

Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-mouse CD127 (IL-7Rα)

Catalog # / Size: 1275090 / 100 µg
1275085 / 25 µg

Clone: A7R34

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

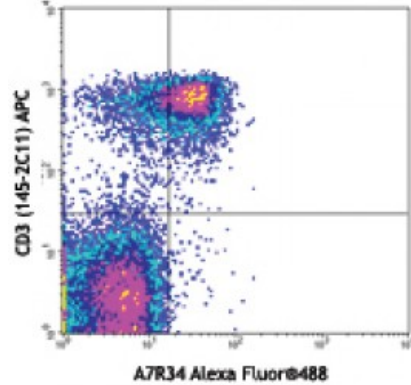
Immunogen: IL-7Ra-IgG1 fusion protein

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5

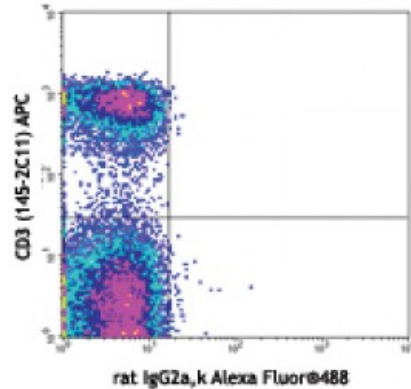


C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with CD3 (145-2C11) APC and A7R34 Alexa Fluor® 488 (top) or rat IgG2a, κ Alexa Fluor® 488 isotype control (bottom).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤2.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.

Application Notes: A7R34 is able to block clone SB/199 binding to IL-7R.

- Application References:**
1. Sudo T, *et al.* 1993. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:9125.
 2. Hashi H, *et al.* 2001. *J. Immunol.* 166:3702.
 3. Taylor R, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:5659.
 4. Mazzon C, *et al.* 2011. *Blood.* 118:2733. [PubMed](#)
 5. Jin J, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* doi:10.4049/jimmunol.1001238. [PubMed](#)

Description: 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, thymocytes (except CD4/CD8 double positive thymocytes), peripheral T cells, and bone marrow stromal cells. CD127 has been reported to be an useful marker for identifying memory and effector 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

cells proliferation and development.

**Antigen
References:**

1. Sudo T, *et al.* 1993. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:9125.
2. Okuno Y, *et al.* 2001. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99:6246.
3. Pillai M, *et al.* 2004. *Leukemia Lymphoma* 45:2403.