



Mouse Anti-Human IL-10 monoclonal antibody, clone NN20 (CABT-ZB727)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human IL-10
Target	IL10
Immunogen	Recombinant Human IL10/IL-10/Interleukin-10 Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN20
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) This antibody will detect IL-10 in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB307]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human IL10/IL-10/Interleukin-10. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL

Buffer	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. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	IL-10 is an anti-inflammatory cytokine that 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 some 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.
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Keywords	IL10RB; interleukin 10 receptor, beta; CRFB4, D21S58, D21S66; interleukin-10 receptor subunit beta
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GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	IL10RB; interleukin 10 receptor, beta; CRFB4, D21S58, D21S66; interleukin-10 receptor subunit beta; CDW210B; CRF2 4; IL 10R2; IL-10RB; IL-10R subunit 2; IL-10R subunit beta
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Entrez Gene ID	3588
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UniProt ID	Q08334
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