



## PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Page 1 / 3

### LPS from E. coli J5 (Rc) TLRpure™ Sterile Solution

**Cat. No.:** IAX-100-014

**Lot. No.:**

<b>Source</b>	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) from E. coli strain J5 (Rc), R-type (rough/mutant) LPS
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml stabilised in sterile, double-distilled water (ddWater), without any additives
<b>TLRpure™</b>	No detectable TLR4 <i>independent</i> activity; standardised potent TLR4-specific agonist
<b>Purity</b>	Ultrapure. No detectable DNA, RNA and protein traces.
<b>Purification Method</b>	R-type (mutant/rough) LPS was isolated by phenol-chloroform-petroleum-ether method. Semi-purified LPS was subjected to further re-extraction cycles and ultracentrifugation steps, extensively electro dialysed before converted to its uniform sodium salt form to yield TLRpure™ LPS.
<b>Sterility</b>	Filter method: according to Ph. Eur. 9. Passed according to specification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No growth in Thioglycolate medium at 30-35°C after 14 days.</li> <li>• No growth in Soybean Casein Digest Broth (TSB) at 20-25°C after 14 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Endotoxin Content</b>	Bacterial Endotoxin Test (kinetic turbidimetric LAL method) according to Ph. Eur. 9. Endotoxin Content: >10,000,000 [EU/ml].
<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless, clear, aqueous solution
<b>Handling</b>	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.
<b>Activity</b>	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).
<b>Shipping</b>	Ambient
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C
<b>Stability</b>	2 years after receipt (unopened and as supplied). Diluted solutions are stable for 12 hours at 2-8°C.
<b>MSDS</b>	Available on request

**Document No.:** IAX-100-014 | **Version:** 1.7 | **Issue Date:** 26/01/2023

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**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA:** This material should be considered hazardous until information to the contrary becomes available. Do not ingest, swallow, inhale or get into the blood stream. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. This information contains some, but not all, of the information required for the safe and proper use of this material. Access to this material must be restricted to personnel, who is appropriately experienced, qualified, competent and properly trained to use it. Material Safety Data Sheet is available upon request.



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Page 2 / 3

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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.* Galanos C, et al. Eur. J. Biochem. (1969); 9: 245
- [2] *Electrodialysis of lipopolysaccharides and their conversion to uniform salt forms.* Galanos C and Lüderitz O. Eur. J. Biochem. (1975); 54:603

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Page 3 / 3

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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- $\alpha$  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
- [3] *Defective LPS signaling in C3H/HeJ and C57BL/10ScCr mice: mutations in Tlr4 gene.* Poltorak A, He X, Smirnova I, Liu MY, Van Huffel C, Du X, Birdwell D, Alejos E, Silva M, Galanos C, Freudenberg M, Ricciardi-Castagnoli P, Layton B, Beutler B. Science (1998); 282:2085
- [4] *Structural relationship of Salmonella O and R antigens.* Lüderitz O, Galanos C, et al. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. (1966); 133:349
- [5] *Lipid A: chemical structure and biological activity.* Lüderitz O, Galanos C, et al. J. Infect. Dis. (1973); 128:17
- [6] *Defective immunogenic cell death of HMGB1-deficient tumors: compensatory therapy with TLR4 agonists.* Yamazaki T, et al. Cell Death and Differentiation (2014); 21:69

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