Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-human CD127 (IL-7Rα)

Catalog # / 2356545 / 25 tests

Size: 2356550 / 100 tests

Clone: A019D5

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Recombinant human CD127

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal

conditions.

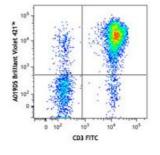
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: under optimal conditions.

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and CD127 (clone A019D5) Brilliant Violet 421™ (top) or mouse IgG1, κ Brilliant Violet 421™ isotype control (bottom).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

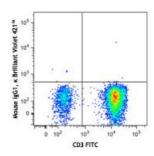
Recommended Usage:

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 ≤5 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 421™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant

Violet 421[™] is a trademark of Sirigen

Group Ltd.



Application References:

1. Peterson VM, et al. 2017. Nat. Biotechnol. 35:936. (PG)

Description:

CD127 is a 60-90 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as IL-7 receptor α chain or IL-7R α . It forms a heterodimer with the common γ chain (γ c 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.

Antigen References:

- 1. Sudo T, et al. 1993. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:9125.
- 2. He YW and Malek TR. 1998. Crit. Rev. Immunol. 18:503.
- 3. Huster KM, et al. 2004. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101:5610.
- 4. Pillai M, et al. 2004. Leukemia Lymphoma 45:2403.
- 5. Morrissey PJ, et al. 1989. J. Exp. Med. 169:707.
- 6. Liu W, et al. 2006. J. Exp. Med. 203:1701.