

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD127 (IL-7Rα)

Catalog # / Size: 2356590 / 100 tests
2356585 / 25 tests

Clone: A019D5

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

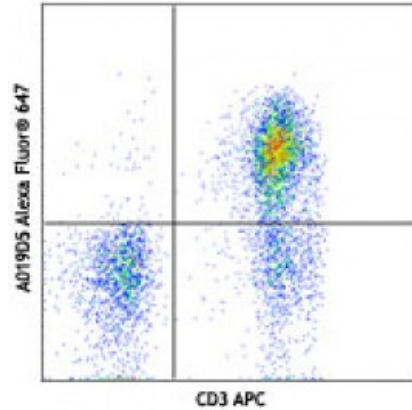
Immunogen: Recombinant human CD127

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 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

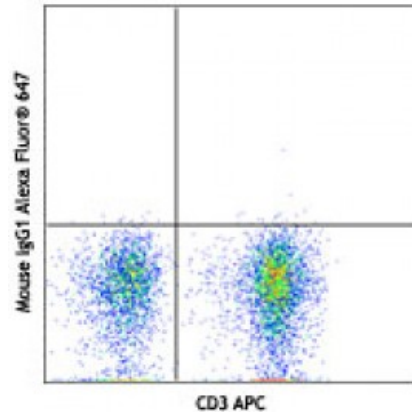


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and CD127 (clone A019D5) Alexa Fluor® 647 (top) or mouse IgG1 Alexa Fluor® 647 isotype control (bottom).

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® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 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 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, <