Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse IL7A Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES1280

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1280

Size: 10µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q62386

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	16.2 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	17-26 kDa
Tag:	C-6His
Bio-activity:	Measured by its ability to induce IL-6 secretion by NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.25.25 ng/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	Interleukin7A; IL7; IL7A; Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 8; CTLA-8; IL17A; CTLA8; IL17

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Thr22-Ala158

Background:

Interleukin7 is a potent pro-inflammatory cytokine produced by activated memory T cells. There are at least six members of the IL7 family in humans and in mice. Mature mouse IL7A shares 61% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with human and rat IL7A, respectively. As IL7 shares properties with IL and TNF-alpha, it may induce joint inflammation and bone and cartilage destruction. This cytokine is found in synovial fluids of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, and produced by rheumatoid arthritis synovium. It increases IL-6 production, induces collagen degradation and decreases collagen synthesis by synovium and cartilage and proteoglycan synthesis in cartilage. IL7 is also able to increase bone destruction and reduce its formation. Blocking of interleukin7 with specific inhibitors provides a protective inhibition of cartilage and bone degradation.