

Biotin anti-mouse IL-10

Catalog # / Size: 3125015 / 50 µg
 3125020 / 500 µg

Clone: JES5-16E3

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

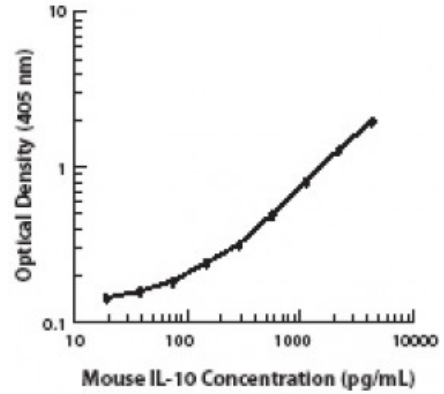
Immunogen: *E. coli*-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-10

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Applications:

Applications: Other

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay. For ELISA or ELISPOT detection, the antibody should be titrated between 0.25-1.0 microg/ml to determine optimal conditions. To obtain a linear standard curve, serial dilutions of IL-10 recombinant protein ranging from 2000 to 15 pg/ml are recommended for each ELISA plate. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes:

ELISA or ELISPOT Detection^{1,9,11}: The biotinylated JES5-16E3 antibody is useful as a detection antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with purified JES5-2A5 antibody (Cat. No. 504902/504904) as the capture antibody.

Neutralization¹⁴: The LEAF™ purified JES5-16E3 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant IL-10.

Flow Cytometry³: The fluorochrome-labeled JES5-16E3 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify IL-10-producing cells within mixed cell populations.

Additional reported applications (for relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry³.

- Application References:**
1. Simkin G, *et al.* 2000. *J. Immunol.* 164:2457.
 2. Kitagaki K, *et al.* 2002. *Clin. Diagn. Lab Immunol.* 9:1260.
 3. Khanna A, *et al.* 2000. *J. Immunol.* 164:1346.
 4. Sander B, *et al.* 1993. *J. Immunol. Methods* 166:201.
 5. Litton M, *et al.* 1994. *J. Immunol. Methods* 175:47.
 6. Andersson U, *et al.* 1999. *Detection and quantification of gene expression.* New York:Springer-Verlag.
 7. Finkelman F, *et al.* 2003. *Curr. Prot. Immunol.* John Wiley & Sons New York. Unit 6.28.
 8. Wang W, *et al.* 2004. *FASEB J.* 18:1043.
 9. Brummel R and Lenert P. 2005. *J. Immunol.* 174:2429.
 10. Lawson BR, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:5366.

11. Xu G, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:5358. [PubMed](#)
 12. Brummel R, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.*174:2429. [PubMed](#)
 13. Kang YJ, *et al.* 2007. *Stem Cells* 25:1814. [PubMed](#)
 14. Seo N, *et al.* 2001. *Immunology.* 103:449. (Neut)
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Description: IL-10 was originally described as Cytokine Synthesis Inhibitory Factor (CSIF) by virtue of its ability to inhibit cytokine production by Th1 clones. IL-10 shares over 80% sequence homology with the Epstein-Barr virus protein BCRF1. IL-10 inhibits IFN- γ , TNF- β , and IL-2 production by Th1 clones; inhibits macrophage-mediated IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α synthesis; suppresses the delayed type hypersensitivity response; stimulates Th2 cell response (which results in elevated antibody production); and promotes mast cell proliferation in combination with IL-4.

Antigen
References:

1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. *The Cytokine FactsBook.* Academic Press San Diego.
2. de Waal-Malefy R, *et al.* 1992. *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 4:314.
3. Howard M, *et al.* 1992. *Immunol. Today* 13:198.