

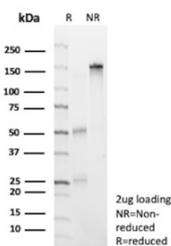
CD7 molecule Antibody / CD7 [clone CD7/13034R] (V6032)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6032-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6032-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V6032SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant **RABBIT MONOCLONAL**

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Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	CD7/13034R
UniProt	P09564
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	ELISA :
Limitations	This CD7/CD7 molecule antibody is available for research use only.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified CD7 molecule antibody (clone CD7/13034R).
Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

Description

CD7 molecule antibody, also known as CD7 antibody, recognizes Cluster of Differentiation 7, a single-pass type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed predominantly on thymocytes, mature T lymphocytes, and natural killer cells. CD7 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is localized to the plasma membrane, where it contributes to co-stimulatory signaling during T cell activation. By participating in receptor-mediated signaling events, CD7 influences lymphocyte proliferation, cytokine secretion, and immune synapse formation. CD7 antibody is widely used in research

investigating T cell development and functional immune responses.

The CD7 gene resides on chromosome 17q25.2 and encodes a protein composed of an extracellular immunoglobulin-like domain, a hydrophobic transmembrane segment, and a short cytoplasmic tail that interacts with intracellular signaling molecules. Through these structural features, CD7 modulates pathways involved in lymphoid differentiation and activation. CD7 molecule antibody supports studies examining thymic maturation, peripheral T cell maintenance, and communication between immune cells within secondary lymphoid organs such as lymph nodes and tonsil.

In the context of hematologic research, CD7 antibody is particularly important for analyzing lymphoid malignancies. CD7 expression is commonly detected in T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and many peripheral T cell lymphomas. In some disease states, aberrant or diminished CD7 expression can provide insight into lineage derivation and tumor classification. Because CD7 is one of the earliest markers expressed during T cell ontogeny, CD7 antibody also aids in the evaluation of early T lineage differentiation and abnormal immunophenotypes in research models of leukemia and lymphoma.

Clone CD7/13034R is a recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody engineered to detect CD7 with high specificity and consistent performance. Recombinant expression in a defined system ensures controlled sequence composition and reliable lot-to-lot reproducibility. A CD7 antibody in recombinant rabbit monoclonal format offers strong affinity and clean membrane-associated staining patterns in CD7-positive lymphoid cells, making it a dependable reagent for research applications aimed at identifying T cell populations.

Beyond malignancy-focused studies, CD7 molecule antibody is also relevant in investigations of immune reconstitution, transplantation immunology, and autoimmune disease models where T cell subsets are central to pathogenesis. By targeting a membrane-associated antigen maintained throughout most stages of T cell development, clone CD7/13034R provides a robust tool for exploring T cell distribution, activation states, and immune network dynamics in experimental systems.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the CD7/CD7 molecule antibody should be determined by the researcher.
2. This CD7/CD7 molecule antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in CHO cells.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human CD7 protein was used as the immunogen for the CD7/CD7 molecule antibody.

Storage

CD7/CD7 molecule antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8°C; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80°C.