

**Anti-Human IL-10 Secondary Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal, Unconjugated**  
**Catalog # ASR1136****Specification**

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**Anti-Human IL-10 Secondary Antibody - Product Information**

Description	<b>Anti-IL-10 (RABBIT) Antibody</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Conjugate	<b>Unconjugated</b>
Target Species	<b>Human</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Application	<b>WB, IHC, E</b>
Application Note	<b>ELISA 1:20,000-1:100,000;Western Blot 1:2,000-1:10,000;Immunohistochemistry 1:1,000-1:5,000</b>
Physical State	<b>Liquid (sterile filtered)</b>
Host Isotype	<b>Antiserum</b>
Buffer	<b>None</b>
Immunogen	<b>The whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with human IL-10.</b>
Stabilizer	<b>None</b>
Preservative	<b>0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide</b>

**Anti-Human IL-10 Secondary Antibody - Additional Information****Shipping Condition**

Dry Ice

**Purity**

The antiserum detects recombinant and native IL-10 present in body fluids and cell supernatants in various assays (ie. IL-1 stimulated IL-10 production from fibroblasts). In Western blot analysis of natural cell products or human body fluids, multiple bands of IL-10 will appear due to the variable amount of glycosylation on the molecule. The antiserum is also useful for neutralization of human IL-10 activity in bioassays. For neutralization, incubate the sample with a 1:400 dilution of the antiserum for at least 4 hours before being tested. A control of similarly diluted normal rabbit IgG (heat inactivated) is recommended. The antibody will not neutralize the biological activity of murine IL-10.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.

**Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

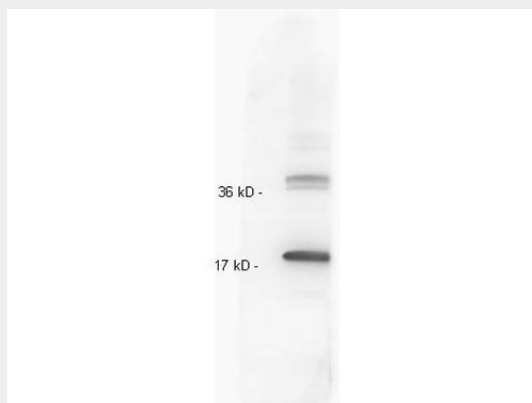
## Anti-Human IL-10 Secondary Antibody - Protein Information

## Anti-Human IL-10 Secondary 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](#)

## Anti-Human IL-10 Secondary Antibody - Images



Abcepta Anti IL-10 whole antiserum (109-401-312) was tested against recombinant IL10. Recombinant IL-10 was run on a 4-20% reducing gel, and transferred to nitrocellulose. Membrane was blocked in 3% BSA-TBS for 1 Hour 4oC and probed with p/n 109-401-312 diluted 1:200 in 3% BSA-TBS o/n 4oC. Primary antibody was detected with Gt anti Rb 611-103-122 Lot#21231 1:20,000 in MB-070 1 Hour 4oC using FemtoMax Super sensitive chemiluminescent substrate. Blot was imaged with VersaDoc Imaging system by Biorad. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

## Anti-Human IL-10 Secondary Antibody - Background

Anti IL-10 Antibody recognizes IL-10 (IL-10 or IL10), also known as human cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (CSIF), that is an anti-inflammatory cytokine. In humans IL-10 is encoded by the IL10 gene. IL-10 is produced primarily by monocytes and to a lesser extent by lymphocytes. This cytokine has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. It down-regulates the expression of Th1 cytokines, MHC class II antigens, and costimulatory molecules on macrophages. It also enhances B cell survival, proliferation, and antibody production. IL-10 can block NF- $\kappa$ B activity, and is involved in the regulation of the JAK-STAT signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the function of this cytokine as an essential immunoregulator in the intestinal tract and indeed patients with Crohn's disease react favorably towards treatment with bacteria producing recombinant interleukin 10, showing the importance of interleukin 10 for counteracting excessive immunity in the human body. Anti-IL-10 cytokine antibody is ideal for investigators involved Immunology and Signal Transduction research.