

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human Fc epsilon RI alpha protein
Val26-Gln205, with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # P12319.1

N-terminal Sequence Analysis val 26

Predicted Molecular Mass 22 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 48-55 kDa, under reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
Recombinant Human Fcε RIα His-tag binds to human IgE with an ED₅₀ of less than 100 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

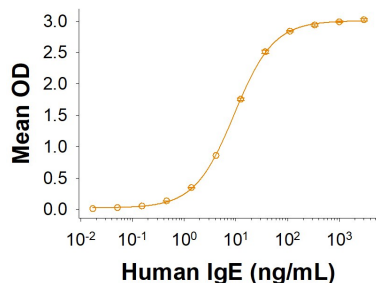
Shipping The product is shipped with dry ice or equivalent. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after opening.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

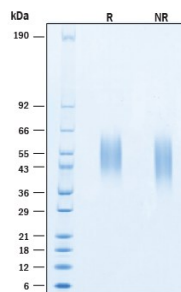
DATA

Binding Activity



Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha His-tag Protein Binding Activity. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha His-tag Protein binds to human IgE with an ED₅₀ of less than 100 ng/mL.

SDS-PAGE



Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha His-tag Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha His-tag Protein (Catalog # 11536-FC) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 48-55 kDa, under reducing conditions.

BACKGROUND

The α subunit of the high affinity IgE receptor (Fc ϵ RI α or Fc ϵ RIA) is an IgE-binding type I transmembrane glycoprotein of the multichain immune recognition (MIRR) family (1, 2). The receptor, Fc ϵ RI, is a tetrameric complex of one α , one β and two γ subunits ($\alpha\beta\gamma_2$) on mast cells and basophils (1). An alternate trimeric form ($\alpha\gamma_2$) is expressed on human, but not rodent, mast cells, basophils, eosinophils and professional antigen presenting cells (3). While the γ subunit is essential for expression of Fc ϵ RI α on the cell surface and for cell signaling, the β subunit, when present, increases the half-life of the Fc ϵ RI complex on the cell surface (3, 4). An isoform of the β subunit, β T, blocks processing of the α subunit and its cell surface expression (2, 3, 5). Human Fc ϵ RI α cDNA encodes 257 amino acids (aa) including a 25 aa signal sequence, a 180 aa extracellular domain containing two Ig-like domains that bind IgE and an endoplasmic reticulum retention motif, a 21 aa transmembrane domain with a charged amino acid (Asp219) that contributes to intracellular transport, and a 32 aa cytoplasmic sequence (1, 3, 6). Human Fc ϵ RI α shares 50-62% aa sequence identity with mouse, rat, equine, ovine, bovine, porcine and canine Fc ϵ RI α . Binding of IgE alone increases surface expression of Fc ϵ RI, while crosslinking of IgE/Fc ϵ RI complexes by IgE ligands (allergens) initiates receptor internalization and signaling (2, 4, 5). Mast cell and basophil activation by IgE/Fc ϵ RI crosslinking causes degranulation, releasing histamine, leukotrienes, prostaglandins, and other mediators of immediate-type and late-phase allergic reactions. Circulating autoantibodies that crosslink Fc ϵ RI α are often found in patients with chronic urticaria (7). Fc ϵ RI on human antigen presenting cells mediates uptake and processing of allergens for presentation by class II MHC (2, 3). Fc ϵ RI expression on human DC and Langerhans cells is up-regulated during allergic reactions (atopy) and correlates with serum IgE concentration (3).

References:

1. Shimizu, A. *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **85**:1907.
2. Abramson, J. and I. Pecht (2007) *Immunol. Rev.* **217**:231.
3. Kraft, S. and J-P. Kinet (2007) *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* **7**:365.
4. Yamasaki, S. and T. Saito (2008) *J. Pharmacol. Sci.* **106**:336.
5. Brenzovich, J. *et al.* (2009) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* **86**:1351.
6. Cauvi, D.M. *et al.* (2006) *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**:10448.
7. Kikuchi, Y. *et al.* (2001) *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* **107**:1056.