

Product Data Sheet

LEAF™ Purified anti-mouse IL-10

Catalog # / Size: 505011 / 50 µg

505012 / 500 µg

Clone: JES5-16E3 **Isotype:** Rat IgG2b, κ

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

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The LEAF™ (Low Endotoxin, Azide-Free) antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered in phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing no preservative. Endotoxin level is <0.1 EU/µg of

the protein (<0.01 ng/µg of the protein) as determined by the LAL test.

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C. This LEAF™ solution contains no preservative; handle under

aseptic conditions.

Applications:

Applications: ELISA Capture, ELISPOT Capture - *Quality tested* Neut, ICFC, IHC - *Reported in the literature*

CyTOF® - Validated

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay. For ELISA and ELISPOT capture applications, a concentration range of 4-8 μg/ml is recommended. 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.

* For EĽISA/ELISPOT capture, it is very critical to use 0.2 M Sodium Phosphate Buffer, pH 6.5 (11.8g Na₂HPO₄

16.1g NaH₂PO₄; q.s. to 1.0 L) as coating buffer.

Note: Carbonate buffer, pH 9.5 should not be used as coating buffer for JES5-2A5. It may cause high background

and lower sensitivity.

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

Application References: 1. Simkin G, et al. 2000. J. Immunol. 164:2457.
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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 qunatification 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.

Walig W, et al. 2004. I AGLD J. 10.1043.
 Brummel R and Lenert P. 2005. J. Immunol. 174:2429.
 Lawson BR, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 178:5366.
 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)

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 BCRFI. 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. 4. Quesniaux V. 1992. *Res. Immunol.* 143:385.

5. Norton SK, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 180:2848.

Related Products: Product Clone Application



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