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# IL-10

Catalog # PVGS1323

## Product Information

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| **Primary Accession** | P22301 |
| **Species** | Human |
| **Sequence** | Ser19-Asn178 |
| **Purity** | > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE<br>> 95% as analyzed by HPLC |
| **Endotoxin Level** | |
| **Biological Activity** | $ED_{50}$ |
| **Expression System** | CHO |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS. |
| **Reconstitution** | It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in dd$H_2O$ or PBS up to 100 □g/ml. |
| **Storage & Stability** | Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 3586 |
| **Other Names** | Interleukin-10, IL-10, Cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor, CSIF, IL10 |
| **Target Background** | Interleukin-10 (IL-10), initially known as Cytokine Synthesis Inhibitory Factor (CSIF), belongs to the IL-10 family and shares more than 80% sequence homology with Epstein-Barr Virus protein BCRFI. It is produced by many immune cells, such as T-cells, macrophages, mast cells, and dendritic cells. It is usually secreted as a homodimer and, upon binding to its receptor, inhibits the synthesis of a number of cytokines, including IFN-gamma, IL-2, IL-3, TNF and GM-CSF produced by activated macrophages and Th2 cells. It also displays ability to suppress Antigen-Presenting Cell (APC) function. The net effect of Interleukin-10 appears to be inhibitory; however, stimulatory effects, such as stimulation of B cell maturation and antibody production, are also reported. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | IL10 |
| **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 (PubMed:11564774, PubMed:1940799, PubMed:7512027). 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:8144879). In addition, controls the inflammatory response of macrophages by reprogramming essential metabolic pathways including mTOR signaling (By similarity). |
| **Cellular Location** | Secreted. |
| **Tissue Location** | Produced by a variety of cell lines, including T- cells, macrophages, mast cells and other cell types |

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.