Biotin Anti-Human CD127/IL-7RA Antibody[A019D5]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1152B

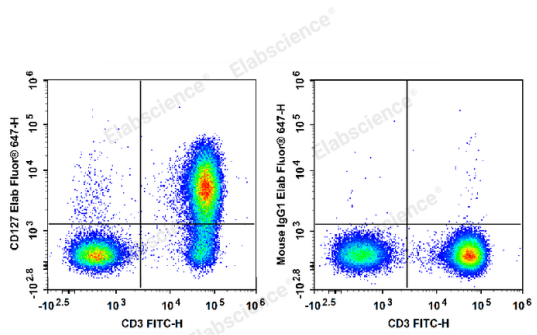
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	A019D5
Isotype Control	Biotin Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09793B]
Conjugation	Biotin
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 μg per 10^6 cells in 100 μL volume or 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and Biotin Anti-Human CD127/IL-7RA Antibody followed by Streptavidin-Elab Fluor® 647 (Left). Lymphocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and Biotin Mouse Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control followed by with Streptavidin-Elab Fluor® 647 (Right).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	CD127;CDw127;IL-7RA;IL-7Rα;Interleukin-7 receptor subunit alpha
Uniprot ID	P16871
Gene ID	3575

Background

CD127 is a 60-90 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as IL-7 receptor α chain or IL-7Rα. It forms a heterodimer with the common γ chain (γc or CD132) which is shared with the receptors for IL-2, IL-4, IL-9, IL-13, IL-15, and IL-21. CD127 is expressed on immature B cells through early pre-B stage cells, thymocytes (except CD4/CD8 double positive thymocytes), peripheral T cells, and bone marrow stromal cells. CD127 has been reported to be a useful marker for identifying memory and effector T cells. Studies have shown that CD127 expression is down-modulated on Treg cells. It can be used as a marker for differentiation of Treg and conventional T cells. The ligation of IL-7 with its receptor is important for stimulation of mature and immature T cells as well as immature B cell proliferation and development.