

## ARG70050 Human IL7 recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter)

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

### Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, His-tagged (C-ter) Active Human IL7 recombinant protein
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	IL7
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Asp26 - His177
Expression System	E. coli
Activity	Active
Activity Note	Determined by its ability to induce PHA-activated human PBMCs proliferation. The ED50 for this effect is $1 \times 10^8$ units/mg.
Alternate Names	IL-7; Interleukin-7

### Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Purity	>95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 8.0)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

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]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

## Images

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