Product Data Sheet

lymphocytes were stained with CD3 APC and CD127 (clone

(left) or mouse IgG1, κ KIRAVIA Blue 520™ isotype control (right).

A019D5) KIRAVIA Blue 520™

Human peripheral blood

KIRAVIA Blue 520™ anti-human CD127 (IL-7Rα)

Catalog # / 2356795 / 25 tests

Size: 2356800 / 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 KIRAVIA Blue 520™ 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

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 in 100 μL staining volume or 5 μL per 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* KIRAVIA Blue 520™ has an excitation maximum of 495 nm, and a maximum

emission of 520 nm.

Application Notes:

Additional reported (for the relevant formats) application: proteogenomics¹.

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.