

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Fcε RIα in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 773704
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Fcε RIα Val26-Gln205 Accession # P12319
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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 Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood cells

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

The α subunit of the high affinity IgE receptor (Fcε RIα or Fcε RIA) is an IgE-binding type I transmembrane glycoprotein of the multichain immune recognition (MIRR) family (1, 2). The receptor, Fcε RI, is a tetrameric complex of one α, one β and two γ subunits (αβγ₂) on mast cells and basophils (1). An alternate trimeric form (αγ₂) 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 Fcε RIα on the cell surface and for cell signaling, the β subunit, when present, increases the half-life of the Fcε RI complex on the cell surface (3, 4). An isoform of the β subunit, βT, blocks processing of the α subunit and its cell surface expression (2, 3, 5). Human Fcε RIα 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 Fcε RIα shares 50-62% aa sequence identity with mouse, rat, equine, ovine, bovine, porcine and canine Fcε RIα. Binding of IgE alone increases surface expression of Fcε RI, while crosslinking of IgE/Fcε RI complexes by IgE ligands (allergens) initiates receptor internalization and signaling (2, 4, 5). Mast cell and basophil activation by IgE/Fcε RI crosslinking causes degranulation, releasing histamine, leukotrienes, prostaglandins, and other mediators of immediate-type and late-phase allergic reactions. Circulating autoantibodies that crosslink Fcε RIα are often found in patients with chronic urticaria (7). Fcε RI on human antigen presenting cells mediates uptake and processing of allergens for presentation by class II MHC (2, 3). Fcε 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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