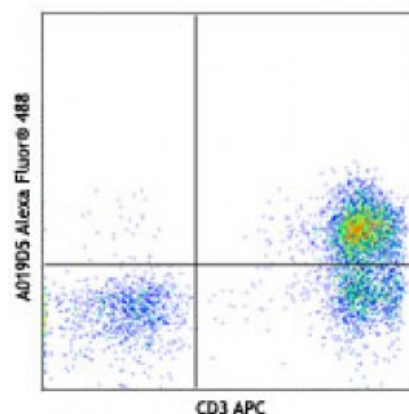


Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human CD127 (IL-7Rα)

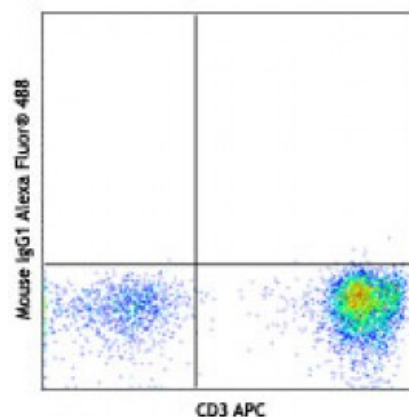
Catalog # / Size:	2356570 / 100 tests 2356565 / 25 tests
Clone:	A019D5
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	Recombinant human CD127
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Concentration:	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 APC and CD127 (clone A019D5) Alexa Fluor® 488 (top) or mouse IgG1 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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. 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.

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 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	1. Sudo T, <i>et al.</i> 1993. <i>P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 90:9125.
References:	2. He YW and Malek TR. 1998. <i>Crit. Rev. Immunol.</i> 18:503.
	3. Huster KM, <i>et al.</i> 2004. <i>P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 101:5610.

4. Pillai M, <