

Human Fcε Rlα Antibody

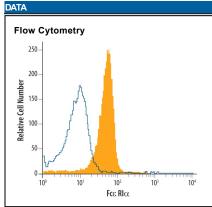
Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG Catalog Number: AF6678

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Fcε RIα in direct ELISAs.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Fcε RIα Val26-Gln205 Accession # NP_001992
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Sample Concentration
Flow Cytometry	2.5 μg/10 ⁶ cells See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.



Detection of Fcε R1α in Human Blood Granulocytes by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood granulocytes were stained with Sheep Anti-Human Fcε Rlα Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF6678, filled histogram) or control antibody (Catalog # 5-001-A, open histogram), followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0127).

		D STO	

Reconstitution Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

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

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BACKGROUND

The α subunit of the high affinity IgE receptor (Fc ϵ RI α or Fc ϵ RI α) 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 halflife 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, 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 autoantibodies that crosslink Fc ϵ RI α are often found in patients with chronic urticaria (7). Fc ϵ RI α n 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.
- Kraft, S. and J-P. Kinet (2007) Nat. Rev. Immunol. 7:365.
- 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.