

**IL-10 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73321****Specification**

---

**IL-10 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P22301</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**IL-10 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3586**Other Names**

IL10; Interleukin-10; IL-10; Cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor; CSIF

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IL-10 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IL10**Function**

Major immune regulatory cytokine that acts on many cells of the immune system where it has profound anti-inflammatory functions, limiting excessive tissue disruption caused by inflammation. Mechanistically, IL10 binds to its heterotetrameric receptor comprising IL10RA and IL10RB leading to JAK1 and STAT2-mediated phosphorylation of STAT3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16982608" target="\_blank">16982608</a>). In turn, STAT3 translocates to the nucleus where it drives expression of anti-inflammatory mediators (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18025162" target="\_blank">18025162</a>). Targets antigen-presenting cells (APCs) such as macrophages and monocytes and inhibits their release of pro- inflammatory cytokines including granulocyte-macrophage colony- stimulating factor /GM-CSF, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor/G- CSF, IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-alpha (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11564774" target="\_blank">11564774</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1940799" target="\_blank">1940799</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7512027" target="\_blank">7512027</a>). Interferes also with antigen presentation by reducing the expression of MHC-class II and co- stimulatory molecules, thereby inhibiting their ability to induce

T cell activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8144879" target="\_blank">8144879</a>). In addition, controls the inflammatory response of macrophages by reprogramming essential metabolic pathways including mTOR signaling (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

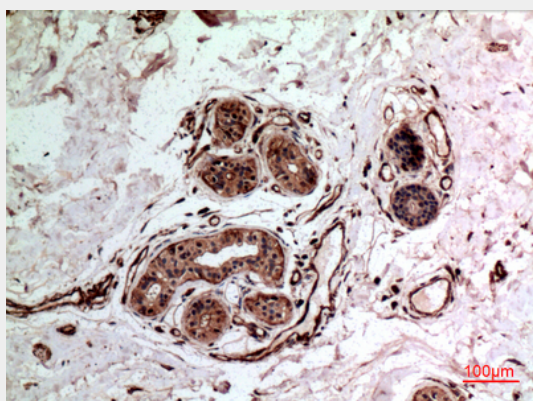
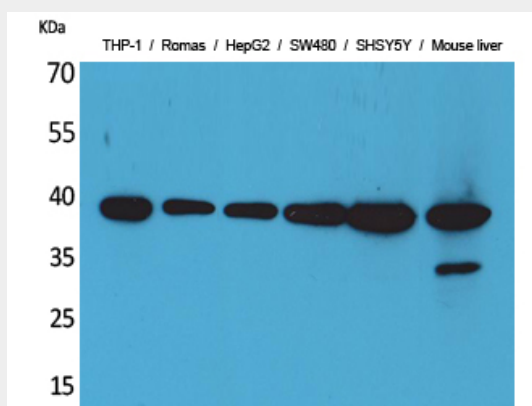
**Tissue Location**

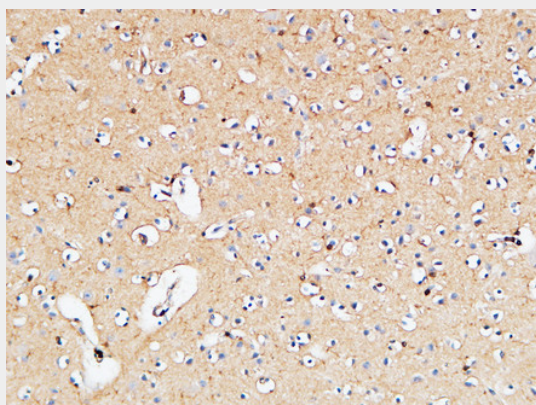
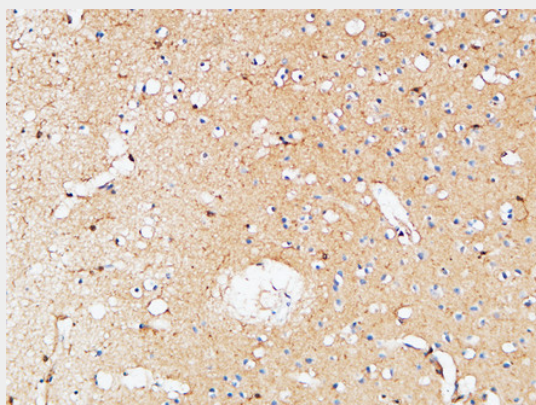
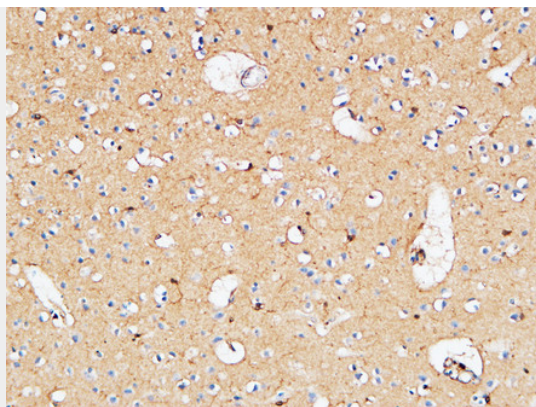
Produced by a variety of cell lines, including T- cells, macrophages, mast cells and other cell types

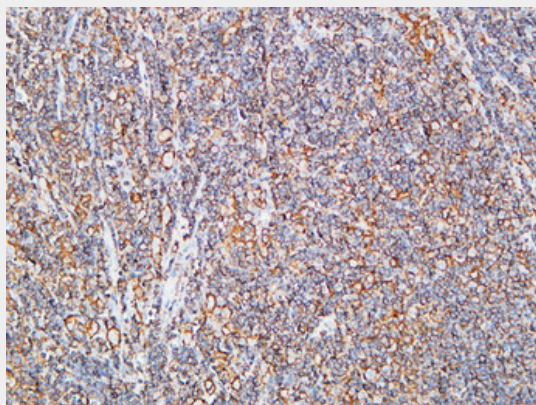
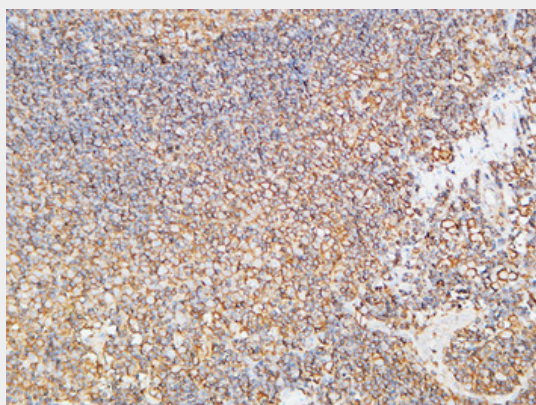
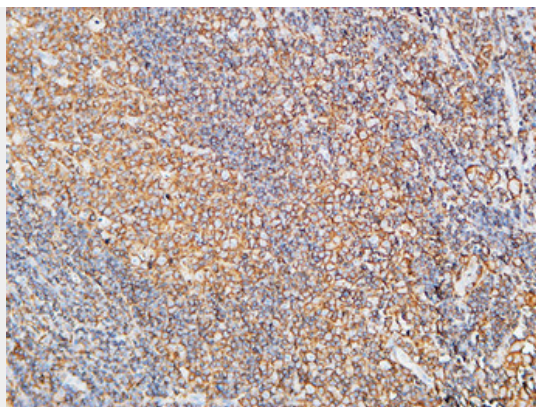
**IL-10 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

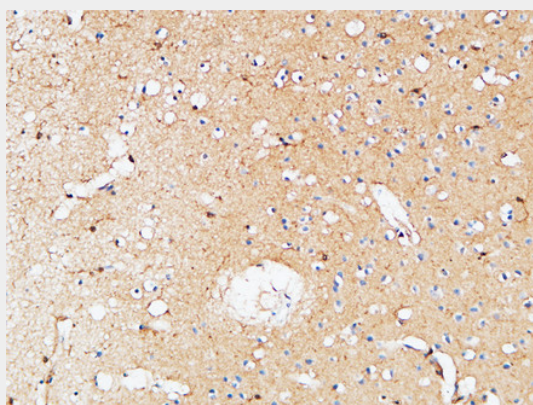
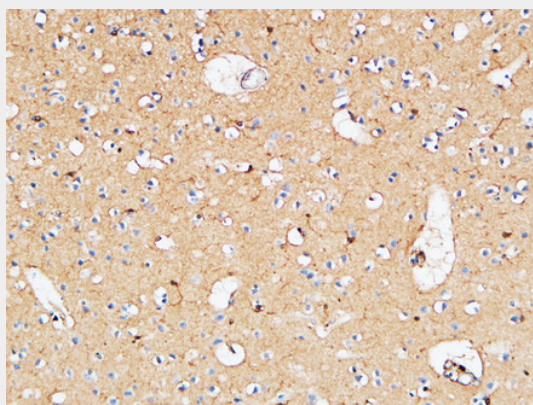
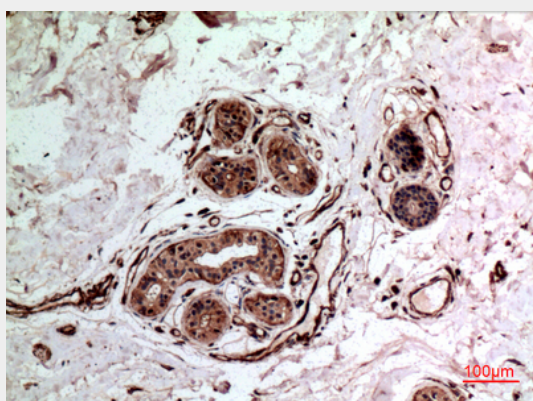
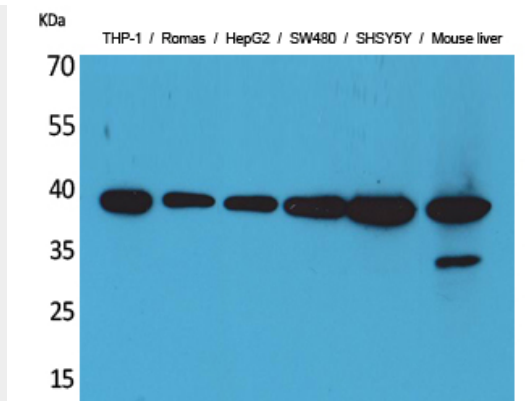
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

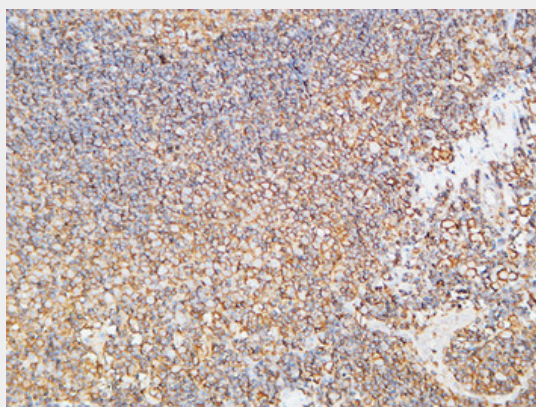
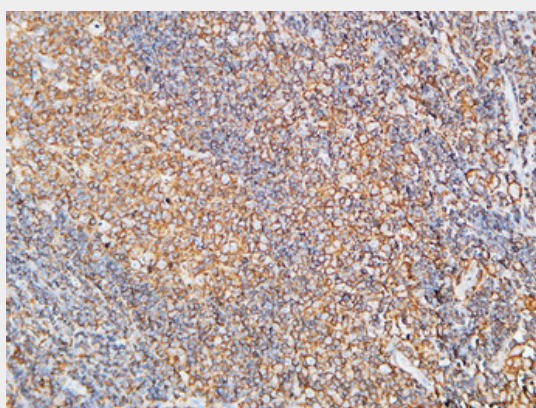
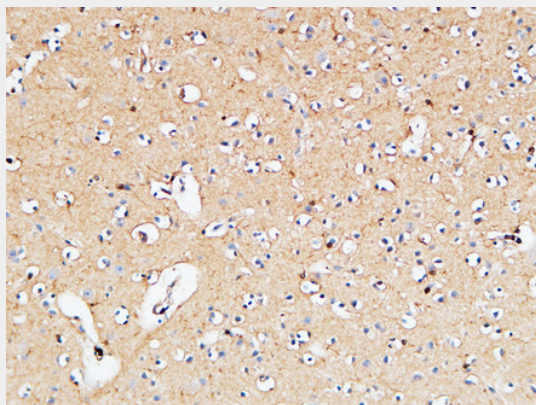
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

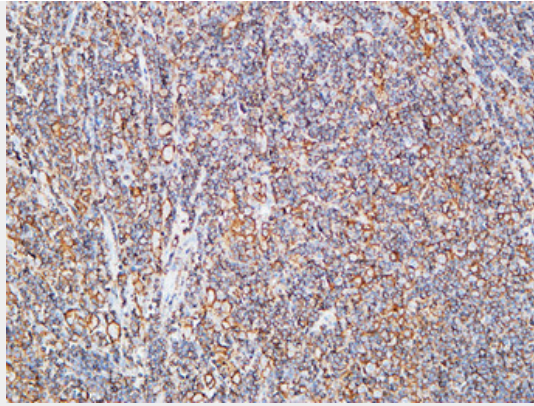
**IL-10 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**











### **IL-10 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Major immune regulatory cytokine that acts on many cells of the immune system where it has profound anti-inflammatory functions, limiting excessive tissue disruption caused by inflammation. Mechanistically, IL10 binds to its heterotetrameric receptor comprising IL10RA and IL10RB leading to JAK1 and STAT2- mediated phosphorylation of STAT3 (PubMed:16982608). In turn, STAT3 translocates to the nucleus where it drives expression of anti-inflammatory mediators (PubMed:18025162). Targets antigen- presenting cells (APCs) such as macrophages and monocytes and inhibits their release of pro-inflammatory cytokines including granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor /GM-CSF, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor/G-CSF, IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-alpha (PubMed:1940799, PubMed:7512027, PubMed:11564774). Interferes also with antigen presentation by reducing the expression of MHC-class II and co-stimulatory molecules, thereby inhibiting their ability to induce T cell activation (PubMed:8144879). In addition, controls the inflammatory response of macrophages by reprogramming essential metabolic pathways including mTOR signaling (By similarity).