

FCER1A rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002205-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human FCER1A peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human FCER1A is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human FCER1A peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — FCER1A

Entrez GeneID	2205
GeneBank Accession#	FCER1A
Gene Name	FCER1A
Gene Alias	FCE1A, FcERI
Gene Description	Fc fragment of IgE, high affinity I, receptor for; alpha polypeptide
Omim ID	147140
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The IgE receptor plays a central role in allergic disease, coupling allergen and mast cell to initiate the inflammatory and immediate hypersensitivity responses that are characteristic of disorders such as hay fever and asthma. The allergic response occurs when 2 or more high-affinity IgE receptors are crosslinked via IgE molecules that in turn are bound to an allergen (antigen) molecule. A perturbation occurs that brings about the release of histamine and proteases from the granules in the cytoplasm of the mast cell and leads to the synthesis of prostaglandins and leukotrienes--potent effectors of the hypersensitivity response. The IgE receptor consists of 3 subunits: alpha, beta (MIM 147138), and gamma (MIM 147139); only the alpha subunit is glycosylated.[supplied by OMIM]
Other Designations	Fc IgE receptor, alpha polypeptide Fc epsilon RI alpha-chain Fc-epsilon RI-alpha high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor alpha-subunit immunoglobulin E receptor, high-affinity, of mast cells, alpha polypeptide

Pathway

- [Asthma](#)
- [Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Asthma](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)

- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Dermatitis](#)
- [Drug Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Eczema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Glomerulonephritis](#)
- [Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Diseases](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Periodontitis](#)
- [Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections](#)
- [Urticaria](#)
- [Wegener Granulomatosis](#)