

Purified Anti-Human IL-10 Antibody[JES3-9D7], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F11980

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

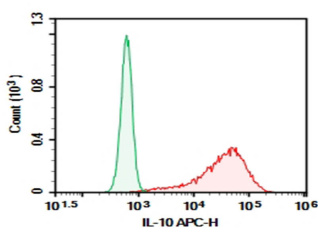
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human IL-10 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone	JES3-9D7
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications

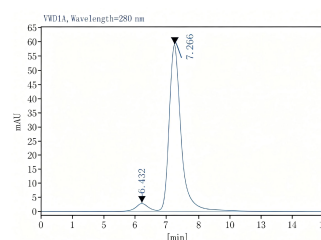
Recommended Dilution

FCM	$\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g}$ per million cells in 100 μL volume
FA	Reported in the literature
Neut	Reported in the literature

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Human IL-10 gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human IL-10 Antibody[JES3-9D7], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity $\geq 95\%$ as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine produced primarily by monocytes and to a lesser extent by lymphocytes. This cytokine has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. It down-regulates the expression of Th1 cytokines, MHC class II Ags, and costimulatory molecules on macrophages. It also enhances B cell survival, proliferation, and antibody production. This cytokine can block NF-kappa B activity, and is involved in the regulation of the JAK-STAT signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the function of this cytokine as an essential immunoregulator in the intestinal tract. Mutations in this gene are associated with an increased susceptibility to HIV-1 infection and rheumatoid arthritis.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Huizhi Wang, et al. J Immunol. 2013 Aug 1;191(3):1164-74. Khalid Sendide, et al. J Immunol. 2005 Oct 15;175(8):5324-32.