

## **Human FCRN Antibody**

Monoclonal Mouse IgG<sub>2B</sub> Clone # 937508 Catalog Number: MAB8639

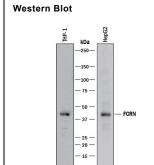
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human FCRN in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 937508		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human FCRN Ala24-Ser297 Accession # P55899		
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

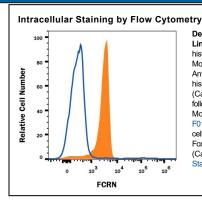
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	5 μg/mL	See Below
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25 μg/10 <sup>6</sup> 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 Human FCRN by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line and HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 5 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human FCRN Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB8639) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for FCRN at approximately 40 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer



Detection of FCRN in U937 Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. U937 human histiocytic lymphoma cell line was stained with Mouse Anti-Human FCRN Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB8639, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB004, open histogram), followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0101B). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized with FlowX FoxP3 Fixation & Permeabilization Buffer Kit (Catalog # FC012). View our protocol for Staining Intracellular Molecules.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS

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 neonatal Fc receptor (FCRN) is an approximately 45 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein with structural homology to MHC class I proteins. It is widely expressed in endothelial and epithelial cells and plays an important role in IgG homeostasis and antigen presentation by dendritic cells (1, 2). Mature human FCRN consists of a 274 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two N-terminal alpha domains, one d3/immunoglobulin-like domain, a 23 aa transmembrane segment, and a 44 aa cytoplasmic domain (3). Within the ECD, human FCRN shares 68% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat FCRN. Mouse FCRN binds with high affinity to IgG from mouse, human, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, bovine, and sheep, while human FCRN binds IgG with significantly lower affinity and is much more restricted in terms of species recognition (4). It does not bind the structurally related chicken IgY (5). FCRN additionally binds to albumin, and both it and IgG are bound at pH 5.0 but not at pH 8.0 (3, 6). FCRN associates noncovalently with beta 2-Microglobulin, and this interaction is important for the intracellular trafficking of FCRN (7-10). FCRN cycles between the plasma membrane and acidified intracellular compartments of endothelial cells and epithelial cells (5, 8). It binds endocytosed IgG and albumin in the low pH vesicles and transports them to the plasma membrane for extracellular release at higher pH. This protects IgG and albumin from lysosomal degradation and helps maintain the circulating levels of both proteins (5, 6). This mechanism is involved in the bidirectional transport of IgG across epithelial and endothelial barriers including neonatal IgG absorption in the intestine and fetal uptake of maternal antibodies through the placenta (5, 8, 11, 12). In the kidney, FCRN recycles albumin to the serum but removes IgG from the glomular basement membrane and promotes its excretion into the urine (13, 14). FCRN is also expressed in neutrophils and myeloid antigen presenting cells (7, 15, 16). It can enhance IgG-mediated phagocytosis a

#### References:

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