

Product datasheet for **PP1115B1**

IL10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Direct ELISA: To detect Rat IL-10 by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25–1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2–0.4 ng/well of recombinant Rat IL-10. Sandwich ELISA: To detect Rat IL-10 by Sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25–1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with Anti-Rat IL-10 (Cat.-No PP1115P1/PP1115P2) as a capture antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2–0.4 ng/well of recombinant Rat IL-10. Western Blot: To detect Rat IL-10 by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant Rat IL-10 is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) E.coli derived recombinant Rat IL-10 (Cat.-No PA041).
Specificity:	Recognizes Rat Interleukin-10
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody prior to reconstitution at -20°C. Following reconstitution the antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.



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Gene Name: interleukin 10

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 25325 Rat P29456](#)

Background: Interleukins (ILs) are a large group of cytokines that are produced mainly by leukocytes, although some are produced by certain phagocytes and auxiliary cells. ILs have a variety of functions, but most function to direct other immune cells to divide and differentiate. Each IL acts on a specific, limited group of cells through a receptor specific for that IL. Human IL10 is a non glycosylated polypeptide consisting of 178 amino acids. There is 73% homology between the human and mouse IL10 proteins, however, the human IL10 acts on both human and mouse target cells, while the mouse IL10 has species specific activity. The cellular sources of IL10 are CD4+ T cells and T cell clones, thymocytes, B cells and B cell lymphomas, macrophages, mast cell lines and keratinocytes. IL10 will stimulate the growth of stem cells, mast cells and thymocytes. IL10 enhances cytotoxic T cell development, and costimulates B cell differentiation and immunoglobulin secretion. IL10 inhibits cytokine production by macrophages and suppresses macrophage class II MHC expression. The human IL10 gene is on human chromosome 1.

Synonyms: IL-10, CSIF, TGIF

Note: Centrifuge vial prior to opening!