



IL10 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA011580A0HU
Abbreviation	Interleukin-10
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P22301
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human IL10
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA
Relevance	Inhibits the synthesis of a number of cytokines, including IFN-gamma, IL-2, IL-3, TNF and GM-CSF produced by activated macrophages and by helper T-cells.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	Interleukin-10, IL-10, Cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor, CSIF, IL10
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology
Gene Names	IL10
Clone No.	1D11

Description

The production of the IL10 recombinant monoclonal antibody involves the use of DNA recombinant technology and in vitro genetic manipulation. Initially, animals are immunized with a synthesized peptide derived from human IL10, and B cells are isolated and screened to select positive ones. Single clone identification is performed to ensure specificity. The light and heavy chains of the IL10 antibody are amplified through PCR and then incorporated into a plasmid vector. This recombinant vector is introduced into a host cell line to enable antibody expression. The IL10 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the cell culture supernatant using affinity chromatography. It exhibits high reactivity with human IL10 protein and is suitable for ELISA.

IL10 is an anti-inflammatory cytokine that plays an important role in regulating immune responses and preventing excessive inflammation. In cells, IL10 can bind to its receptor on the surface of various immune cells, including T cells, B cells, monocytes, and macrophages. This interaction triggers a signaling cascade that results in the inhibition of the production of pro-inflammatory



cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6, and TNF-alpha. IL10 can also promote the differentiation and activation of regulatory T cells, which can further dampen immune responses.