



Rabbit Anti-Feline IL10 Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-NS1754)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Specificity | Feline IL-10 |
| Target | IL10 |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Feline IL-10 protein |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Source/Host | Rabbit |
| Species Reactivity | Feline |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Applications | <p>ELISA</p> <p>Recommended dilution:</p> <p>ELISA: 0.1-0.2 µg/mL.</p> <p>This antibody can be used at 0.1-0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Feline IL-10.</p> <p>The detection limit for Feline IL-10 is < 0.039 ng/well.</p> <p>Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application.</p> <p>Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.</p> |
| Format | Liquid, Purified |
| Size | 50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl |
| Buffer | 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS |
| Preservative | None |

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

IL-10 is a anti-inflammatory cytokine which belongs to the IL-10 family. It is produced by a variety of cell lines, including T-cells, macrophages, mast cells and other cell types, while it is produced primarily by monocytes and to a lesser extent by lymphocytes. IL-10 is mainly expressed in monocytes and Type 2 T helper cells (TH2), mast cells, CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ regulatory T cells, and also in a certain subset of activated T cells and B cells. IL-10 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. IL-10 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. The importance of interleukin 10 for counteracting excessive immunity in the human body is revealed by the fact that patients with Crohn's disease react favorably towards treatment with bacteria producing recombinant IL-10. IL-10 inhibits the synthesis of a number of cytokines, including IFN-gamma, IL-2, IL-3, TNF and GM-CSF produced by activated macrophages and by helper T-cells. It also displays a potent ability to suppress the antigen-presentation capacity of antigen presenting cells. However, it is also stimulatory towards certain T cells and mast cells and stimulates B cell maturation and antibody production.

Keywords

IL10; interleukin 10; IL10X; interleukin-10; CSIF; IL-10; cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor;
