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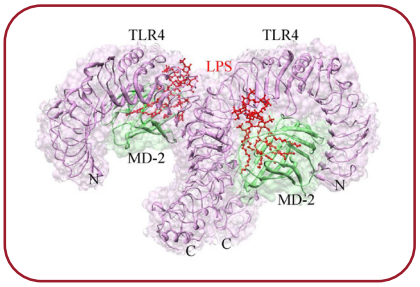

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

LPS from S. minnesota R595 (Re) TLRpure™ Sterile Solution

Cat. No.: IAX-100-008 **Lot. No.:**

Source	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) from S. minnesota strain R595 (Re), R-type (rough/mutant) LPS
Concentration	1mg/ml stabilised in sterile, double-distilled water (ddWater), without any additives
TLRpure™	No detectable TLR4 *independent* activity: standardised potent TLR4-specific agonist
Purity	Ultrapure. No detectable DNA, RNA and protein traces.
Purification Method	R-type (mutant/rough) LPS was isolated by phenol-chloroform-petroleum-ether method. Semi-purified LPS was sujected to further re-extraction cycles and ultracentrifugation steps, extensively electrodialysed before converted to its uniform sodium salt form to yield TLRpure™ LPS.
Sterility	Filter method: according to Ph. Eur. 9. Passed according to specification: • No growth in Thioglycolate medium at 30-35°C after 14 days. • No growth in Soybean Casein Digest Broth (TSB) at 20-25°C after 14 days.
Endotoxin Content	Bacterial Endotoxin Test (kinetic turbidimetric LAL method) according to Ph. Eur. 9. Endotoxin Content: >10,000,000 [EU/ml].
Appearance	Colourless, clear, aqueous solution
Handling	Keep sterile. Prepare working dilutions from pre-warmed (~40°C) LPS stock solution just prior to use. Ready-made solution is cell culture-grade. To yield a 100µg/ml (1,000-100x) stock solution add 100µl of LPS to 900µl endotoxin-free and sterile ddWater (Cat. No.: IAX-900-002) or 0.9% NaCl Solution (Cat. No.: IAX-900-003) and mix well.
Activity	Optimal concentration is dependent upon cell type, species, desired activation and analysis: 0.01-1.0µg/ml. Does not activate any TLR other than TLR4 as tested up to 1µg/ml in relevant cellular systems (mouse macrophages).
Shipping	Ambient
Storage	2-8°C
Stability	2 years after receipt (unopened and as supplied). Diluted solutions are stable for 12 hours at 2-8°C.
MSDS	Available on request

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Product Information

- TLRpure™ LPS purified according to an optimised and proprietary extraction and purification protocol, but based upon the methods published by Galanos, et al. (laboratory of Westphal and Lüderitz, Freiburg, Germany).
- TLRpure™ LPS lacks any detectable bacterial, (lipo-)protein, RNA or DNA or other TLR-stimulating activity due to its ultra-purified formulation. Its unique potency and purity are quality controlled using a physiological system of primary innate immune cells and a relevant biological cytokine expression read-out.
- All immunological activity of the Lipid A is exclusively dependent upon the presence of TLR4 as determined by the use of the corresponding control cells, where TLR4 has been genetically deleted or missing (from TLR4 deficient also called TLR4 knock-out KO mice).
- TLRpure™ LPS convenient ready-made stabilised solution makes it the reagent of choice for in vitro as well as in vivo experiments for superior reproducible and comparable results.
- Compared to LPS derived from conventional (semi-purified) LPS preparations, this product is derived from low yield TLRpure™ LPS produced on an industrial fermentation scale under precisely controlled growth conditions to yield large batch sizes, allowing custom formulations/packaging.

Product Specific References

[1] *A new method for the extraction of R lipopolysaccharides*. C. Galanos, et al. Eur. J. Biochem. (1969); 9: 245

[2] *Electrodialysis of lipopolysaccharides and their conversion to uniform salt forms*. Galanos C & Lüderitz O. Eur. J. Biochem. (1975); 54:603

[3] *Time course of cellular distribution of endotoxin in liver, lungs and kidneys of rats*. Freudenberg M A, Freudenberg N, Galanos C. Br. J. Exp. Pathol. (1982); 63:56

[4] *Induction of human granulocyte chemiluminescence by bacterial lipopolysaccharides*. Kapp A, Freudenberg M, Galanos C. Infect. Immun. (1987); 55:758

[5] *Isolation and purification of R-form lipopolysaccharides*. Galanos C & Lüderitz O. Methods in Carbohydrate Chem. (1993); 9:11

[6] *Differential clearance and induction of host responses by various administered or released lipopolysaccharides*. Hasunuma R, Morita H, Tanaka S, Ryll R, Freudenberg MA, Galanos C, Kumazawa Y. J. Endotoxin Res. (2001); 7:421

[7] *A novel small molecule TLR4 antagonist (IAXO-102) negatively regulates non-hematopoietic toll like receptor 4 signalling and inhibits aortic aneurysms development*. Huggins C, et al. Atherosclerosis 242 (2015) 563-570

[8] *The synthetic glycolipid-based TLR4 antagonist FP7 negatively regulates in vitro and in vivo haematopoietic and non-haematopoietic vascular TLR4 signalling*. Palmer C, et al. Innate Immunity (2018); 24:411–421

[9] *Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Neuroinflammation as a Bridge to Understand Neurodegeneration*. Batista CRA, et al. Innate Immunity (2018); 24:411–421

[10] *Synthetic Glycolipids as Molecular Vaccine Adjuvants: Mechanism of Action in Human Cells and In Vivo Activity*. Facchini FA, et al. J. Med. Chem. (2021); 64:12261

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General Information

- Activation of cells by LPS is mediated by the Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4), a member of the highly conserved protein family of TLRs, which are specialised in the recognition of microbial components. In mice, defects in TLR4 result in LPS unresponsiveness.
- For optimal interaction with LPS, TLR4 requires association with myeloid differentiation protein 2 (MD-2). According to current consensus activation of TLR4 is preceded by the transfer of LPS to membrane-bound (m) or soluble (s) CD14 by LPS-binding protein (LBP). This mechanism is believed to be generally true for LPS signaling. Re-form LPS and lipid A, but not S-form LPS, are capable of inducing TNF-a responses also in the absence of CD14. LPS, synthesized by most wild-type (WT) Gram-negative bacteria (S-form LPS), consists of three regions, the O-polysaccharide chain, which is made up of repeating oligosaccharide units, the core oligosaccharide and the lipid A, which harbors the endotoxic activity of the entire molecule. R-form LPS synthesized by the so-called rough (R) mutants of Gram-negative bacteria lacks the O-specific chain. Furthermore, the core-oligosaccharide may be present in different degrees of completion, depending on the class (Ra to Re) to which the mutant belongs. Notably, LPS from WT bacteria are always highly heterogeneous mixtures of S-form LPS molecules containing 1 to over 50 repeating oligosaccharide units and contain ubiquitously a varying proportion of R-form molecules lacking the O-specific chain. LPS are amphipathic molecules whose hydrophobicity decreases with increasing length of the sugar part.
- Based upon these differences, S- and R-form LPS show marked differences in the kinetics of their blood clearance and cellular uptake as well as in the ability to induce oxidative burst in human granulocytes and to activate the host complement system.

References

[1] *R-form LPS, the master key to the activation of TLR4/MD-2-positive cells*. Huber M, et al. Eur. J. Immunol. (2006); 36:701

[2] *CD14 is required for MyD88-independent LPS signaling*. Jiang Z, Georgel P, Du X, Shamel L, Sovath S, Mudd S, Huber M, Kalis C, Keck S, Galanos C, Freudenberg M, Beutler B. Nat. Immunol. (2005); 6:565

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