

# Sus scrofa (Pig) IL10 / Interleukin-10 Protein



Sino Biological  
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 62000-WNAE

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

IL10

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the porcine IL10 (Q29055) (Ser19-Asn175) was expressed with an initial Met at the N-terminal.

**Source:** Sus scrofa (Pig)

**Expression Host:** E. coli

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

### Bio Activity:

1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized *Sus scrofa* (pig) IL10 (Cat: 62000-WNAE) at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Rhesus IL10RA-hFc (Cat: 90125-C02H), the EC<sub>50</sub> of human IL10RA-hFc is 25-100 ng/mL.

2. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using MC/9-2 mouse mast cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 1-5 ng/mL.

### Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

**Predicted N terminal:** Met

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant porcine IL10 consists of 158 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 18.2 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of it is approximately 18 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

## Usage Guide

### Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

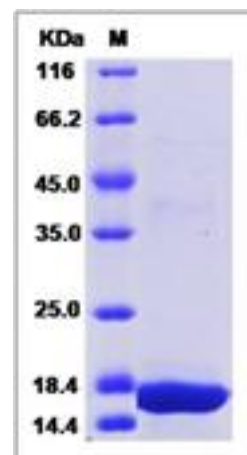
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

IL-10 is an anti-inflammatory cytokine which belongs to the IL-10 family. It is produced by a variety of cell lines, including T-cells, macrophages, mast cells and other cell types, while it is produced primarily by monocytes and to a lesser extent by lymphocytes. IL-10 is mainly expressed in monocytes and Type 2 T helper cells (TH2), mast cells, CD4+CD25+Foxp3+ regulatory T cells, and also in a certain subset of activated T cells and B cells. IL-10 has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. It down-regulates the expression of Th1 cytokines, MHC class II Ags, 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. The importance of interleukin 10 for counteracting excessive immunity in the human body is revealed by the fact that patients with Crohn's disease react favorably towards treatment with bacteria producing recombinant IL-10. IL-10 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. It also displays a potent ability to suppress the antigen-presentation capacity of antigen presenting cells. However, it is also stimulatory towards certain T cells and mast cells and stimulates B cell maturation and antibody production.

## References

1. Arimoto T, et al. (2007) Interleukin-10 protects against inflammation-mediated degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in substantia nigra. *Neurobiol Aging*. 28(6):894-906.
2. Han X, et al. (2010) Effect of cobalt protoporphyrin on hyperexpression of heme oxygenase-1 and secretion of IL-10 in rat bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. *Zhongguo Shi Yan Xue Ye Xue Za Zhi*. 18(5):1297-301.
3. Cui QQ, et al. (2011) Expression of RhoA in the lung tissue of acute lung injury rats and the influence of RhoA on the expression of IL-8 and IL-10. *Xi Bao Yu Fen Zi Mian Yi Xue Za Zhi*. 77(7): 1436-41.