

DESCRIPTION

Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human Fc epsilon RI alpha protein		
	Human FcER1 alpha (Val 26-Gln 205) Accession # P12319.1	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Val 26		
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked Homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	48 kDa		

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	78-86 kDa, under reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha Fc Chimera (Catalog # 11561-FC) binds to human IgE with an ED ₅₀ of less than 10 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	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 250 µg/mL in PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA

<p>Binding Activity</p> <p>Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha Fc Chimera Protein Binding Activity. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha Fc Chimera (Catalog # 11561-FC) binds to human IgE with an ED₅₀ of less than 10 ng/mL.</p>	<p>SDS-PAGE</p> <p>Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha Fc Chimera Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Fc epsilon RI alpha Fc Chimera Protein (Catalog # 11561-FC) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 78-86 kDa and 160-170 kDa, respectively.</p>
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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:

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