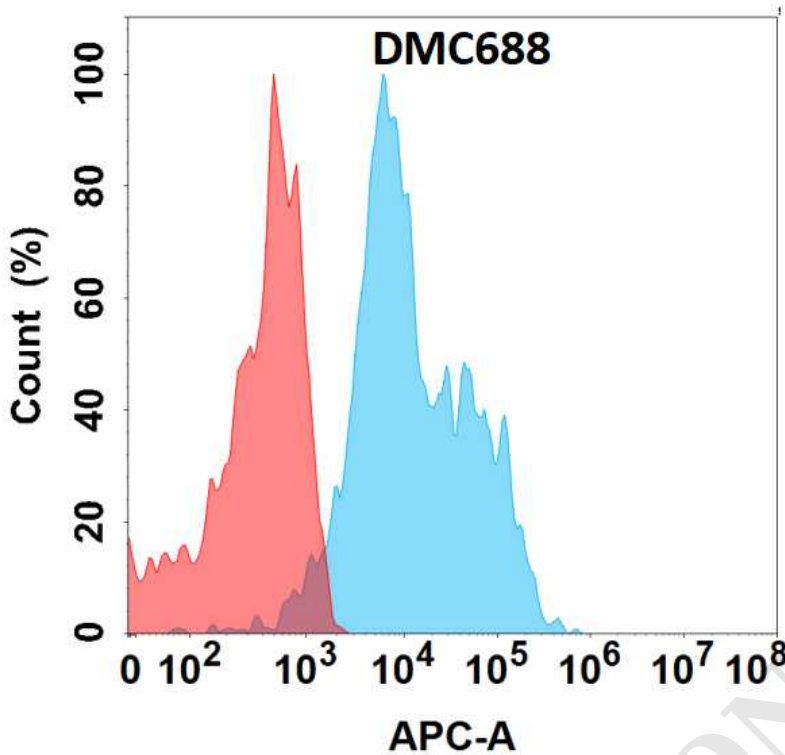


Figure 1. Flow cytometry analysis with Anti-ASGR1(DMC688) on Expi293 cells transfected with human ASGR1(Blue histogram) or Expi293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Red histogram).

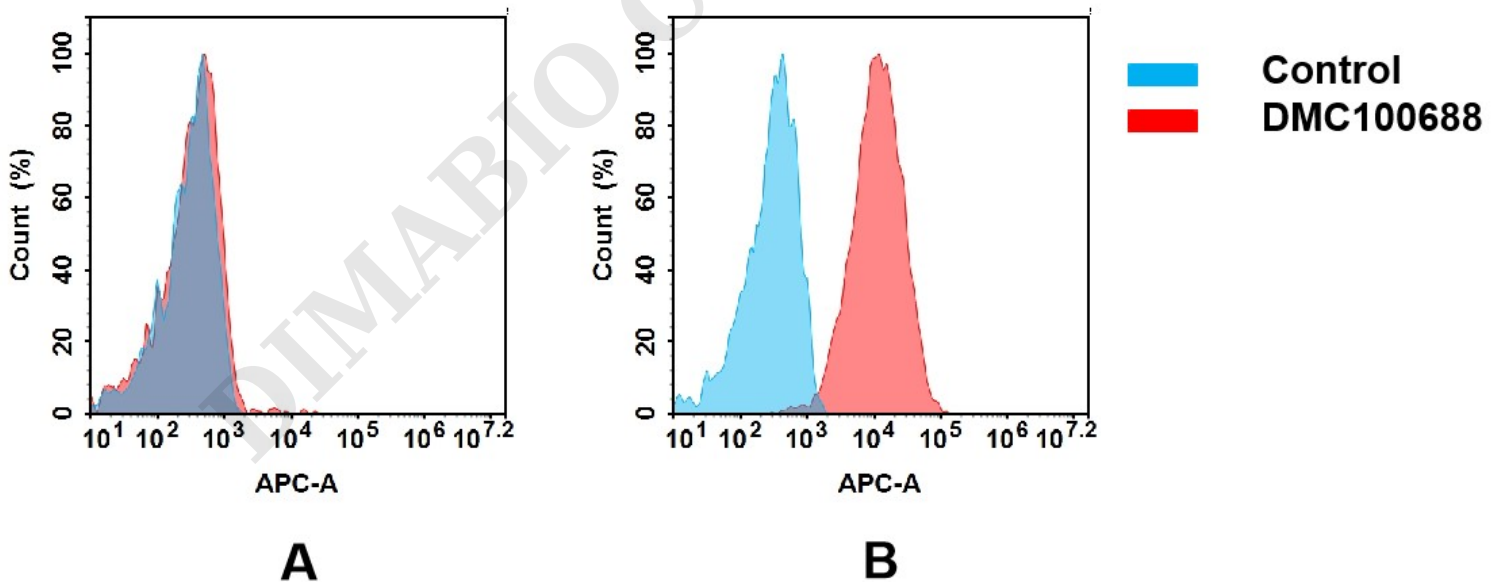


Figure 2. Flow cytometry analysis of antigen binding of anti-human ASGR1 mAb(DMC100688).

(A) DMC100688 does not bind to 293T cells that do not express ASGR1.

(B) A clear peak shift of DMC100688 was seen compared to the control when incubated with ASGR1-expressing HepG2 cells, indicating strong binding of DMC100688 to ASGR1. Antibodies were incubated at 5 µg/mL.

