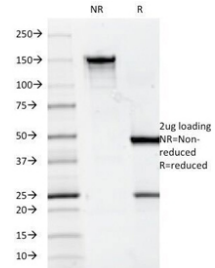
CD7 Antibody Clone 124-1D1 / CD7 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [clone 124-1D1] (V2964)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2964-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2964-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2964SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Citations (6)

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	124-1D1
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P09564
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 0.5-1ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This CD7 antibody is available for research use only.



CD7 Antibody Clone 124-1D1 SDS-PAGE. SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD7 antibody clone 124-1D1 under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions shows expected banding patterns consistent with intact immunoglobulin, with a predominant band at approximately 150 kDa in non-reducing conditions and bands at approximately 50 kDa and 25 kDa under reducing conditions corresponding to heavy and light chains, confirming antibody integrity and purity.

Description

Cluster of Differentiation 7 (CD7) is a transmembrane glycoprotein (CD7) belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily and is broadly expressed on T lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells, where it localizes to the plasma membrane and participates in immune signaling and cellular activation. CD7 Antibody Clone 124-1D1 / CD7 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody is uniquely positioned as a well-established and widely cited research clone, with multiple peer-reviewed publications supporting its use in studies of T cell biology, immune signaling, and lymphocyte function.

CD7 antibody, also referred to as T-cell antigen CD7 antibody, is widely used to identify and characterize T lymphocyte populations and to investigate immune system dynamics. Clone 124-1D1 antibody has been utilized in numerous published studies examining immune cell signaling pathways, lymphocyte activation, and immune system organization, making it a recognized reagent within the immunology research community. The presence of this clone in multiple peer-reviewed studies supports its use in experimental designs that seek to replicate or extend previously reported findings.

This CD7 Antibody Clone 124-1D1 is uniquely positioned as a literature-supported reagent, where selection of a well-cited clone can enhance confidence in experimental reproducibility and comparability. Researchers frequently prioritize established clones when aligning new experiments with existing publications, and clone 124-1D1 antibody provides this advantage through its documented use across multiple independent studies.

In immune biology research, CD7 plays a role in modulating signaling pathways associated with T cell activation, cellular communication, and immune response regulation. Detection of CD7 using clone 124-1D1 antibody enables investigation of these processes at the protein level, supporting studies focused on lymphocyte behavior, signaling interactions, and immune system coordination. Its use in published work further supports its relevance in examining both normal immune function and disease-associated immune changes.

The monoclonal nature of clone 124-1D1 antibody provides defined epitope recognition, contributing to consistent target detection and reproducibility across experiments. This specificity is particularly valuable in studies where precise protein identification is required, such as comparative expression analysis or validation of experimental findings.

In addition to its role in basic immunology research, the use of a widely cited clone such as 124-1D1 supports translational applications where alignment with established literature is important. Researchers can leverage this continuity to strengthen experimental design, validate results, and ensure consistency with previously reported data.

The combination of literature support, monoclonal specificity, and relevance to T cell biology makes this clone particularly useful for studies investigating immune activation, lymphocyte differentiation, and immune system organization. Its presence in multiple publications underscores its reliability as a research tool for CD7 detection.

Overall, CD7 Antibody Clone 124-1D1 provides a well-established, literature-supported option for detecting CD7, enabling researchers to align their work with peer-reviewed studies and to investigate T cell biology with a high degree of confidence and experimental continuity.

This antibody is part of a broader CD7 antibody collection designed to support T cell biology, immune profiling, and hematologic cancer research.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CD7 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Human leukocytes were used as the immunogen for the CD7 Antibody Clone 124-1D1.

Storage

Store the mouse monoclonal CD7 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

CD7 clone 124-1D1 antibody, CD7 mouse monoclonal antibody, CD7 T-cell antigen antibody, CD7 research clone antibody, CD7 immunology antibody