

Mouse IL7 / Interleukin 7 Protein

Catalog Number: 50217-MNAE



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

IL7, IL-7

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse IL7 (NP_032397.1) (Glu26-Ile154) was expressed and purified with an initial Met.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: >90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using antibody against CD3-activated human peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL).
The ED50 for this effect is typically 1.3-5.2 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

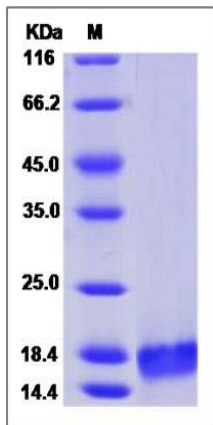
The recombinant mouse IL7 consists of 130 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 15 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 18 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

SDS-PAGE:



Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

IL7, also known as interleukin 7, is a hematopoietic growth factor. It is a member of the IL-7/IL-9 family. IL7 stimulates the proliferation of lymphoid progenitors. It is secreted by stromal cells in the bone marrow and thymus. It is important for proliferation during certain stages of B-cell maturation. IL7 and the hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) form a heterodimer that functions as a pre-pro-B cell growth-stimulating factor. It is found to be a cofactor for V(D)J rearrangement of the T cell receptor beta (TCR?) during early T cell development. IL7 can be produced locally by intestinal epithelial and epithelial goblet cells, and may serve as a regulatory factor for intestinal mucosal lymphocytes.

References

1. Watanabe M. et al., 1995, J Clin Invest. 95 (6): 2945-53.
2. Sawa Y. et al., 2009, Immunity. 30 (3): 447-57.
3. Flad HD. et al., 1996, Eur J Immunol. 26 (10): 2541-4.

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