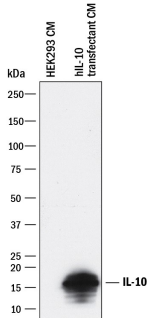
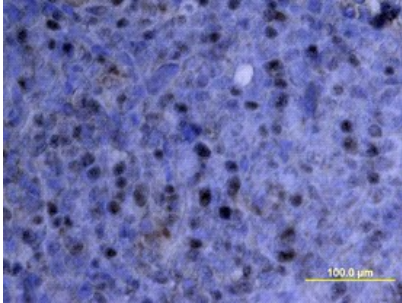
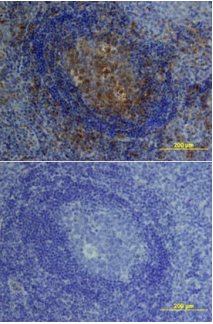
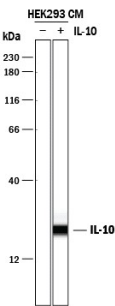

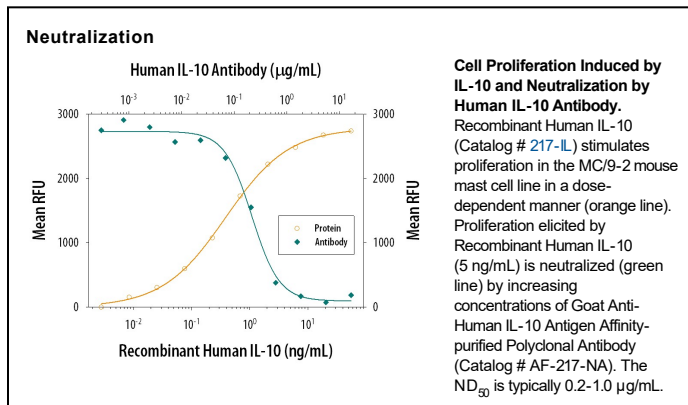


DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IL-10 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant Epstein-Barr virus IL-10 is observed and less than 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-10, recombinant feline IL-10, recombinant porcine IL-10, recombinant equine IL-10, and recombinant rat IL-10 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human IL-10 Ser19-Asn178 Accession # P22301
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS		
<b>Please Note:</b> Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.		
	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Simple Western</b>	10 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize IL-10-induced proliferation in the MC/9-2 mouse mast cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.2-1.0 µg/mL in the presence of 5 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-10.	

DATA	
<p><b>Western Blot</b></p>  <p><b>Detection of Human IL-10 by Western Blot.</b> Western blot shows conditioned media of HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line either mock transfected or transfected with human IL-10. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human IL-10 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-217-NA) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for IL-10 at approximately 16 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.</p>	<p><b>Immunohistochemistry</b></p>  <p><b>IL-10 in Human Tonsil.</b> IL-10 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil using Goat Anti-Human IL-10 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-217-NA) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell &amp; Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for <a href="#">Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections</a>.</p>
<p><b>Immunohistochemistry</b></p>  <p><b>IL-10 in Human Tonsil.</b> IL-10 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil using Goat Anti-Human IL-10 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-217-NA) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell &amp; Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling if primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. View our protocol for <a href="#">Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections</a>.</p>	<p><b>Simple Western</b></p>  <p><b>Detection of Human IL-10 by Simple Western™.</b> Simple Western lane view shows conditioned media of HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line either mock transfected or transfected with human IL-10, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for IL-10 at approximately 23 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human IL-10 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-217-NA) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.</p> 



#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.  
\*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

**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.
- 6 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  $\alpha$ -helical 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 R $\alpha$ /IL-10 R1 chains, resulting in recruitment of two IL-10 R $\beta$ /IL-10 R2 chains and activation of a signaling cascade involving JAK1, TYK2, and STAT3 (10). IL-10 R $\beta$  does not bind IL-10 by itself but is required for signal transduction (1). IL-10 R $\beta$  also associates with IL-20 R $\alpha$ , IL-22 R $\alpha$ , or IL-28 R $\alpha$  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).

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