ARG56603
anti-IL7 antibody [NYR hi7]

Package: 200 µg, 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [NYR hi7] recognizes IL7
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	ELISA, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	NYR hi7
Target Name	IL7
Species	Human
Immunogen	E.coli derived Recombinant Human IL-7. (MDCDIEGKDG KQYESVLMVS IDQLLDSMKE IGSNCLNNEF NFFKRHICDA NKEGMFLFRA ARKLRQFLKM NSTGDFDLHL LKVSEGTTIL LNCTGQVKGR KPAALGEAQP TKSLEENKSL KEQKKLNDLC FLKRLLQEIK TCWNKILMGT KEH)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IL-7; Interleukin-7

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Sandwich: 1.0 - 2.0 µg/ml with ARG56828 as a detection antibody
WB	0.25 - 0.50 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.2)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 16196 Mouse GeneID: 3574 Human Swiss-port # P10168 Mouse Swiss-port # P13232 Human
Gene Symbol	IL7
Gene Full Name	interleukin 7
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine important for B and T cell development. This cytokine and the hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) form a heterodimer that functions as a pre-pro-B cell growth-stimulating factor. This cytokine is found to be a cofactor for V(D)J rearrangement of the T cell receptor beta (TCRB) during early T cell development. This cytokine can be produced locally by intestinal epithelial and epithelial goblet cells, and may serve as a regulatory factor for intestinal mucosal lymphocytes. Knockout studies in mice suggested that this cytokine plays an essential role in lymphoid cell survival. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional splice variants have been described but their presence in normal tissues has not been confirmed.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]
Function	Hematopoietic growth factor capable of stimulating the proliferation of lymphoid progenitors. It is important for proliferation during certain stages of B-cell maturation. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	20 kDa