Recombinant Human IL-7RA/CD127 Protein



Catalog No.: RP00976 Recombinant

Sequence Information

Species Gene ID Swiss Prot Human 3575 P16871-1

Tags

C-hFc&His

Synonyms

CD127; CDW127; IL-7R-alpha; IL7RA; ILRA;IL7R; CDW127;IL-7R-alpha;IL7RA;ILRA

Product Information

Source

Purification

HEK293 cells

≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-

PAGE.

Calculated MW Observed MW

51.67 kDa 70-90 kDa

Endotoxin

< 1 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

Contact

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Background

This protein also known as CD127, is a 75 kDa hematopoietin receptor superfamily member that plays an important role in lymphocyte differentiation, proliferation, and survival. IL-7 receptor alpha (CD127) signaling is essential for T-cell development and regulation of naive and memory T-cell homeostasis. IL-7RA is critically required for the proper development and function of lymphoid cells. Studies from both pathogenic and controlled HIV infection indicate that the containment of immune activation and preservation of CD127 expression are critical to the stability of CD4(+) T cells in infection. Factors relevant to HIV infection that could potentially decrease CD127 expression on human CD8(+) T cells. CD127 down-regulation may be an important contributor to HIV-associated T-cell dysfunction. In addition to IL-7, IL-7RA also associates with TSLPR to form the functional receptor for thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) which indirectly regulates T cell development by modulating dendritic cell activation. Mutations in the human IL-7RA gene cause a type of severe combined immunodeficiency in which the major deficiencies are in T cell development, whereas B and NK cells are relatively normal in number. Variation in the IL7RA gene was recently found associated with multiple sclerosis (MS). Soluble CD127 (sCD127) appears to play an important role in the immunopathogenesis of several chronic infections, multiple sclerosis, and various cancers.

Basic Information

Description

Recombinant Human IL-7RA/CD127 Protein is produced by HEK293 expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Glu21-Gly236) of human IL7R alpha (Accession #NP_002176.2) fused with an Fc, 6×His tag at the C-terminus.

Bio-Activity

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Human IL7 at 2 $\mu g/mL$ (100 $\mu L/well)$ can bind Recombinant Human IL7R alpha, the EC $_{50}$ of Recombinant Human IL7R alpha is 48.44 ng/mL.|2.Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.Immobilized CD127 Mouse mAb at $1\mu g/mL$ (25 $\mu L/well$) can bind Human CD34 with a linear range of 0.46-5.89ng/mL.

Shipping

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Storage

Store at -20°C. Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C up to 1 year from the date of receipt.

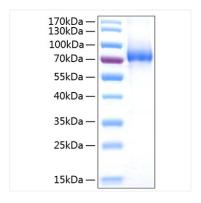
After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 $^{\circ}$ C for 3 months, at 2-8 $^{\circ}$ C for up to 1 week.

Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

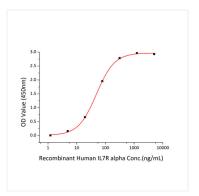
Operational Notes

For your safety and health, please wear a lab coat and disposable gloves for handling.

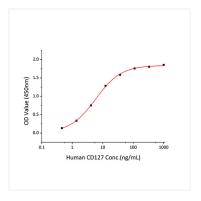
Validation Data



Recombinant Human IL-7RA/CD127 Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.



Immobilized Recombinant Human IL7 at 2 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind Recombinant Human IL7R alpha, the EC $_{s0}$ of Recombinant Human IL7R alpha is 48.44 ng/mL.



Immobilized CD127 Mouse mAb at 1 μ g/mL (25 μ L/well) can bind Human CD34 with a linear range of 0.46-5.89ng/mL.