Porcine IL-10 Antibody
Monoclonal Mouse IgG2A Clone # 148806
Catalog Number: MAB693

DESCRIPTION
Species Reactivity Porcine
Specificity Detects porcine IL-10 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human IL-22 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant IL-10 from cotton rat, canine, feline, human, mouse, or rat is observed.
Source Monoclonal Mouse IgG2A Clone # 148806
Purification Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen E. coli-derived recombinant porcine IL-10
Ser19-Asn175
Accession # Q29055
Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

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<th>Western Blot</th>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
<th>Sample</th>
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<td>1 μg/mL</td>
<td>Recombinant Porcine IL-10 (Catalog # 693-P1)</td>
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 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 supplied either lyophlized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.
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
IL-10, initially designated cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (CSIF), was originally identified as a product of murine T helper 2 (Th2) clones that inhibited the cytokine production by Th1 clones which are dependent upon stimulation with antigen in the presence of antigen presenting cells (APC). Murine IL-10 is produced by Th2 cells, activated fetal thymocytes, macrophages, keratinocytes, and LY-1* (CD5*) and normal B cells. Human IL-10 has cross-species activities and is active on mouse cells. Murine IL-10 is species-specific and does not act on human cells. Porcine IL-10 shares 71% and 78% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and human IL-10, respectively. IL-10 is a pleiotropic cytokine that can exert either immunostimulatory or immunosuppressive effects on a variety of cell types. It is a potent immunosuppressant of macrophage functions. In vitro, IL-10 can inhibit the accessory function and antigen-presenting capacity of monocytes by, among other effects, down-regulating class II MHC expression. Thus, IL-10 can inhibit monocyte/macrophage-dependent, antigen stimulated cytokine synthesis (especially IFN-γ) by human PBMC and NK, and mouse Th1 cells. Additionally, IL-10 is a potent inhibitor of monocyte/macrophage activation and its resultant cytotoxic effects. As an immunostimulatory cytokine, IL-10 can act on B cells to enhance their viability, cell proliferation, Ig secretion, and class II MHC expression. Aside from B lymphocytes, IL-10 is also a growth co-stimulator for thymocytes and mast cells, as well as an enhancer of cytotoxic T cell development.

References: