



# Rat Anti-Mouse IL-10R (CD210) Monoclonal antibody, clone 1B1.3A (CABT-L4330)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	The 1B1.3A monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse IL-10R (IL-10 receptor) also known as CD210. The IL-10R is a class II cytokine receptor and is expressed by a variety of cell types including thymocytes, T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, NK cells, monocytes, and macrophages. Upon binding IL-10, IL-10R stimulation results in many pleiotropic, effects in immunoregulation and inflammation.
<b>Target</b>	Mouse IL-10R (CD210)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant ligand-binding domain of mouse IL-10R
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rat
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Clone</b>	1B1.3A
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	Functional Grade
<b>Applications</b>	in vivo blocking of IL-10/IL-10R signaling, in vitro blocking of IL-10R signaling, FC, WB
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	150 kDa
<b>Format</b>	0.2 $\mu$ M filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific

<b>Size</b>	5 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS + 0.01% Tween, pH 6.5. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free]  Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB02T, CABT-LB02
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	The 1B1.3A monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse IL-10R (IL-10 receptor) also known as CD210. The IL-10R is a class II cytokine receptor and is expressed by a variety of cell types including thymocytes, T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, NK cells, monocytes, and macrophages. Upon binding IL-10, IL-10R stimulation results in many pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. IL-10R downregulates the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, MHC class II antigens, and co-stimulatory molecules on macrophages. It also enhances B lymphocyte survival, proliferation, and antibody production. IL-10R signaling can block NF-κB activity, and is involved in the regulation of the JAK-STAT signaling pathway. The 1B1.3A antibody is a neutralizing antibody and has been shown to block the binding of human IL-10, which cross-reacts with the mouse IL-10R. However, this clone does not recognize the human IL-10R.
<b>Keywords</b>	IL10RA;interleukin 10 receptor, alpha;IL10r;CDw210;CDw210a;mIL-10R;AW553859;interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha;IL-10R1;IL-10RA;IL-10R subunit 1;IL-10R subunit alpha;IL-10 receptor subunit alpha;interleukin-10 receptor subunit 1;

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Official Symbol</b>	interleukin 10 receptor, alpha
<b>Synonyms</b>	IL10RA; interleukin 10 receptor, alpha; IL10r; CDw210; CDw210a; mIL-10R; AW553859; interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha; IL-10R1; IL-10RA; IL-10R subunit 1; IL-10R subunit alpha; IL-10 receptor subunit alpha; interleukin-10 receptor subunit 1;
<b>References</b>	Burrack, K. S., et al. (2018). "Interleukin-15 Complex Treatment Protects Mice from Cerebral Malaria by Inducing Interleukin-10-Producing Natural Killer Cells." Immunity 48(4): 760-772 e764. PubMed;Verhagen, J. and D. C. Wraith (2014). "Blockade of LFA-1 augments in vitro

differentiation of antigen-induced Foxp3(+) Treg cells." J Immunol Methods 414: 58-64. PubMed;Hu, Z., et al. (2013). "Regulatory CD8+ T cells associated with erosion of immune surveillance in persistent virus infection suppress in vitro and have a reversible proliferative defect." J Immunol 191(1): 312-322. PubMed;Mishra, P. K., et al. (2013). "Prevention of type 1 diabetes through infection with an intestinal nematode parasite requires IL-10 in the absence of a Th2-type response." Mucosal Immunol 6(2): 297-308. PubMed;Richter, K. and A. Oxenius (2013). "Non-neutralizing antibodies protect from chronic LCMV infection independently of activating FcγR or complement." Eur J Immunol 43(9): 2349-2360. PubMed

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