Recombinant Human IL-10
Catalog Number: 217-IL/CF

DESCRIPTION
Source
Spodoptera frugiperda, Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived human IL-10 protein
Ser19-Aa178
Accession # P22301

N-terminal Sequence Analysis
Ser19

Structure / Form
Noncovalently-linked homodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass
18.6 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS
Activity
The E_D<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 0.15-0.75 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level
<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity
>97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation
Lyophilized from a 0.2 µM filtered solution in PBS. "1 mg pack size (01M) is supplied as a 0.2 µM filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE
Reconstitution
Reconstitute at 50 µg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage
Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 12 months from date of receipt. -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND
Interleukin 10, also known as cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (CSIF), is the charter member of the IL-10 family of omega cytokines that also includes IL-19, IL-20, IL-22, IL-24, and IL-26/AK155 (1, 2). IL-10 is secreted by many activated hematopoietic cell types as well as hepatic stellate cells, keratinocytes, and placental cytotrophoblasts (2-5). Mature human IL-10 shares 72%-86% amino acid sequence identity with bovine, canine, equine, feline, mouse, ovine, porcine, and rat IL-10. Whereas human IL-10 is active on mouse cells, mouse IL-10 does not act on human cells (6, 7). IL-10 is a 178 amino acid molecule that contains two intrachain disulfide bridges and is expressed as a 36 kDa noncovalently associated homodimer (6, 8, 9). The IL-10 dimer binds to two IL-10 Rα/IL-10 Rβ chains, resulting in recruitment of two IL-10 Rβ/IL-10 Rδ2 chains and activation of a signaling cascade involving JAK1, TYK2, and STAT3 (10). IL-10 Rβ does not bind IL-10 by itself but is required for signal transduction (1). IL-10 Rβ also associates with IL-20 Rα, IL-22Rα, or IL-28 Rα to form the receptor complexes for IL-22, IL-26, IL-28, and IL-29 (11-13). IL-10 is a critical molecule in the control of viral infections and allergic and autoimmune inflammation (14-16). It promotes phagocytic uptake and Th2 responses but suppresses antigen presentation and Th1 proinflammatory responses (2).

References: