

RP00976

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Recombinant Human IL-7RA/CD127 Protein

Catalog No.: RP00976

Recombinant

Sequence Information

Species	Gene ID	Swiss Prot
Human	3575	P16871-1

Tags

C-hFc&His

Synonyms

CD127; CDW127; IL-7R-alpha; IL7RA; ILRA; IL7R; CDW127; IL-7R-alpha; IL7RA; ILRA

Product Information

Source	Purification
HEK293 cells	> 95% by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin

< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein by LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Contact



www.abclonal.com

Background

This protein also known as CD127, is a 75 kDa hematopoietin receptor superfamily member that plays an important role in lymphocyte differentiation, proliferation, and survival. IL-7 receptor alpha (CD127) signaling is essential for T-cell development and regulation of naive and memory T-cell homeostasis. IL-7RA is critically required for the proper development and function of lymphoid cells. Studies from both pathogenic and controlled HIV infection indicate that the containment of immune activation and preservation of CD127 expression are critical to the stability of CD4(+) T cells in infection. Factors relevant to HIV infection that could potentially decrease CD127 expression on human CD8(+) T cells. CD127 down-regulation may be an important contributor to HIV-associated T-cell dysfunction. In addition to IL-7, IL-7RA also associates with TSLPR to form the functional receptor for thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) which indirectly regulates T cell development by modulating dendritic cell activation. Mutations in the human IL-7RA gene cause a type of severe combined immunodeficiency in which the major deficiencies are in T cell development, whereas B and NK cells are relatively normal in number. Variation in the IL7RA gene was recently found associated with multiple sclerosis (MS). Soluble CD127 (sCD127) appears to play an important role in the immunopathogenesis of several chronic infections, multiple sclerosis, and various cancers.

Basic Information

Description

Recombinant Human IL-7RA/CD127 Protein is produced by HEK293 expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Glu21-Gly236) of human IL7R alpha (Accession #NP_002176.2) fused with an Fc, 6xHis tag at the C-terminus.

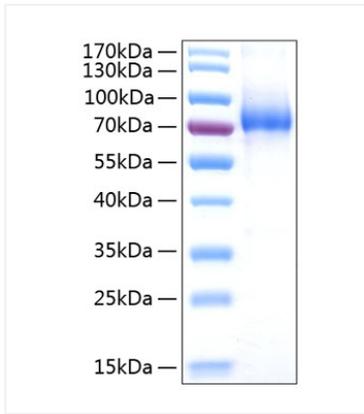
Bio-Activity

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Human IL7 at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Recombinant Human IL7R alpha, the EC₅₀ of Recombinant Human IL7R alpha is 48.44 ng/mL. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized CD127 Mouse mAb at 1 μg/mL (25 μL/well) can bind Human CD34 with a linear range of 0.46-5.89 ng/mL.

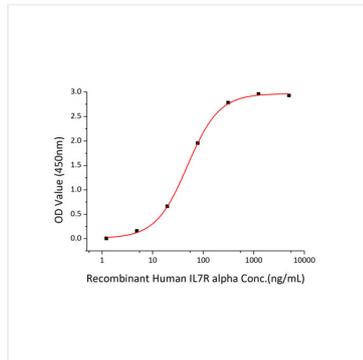
Storage

Store the lyophilized protein at -20 °C to -80 °C for long term. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

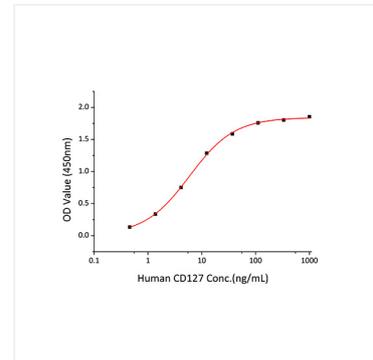
Validation Data



Recombinant Human IL-7RA/CD127 Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Blue, showing a band at 70-90 kDa.



Immobilized Recombinant Human IL7 at 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (100 $\mu\text{L/well}$) can bind Recombinant Human IL7R alpha, the EC_{50} of Recombinant Human IL7R alpha is 48.44 ng/mL.



Immobilized CD127 Mouse mAb at 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (25 $\mu\text{L/well}$) can bind Human CD34 with a linear range of 0.46-5.89ng/mL.