

ARG42531 anti-IL10 antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes IL10
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Dog, Mk
Tested Application	WB
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	IL10
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant Human IL10.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IL10A; GVHDS; TGIF; IL-10; Cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor; CSIF; Interleukin-10

Application Instructions

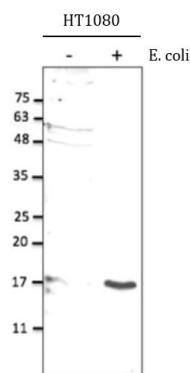
Application table	<table> <tr> <th>Application</th><th>Dilution</th></tr> <tr> <td>WB</td><td>1:250 - 1:5000</td></tr> </table>	Application	Dilution	WB	1:250 - 1:5000
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WB	1:250 - 1:5000				
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.				
Positive Control	HT1080 + inactivated E. coli				
Observed Size	~ 17 kDa				

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.05% Sodium azide and 20% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	20% Glycerol
Concentration	3 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	IL10
Gene Full Name	interleukin 10
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine produced primarily by monocytes and to a lesser extent by lymphocytes. This cytokine has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. It down-regulates the expression of Th1 cytokines, MHC class II Ags, and costimulatory molecules on macrophages. It also enhances B cell survival, proliferation, and antibody production. This cytokine can block NF-kappa B activity, and is involved in the regulation of the JAK-STAT signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the function of this cytokine as an essential immunoregulator in the intestinal tract. Mutations in this gene are associated with an increased susceptibility to HIV-1 infection and rheumatoid arthritis. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011]
Function	Major immune regulatory cytokine that acts on many cells of the immune system where it has profound anti-inflammatory functions, limiting excessive tissue disruption caused by inflammation. Mechanistically, IL10 binds to its heterotetrameric receptor comprising IL10RA and IL10RB leading to JAK1 and STAT2-mediated phosphorylation of STAT3 (PubMed:16982608). In turn, STAT3 translocates to the nucleus where it drives expression of anti-inflammatory mediators (PubMed:18025162). Targets antigen-presenting cells (APCs) such as macrophages and monocytes and inhibits their release of pro-inflammatory cytokines including granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor /GM-CSF, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor/G-CSF, IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-alpha (PubMed:1940799, PubMed:7512027, PubMed:11564774). Interferes also with antigen presentation by reducing the expression of MHC-class II and co-stimulatory molecules, thereby inhibiting their ability to induce T cell activation (PubMed:8144879). In addition, controls the inflammatory response of macrophages by reprogramming essential metabolic pathways including mTOR signaling (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	21 kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42531 anti-IL10 antibody WB image

Western blot: HT1080 cells unstimulated or stimulated with inactivated E. coli. 50 µg of cell lysates were stained with ARG42531 anti-IL10 antibody at 1:2500 dilution.