

# IL10 Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP91136

## Product Information

<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, FC, ICC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P22301</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	IL10; CSIF; GVHDS; IL10A; TGIF; Interleukin-10;
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Calculated MW</b>	20517

## Additional Information

<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500~1:2000 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:50
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human IL10
<b>Description</b>	Interleukin-10 (IL-10) is an anti-inflammatory cytokine that is produced by T cells, NK cells, and macrophages. IL-10 initiates signal transduction by binding to a cell surface receptor complex consisting of IL-10 RI and IL-10 RII, leading to the activation of Jak1 and Tyk2 and phosphorylation of Stat3.
<b>Storage Condition and Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

## Protein Information

<b>Name</b>	IL10
<b>Function</b>	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: <a href="#">16982608</a> ). In turn, STAT3 translocates to the nucleus where it drives expression of anti-inflammatory mediators (PubMed: <a href="#">18025162</a> ). 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: <a href="#">11564774</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">1940799</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7512027</a> ). Also interferes 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: <a href="#">8144879</a> ). In addition, controls the inflammatory response of

macrophages by reprogramming essential metabolic pathways including mTOR signaling (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

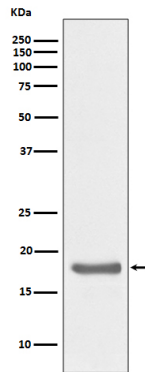
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**Tissue Location**

Produced by a variety of cell lines, including T- cells, macrophages, mast cells and other cell types

## Images

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Western blot analysis of IL10 expression in Ramos cell lysate.

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