

**APC anti-mouse IL-10**

**Catalog # / Size:** 3125045 / 25 µg  
3125050 / 100 µg

**Clone:** JES5-16E3

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2b, κ

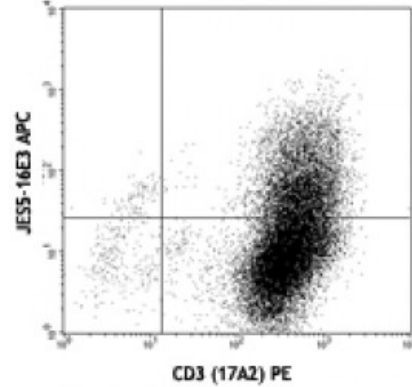
**Immunogen:** *E. coli*-expressed, recombinant mouse IL-10

**Reactivity:** Mouse

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

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

**Concentration:** 0.2



PMA/ionomycin-stimulated Th2-polarized Balb/c mouse splenocytes were intracellularly stained with JES5-16E3 APC and CD3 (17A2) PE

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 microg per 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:**

**ELISA or ELISPOT Detection<sup>1,9,11</sup>:** 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.

**Neutralization<sup>14</sup>:** The LEAF™ purified JES5-16E3 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant IL-10.

**Flow Cytometry<sup>3</sup>:** 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:** immunohistochemistry<sup>3</sup>.

**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)
  15. Bohm L, *et al.* 2015. *J Immunol.* 194:887. [PubMed](#)
- 

**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- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\beta$ , and IL-2 production by Th1 clones; inhibits macrophage-mediated IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- $\alpha$  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.