

Anti-Interleukin-10 IL10 Antibody Picoband®

Catalog Number: RP1015

About IL10

Interleukin-10 (IL-10 or IL10), also known as human cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (CSIF), is an anti-inflammatory cytokine. In humans IL-10 is encoded by the IL10 gene. It is capable of inhibiting synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokines like IFN-gamma, IL-2, IL-3, TNFalpha and GM-CSF made by cells such as macrophages and regulatory T-cells. IL-10 also displays potent abilities to suppress the antigen presentation capacity of antigen presenting cells. Kim et al. (1992) showed that the mouse IL 10 gene contains 5 exons and spans about 5.2 kb of genomic DNA. Eskdale et al. (1997) mapped the IL10 gene to the junction between 1q31 and 1q32.

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Overview

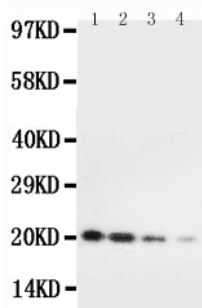
Product Name	Anti-Interleukin-10 IL10 Antibody Picoband®
Reactive Species	Mouse
Description	Boster Bio Anti-Interleukin-10 IL10 Antibody catalog # RP1015. Tested in ELISA, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Mouse. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Application	ELISA, WB
Clonality	Polyclonal
Formulation	Each vial contains 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3. Carrier free (No BSA) form available in stock. If you want this antibody carrier free please specify "Carrier Free" or "No BSA" in your order note.
Storage Instructions	Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Host	Rabbit
Uniprot ID	P18893

Technical Details

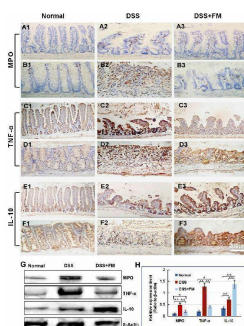
Immunogen	E. coli-derived mouse IL-10 recombinant protein (Position: S19-S178).
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Recommended Detection Systems	Boster recommends Enhanced Chemiluminescent Kit with anti-Rabbit IgG (EK1002) for Western blot.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Form	Lyophilized
Concentration	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Suggested Dilutions	ELISA, 0.1-0.5ug/ml, - Western blot, 0.1-0.5ug/ml, Mouse

Anti-Interleukin-10 IL10 Antibody Picoband® (RP1015) Images



Anti-mouse IL-10 antibody, RP1015, Western blotting
Lane 1: Recombinant Mouse IL-10 Protein 10ng
Lane 2: Recombinant Mouse IL-10 Protein 5ng
Lane 3: Recombinant Mouse IL-10 Protein 2



The infiltration of MPO + neutrophils, and the cellular distribution and relative expression level detection of the TNF and IL-10 in the small intestinal and colonic mucosa at 7 days after the termination of DSS administration. (A) The MPO immunohistochemistry staining of the small intestinal mucosa: (A1) the normal group: few neutrophils were observed in the small intestinal mucosa; (A2) the DSS group: a number of accumulative MPO + neutrophils (brown) infiltrated into the mucosa epithelium; (A3) the DSS + B. subtilis-fermented milk group: only limited neutrophil infiltration could be observed in the small intestinal mucosa. (B) The MPO immunohistochemistry staining of the colonic mucosa: (B1) the normal group: few neutrophils were observed in the colonic mucosa; (B2) the DSS group: colonic epithelium and the glands disappeared, and the ulcer was locally replaced by scars and a number of accumulative MPO + neutrophils (brown) were observed in the scars; (B3) the DSS + B. subtilis-fermented milk group: only limited MPO + neutrophils observed in the colonic mucosa. (C) The TNF immunohistochemistry staining of the small intestinal mucosa: (C1) the normal group: the epithelium was integrated with faint yellow staining, suggesting low expression of TNF; (C2) the DSS group: the villus structure is not integrated, and the epithelial cells showed black brown, suggesting overexpression of TNF; (C3) the DSS + B. subtilis-fermented milk group: the villus and the glands were almost integrated, and the staining of epithelial cells was similar to that of the normal group (C1), suggesting low expression of TNF. (D) The TNF immunohistochemistry staining of the colonic mucosa: (D1) the normal colonic mucosa: the epithelium was integrated with low TNF expression (faint yellow); (D2) the DSS group: the epithelium structure and the glands were destroyed and replaced by a scar, and there were a number of TNF + inflammatory cells (black brown) in the scar; (D3) the DSS + B. subtilis-fermented milk group: the recovered epithelium showed faint yellow, suggesting low TNF expression. (E) The IL-10 immunohistochemistry staining of the small intestinal mucosa: (E1) the normal small intestinal mucosa: the IL-10 staining dispersed in the villi and the crypts with faint yellow, suggesting low-level expression of IL-10; (E2) the DSS group, the residual epithelium and the crypts were light brown, suggesting mid-level of IL-10 expression; (E3) the DSS + B. subtilis-fermented milk group: the dark brown

staining of the regenerative epithelium represented high-level expression of IL-10. (F) The IL-10 immunohistochemistry staining of the colonic mucosa: (F1) the normal group: the IL-10 staining dispersed in the glands with bright yellow, suggesting low-level expression of IL-10; (F2) the DSS group: there were few IL-10 + cells in the scars; (F3) the DSS + B. subtilis -fermented milk group, the dark brown staining of the epithelial cells represented high-level expression of IL-10. (G,H) Western blotting analysis for the expression of MPO, TNF, and IL-10 in the samples containing equivalent ileum and colon. The expression level of MPO, TNF, and IL-10 in the DSS group was significantly higher than that of the normal (control) group. The expression level of MPO and TNF in the DSS + B. subtilis -fermented milk (FM) group was significantly lower than that of the DSS group, while the expression level of IL-10 in the DSS + B. subtilis -fermented milk (FM) group was significantly higher than that of the DSS group (n = 5, * represents p < 0.05, ** represents p < 0.01).Index in PubMed under a CC BY license. PMID: 33519783

19 Publications Citing This Product

1. PubMed ID: 10.3389/fmicb.2020.622354, Prevention and Alleviation of Dextran Sulfate Sodium Salt-Induced Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Mice With Bacillus subtilis-Fermented Milk via Inhibition of the Inflammatory Responses and Regulation of the Intestinal Flora
2. PubMed ID: 10.1007/s00436-020-07025-3, The role of regulatory B cells in Echinococcus granulosus -infected mice
3. PubMed ID: 10.1016/j.ajpath.2021.09.006, Chronic intestinal inflammation suppresses brain activity by inducing neuroinflammation in mice

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