

## Anti-FcεR1α (human IgE receptor) antibody, mouse monoclonal (CRA2), Biotinylated

72-007      50 µg

**Shipping and Storage:** Shipped at 4°C or -20°C and stored at -20°C

**Immunogen:** Recombinant extracellular portion of human FcεR1α (corresponding to amino acids Met-26-197, where signal peptide is 1-25)

**Form:** 1mg/ml in PBS- with 50% glycerol, filter-sterilized, azide and carrier free. Biotinylated

**Purity:** This product is the IgG fraction purified from serum free culture medium of mouse hybridoma (CRA2) by propriety chromatography under mild conditions.

**Isotype:** IgG1 κ

**Epitope:** Amino acids 110-197 of Fc ε R1α (Ref 3)

**Reactivity:** human

### Applications:

- 1) Western blotting (~1 µg/ml) (Ref 2, 3)
- 2) Flow-Cytometry (Ref 1,2)
- 3) Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin and Frozen) and immunocytochemistry (Ref 4)
- 4) Titration of IgE-bound fraction of the FcεR1α using CRA1 and CRA2 antibodies (Ref 2 )

**Background:** FcεR1α is subunit of the high affinity receptor for IgE to which IgE directly binds. FcεR1 is a tetrameric complex consisting of one α, one β and two γ subunits. The latter two subunits are required for signal transduction activity. The FcεR1α complex plays an important role in triggering allergic responses.

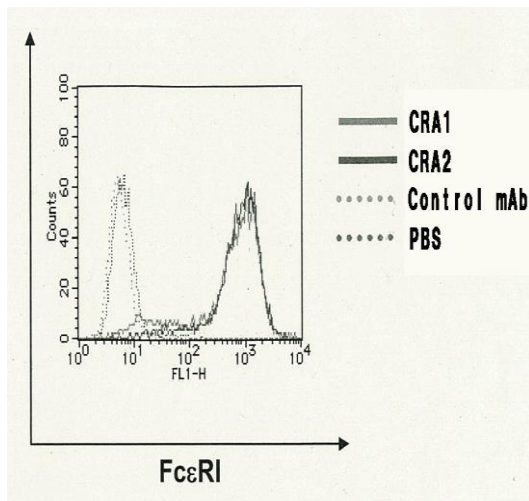
The CRA2 (AER24) monoclonal antibody reacts with the FcεR1α subunit on a region that overlaps the region of the IgE binding site, thus it competes with IgE for the receptor binding. Since the CRA1 (AER37) monoclonal antibody reacts with the site different from the IgE binding site on FcεR1α, it does not compete with IgE for the receptor binding. Combining the two antibodies, one can quantitatively measure the amounts of the IgE-bound FcεR1α.

**Data Link:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot [P12319](#) (FCERA\_HUMAN)

**References:** Anti-FcεR1α monoclonal antibody (CRA2) has been used in the following publications

1. Takai T *et al* "Epitope analysis and primary structures of variable regions of anti-human FcεR1α monoclonal antibodies, and expression of the chimeric antibodies fused with human constant regions" *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem* **64**:1856-1867(2000) PMID: [11055388](#)
2. Takai T *et al* "Direct expression of the extracellular portion of human FcεR1α chain as inclusion bodies in Escherichia coli " *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem* **65**:79-85 (2001) PMID: [11272849](#)
3. Hasegawa S *et al*. "Functional Expression of the High Affinity Receptor for IgE (FcεRI) in Human Platelets and Its' Intracellular Expression in Human Megakaryocytes" *Blood* **93**: 2543-2551 (1999) PMID: [10194433](#)

4. Goto T *et al.* “Enhanced expression of the high-affinity receptor for IgE (Fc(epsilon)RI) associated with decreased numbers of Langerhans cells in the lesional epidermis of atopic dermatitis” J Dermatol Sci. 27:156-61 (2001) PMID: [11641054](#)



**Figure:** FACS analysis of CHO/ $\alpha\beta\gamma$  cells ( $1 \times 10^5$ ) with CRA1 and CRA2 antibodies

Related product: [#72-001](#) Anti-FcεR1α (human) monoclonal antibody (CRA1)

[# 72-003](#) Anti-FcεR1α (human) monoclonal antibody (CRA1), biotinylated

[#72-004](#) Anti-FcεR1α (human) monoclonal antibody (CRA1), FITC conjugated

[# 72-005](#) Anti-FcεR1α (human IgE receptor) monoclonal (CRA2)

[#72-008](#) Anti-FcεR1α (human) monoclonal antibody (CRA2), FITC conjugated