

DESCRIPTION

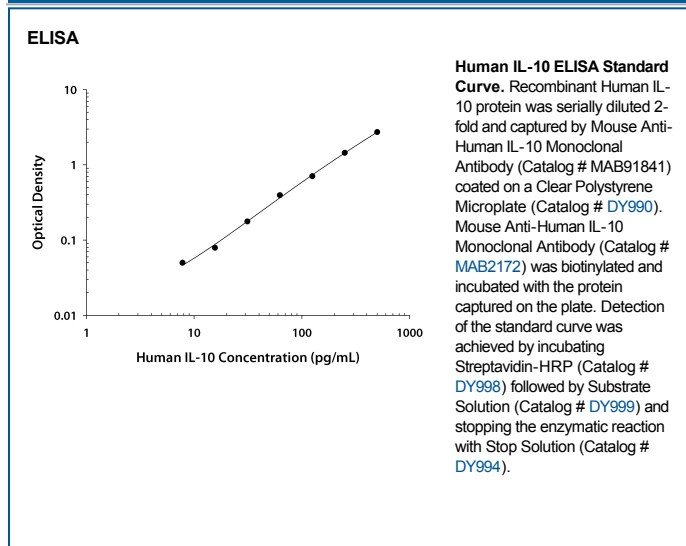
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-10 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IL-10 or recombinant rat IL-10 is observed.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG Clone # 21204R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IL-10 Ser19-Asn178 Accession # P22301
Formulation	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

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.

ELISA	This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human IL-10 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2172). <i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human IL-10 DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # DY217B) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA or the Human IL-10 Quantikine ELISA Kit (Catalog # D1000B) for a complete optimized ELISA.</i>
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DATA



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 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 functions as an anti-inflammatory cytokine by inhibiting the expansion and activation of Th1 cells and Th17 cells and by promoting the development of M2 macrophages and regulatory T cells (Treg). Within a tumor microenvironment, however, IL-10 can inhibit the expansion of both Treg and myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSC). IL-10 exerts protective effects including limiting tissue damage in arthritic inflammation and promoting muscle regeneration after injury, but it also contributes to the persistence of viral infections. IL-10 signals through a receptor complex composed of IL-10 R alpha and IL-10 R beta. IL-10 R beta additionally associates with IL-20 R alpha, IL-22 R alpha 1, or IL-28 R alpha to form the receptor complexes for IL-22, IL-26, IL-28, and IL-29.