CHASELECTION

Recombinant Mouse IL-10,Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number)：CY148FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym)： IL10; IL-10; IL10A; IL-10MGC126451; interleukin 10; interleukin-10; TGIF

来源(Source)： Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived mouse IL-10 protein

蛋白结构（Structure):该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID： P18893

氨基酸序列

Ser19-Ser178

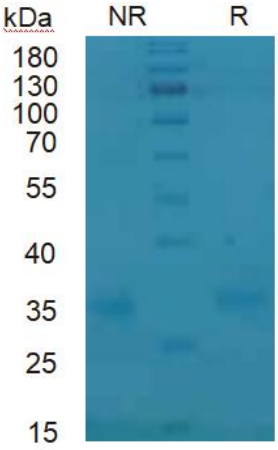
分子量大小(MW)

18.8 KDa

纯度（Purity）

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE



2 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

制剂(Formulation)

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

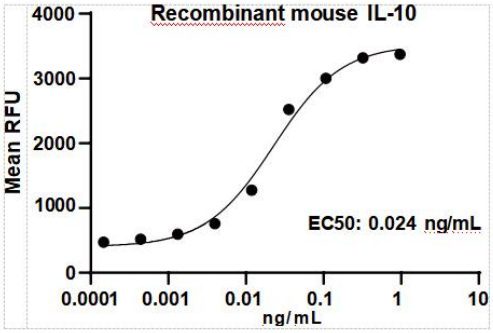
This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

内毒素含量（Endotoxin）

<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

生物活性（Bioactivity）



Recombinant mouse IL-10 stimulates cell proliferation of the MC/9-2 mouse mast cells.

储存与运输(Storage)

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

产品背景介绍（Production）

Interleukin 10, also known as cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (CSIF), is the charter member of the IL-10 family of alpha -helical cytokines that also includes IL-19, IL-20, IL-22, and IL-24. IL-10 is secreted by many activated hematopoietic cell types as well as hepatic stellate cells, keratinocytes, and placental cytotrophoblasts. Mature mouse IL-10 shares 85% amino acid sequence identity with rat and 70%-77% with bovine, canine, equine, feline, human, ovine, and porcine IL-10. Whereas human IL-10 is active on mouse cells, mouse IL-10 does not act on human cells. IL-10 is a 178 amino acid molecule that contains two intrachain disulfide bridges and is expressed as a 36 kDa noncovalently associated homodimer. The IL-10 dimer binds to two IL-10 R alpha /IL-10 R1 chains, resulting in recruitment of two IL-10 R beta /IL-10 R2 chains and activation of a signaling cascade involving JAK1, TYK2, and STAT3. IL-10 R beta does not bind IL-10 by itself but is

required for signal transduction. IL-10 R beta also associates with IL-20 R alpha, IL-22 R alpha, or IL-28 R alpha to form the receptor complexes for IL-22, IL-26, IL-28, and IL-29. IL-10 is a critical molecule in the control of viral infections and allergic and autoimmune inflammation. It promotes phagocytic uptake and Th2 responses but suppresses antigen presentation and Th1 proinflammatory responses.