

## Anti-human FcεRIα Antibody

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	108101, 108102
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug, 500 ug
<b>Target Name:</b>	FcεRIα, High affinity IgE receptor, FcεRI alpha, FcεRIa, FcεRIa
<b>Regulatory Status:</b>	RUO

### PRODUCT DETAILS

---

<b>Clone:</b>	AER-37
<b>Application:</b>	Flow Cytometry
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Format:</b>	Purified
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG2b
<b>Antibody Type:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide
<b>Protein Concentration:</b>	0.5 mg/mL
<b>Storage&amp;Handling:</b>	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use less than 0.2 µg of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application.
<b>Isotype Control:</b>	301601

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

---

FcεRIα (high-affinity immunoglobulin E receptor alpha subunit) is the primary binding component of the high-affinity receptor for IgE, known as FcεRI. This receptor plays a pivotal role in allergic responses and immune defense against parasites by mediating the activation of mast cells and basophils. Upon binding IgE, FcεRIα enables these cells to recognize antigens that cross-link surface-bound IgE, triggering potent inflammatory and allergic reactions through the release of histamine and other mediators.

Structurally, FcεRIα is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of approximately 50-60 kDa, composed of an extracellular domain that binds the Fc portion of IgE with high specificity, a single transmembrane domain, and a short cytoplasmic tail. It is heavily glycosylated, and its extracellular region contains two immunoglobulin-like domains crucial for high-affinity IgE binding. FcεRIα pairs with the β and γ subunits, both of which contain immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs), to form the functional receptor complex on mast cells, basophils, and, at lower levels, on antigen-presenting cells such as dendritic cells and eosinophils. The α chain binds IgE, while the β and γ chains mediate signal transduction upon receptor aggregation. FcεRIα's ligand is the Fc region of IgE. When an allergen bridges IgE molecules bound to FcεRI, it initiates receptor aggregation and downstream signaling cascades involving tyrosine kinases such as Lyn and Syk, leading to the release of preformed granules and synthesis of cytokines, leukotrienes, and prostaglandins. This cascade underlies immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including asthma, allergic rhinitis, urticaria, and anaphylaxis.

In disease, overactivation or dysregulation of FcεR1α-mediated pathways drives allergic and atopic disorders. Elevated surface expression of FcεR1α on immune cells is commonly observed in allergic individuals, correlating with disease severity. Conversely, soluble forms of FcεR1α can modulate IgE availability, influencing immune reactivity.

Therapeutically, FcεR1α has become an important target for allergy treatment. Omalizumab, a monoclonal antibody that binds circulating IgE, prevents its interaction with FcεR1α, thereby reducing receptor expression and mast cell activation. Novel strategies aim to block IgE-FcεR1α interactions directly or modulate receptor signaling, offering potential for treating allergic disease, asthma, and related immune hypersensitivities.

This product is supplied subject to the terms and conditions at [www.innocyto.com/web/terms.php](http://www.innocyto.com/web/terms.php) and may only be used as provided in the stated terms. Products are for Research Use Only.