

PRODUCT INFORMATION

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Target                       | IL7  |
| Synonyms                     | IL-7   |
| Description                  | Recombinant human IL7 Protein with C-terminal human Fc tag   |
| Delivery                     | In Stock   |
| Uniprot ID                   | P13232   |
| Expression Host              | HEK293   |
| Tag                          | C-Human Fc tag   |
| Molecular Characterization   | IL7(Asp26-His177) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)  |
| Molecular Weight             | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 43.5 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of IL7-hFc is approximately 35-70 kDa due to glycosylation.  |
| Purity                       | The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.   |
| Formulation & Reconstitution | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.   |
| Storage&Shipping             | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.  |
| 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. IL7 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. IL7 plays an essential role in lymphoid cell survival, and in the maintenance of naive and memory T cells. 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. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection can be a potent inducer of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines which may defend against the infection, but may also mediate destructive lung injury. Elevated serum IL7 levels, together with several other circulating cytokines and chemokines, has been found to be associated with the severity of Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020] |
| Usage                        | Research use only  |
| Conjugate                    | Unconjugated   |



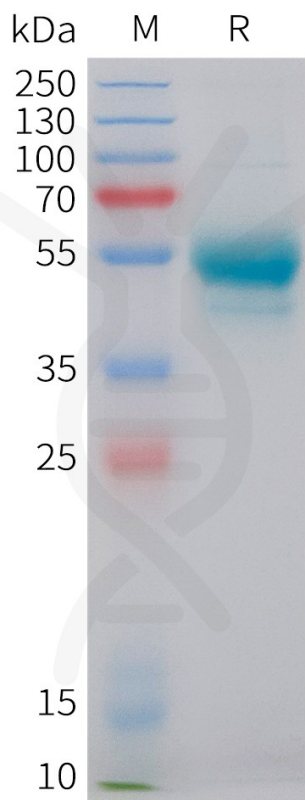


Figure 1. Human IL7 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

