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FCER1A Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP98676

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P12319
Other Accession	P12319
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	29596
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 2 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
Background Descriptions	The immunoglobulin epsilon receptor (IgE receptor) is the initiator of the allergic response. When two or more high-affinity IgE receptors are brought together by allergen-bound IgE molecules, mediators such as histamine that are responsible for allergy symptoms are released. This receptor is comprised of an alpha subunit, a beta subunit, and two gamma subunits. The protein encoded by this gene represents the alpha subunit. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]

Additional Information

Gene ID	2205
Other Names	FCE1A; FCERIA; FcERI; FCERA_HUMAN; FCER1A; Fc-epsilon RI-alpha (FcERI); IgE Fc receptor subunit alpha; Fc epsilon receptor Ia; Fc fragment of IgE, high affinity I, receptor for; alpha polypeptide; Fc fragment of IgE receptor Ia; FcepsilonRI alpha chain; High affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor subunit alpha; Fc-epsilon RI-alpha
Dilution	IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200,WB=1:500-2000,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	FCER1A
Synonyms	FCE1A

Function	High-affinity receptor for immunoglobulin epsilon/IgE. Mediates IgE effector functions in myeloid cells. Upon IgE binding and antigen/allergen cross-linking initiates signaling pathways that lead to myeloid cell activation and differentiation. On mast cells, basophils and eosinophils stimulates the secretion of vasoactive amines, lipid mediators and cytokines that contribute to inflammatory response, tissue remodeling and cytotoxicity against microbes. Triggers the immediate hypersensitivity response to allergens as a host defense mechanism against helminth parasites, pathogenic bacteria and venom toxicity. When dysregulated, it can elicit harmful life-threatening allergic and anaphylactic reactions.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in eosinophils.

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