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IAXO-201 (Control for IAXO-102) (synthetic)

Name	Methyl 6-deoxy-6-(methoxyamino)-2,3-di-O-tetradecyl-α-D-Glucopyranoside
Synonyms	Cpd. 4 [Ref. 1], Cpd. 10 [Ref. 2], Cpd. 6 [4], control small molecule (synthetic) [Ref. 5]
Formula	C ₃₆ H ₇₃ NO ₆
MW	615.54 g/mol (iodide salt)
CAS Number	872677-68-4
Purity	≥98% according to TLC, NMR, MS analysis
Appearance	Pale yellow oil
Solubility	Soluble in Methanol, DMSO and Ethanol 1:1 (vol:vol): >10mM
Handling	Reconstitution: For a 2mM stock solution, dissolve total vial content in 813µl DMSO/Ethanol (1:1) (vol:vol).
Activity	IAXO-201 is a control compound. Corresponding active compound: IAXO-102 (Cat. No.: IAX-600-002).
Shipping	Ambient
Storage	2-8°C
Stability	12 months after receipt (unopened and as supplied)

Document No.: |AX-600-004 | **Version:** |.2 | **Issue Date:** 30/11/2022





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- Persistent inflammation has been implicated in the pathogenesis not only of diverse chronic diseases such as neuropathic pain, atherosclerosis, chronic hepatitis, and abdominal aortic aneurysm, but also acute organ failure, cardiac infarct and stroke.
- The Toll-like receptor (TLR) family members are key contributors to these pro-inflammatory
 conditions. These pattern recognition receptors respond to molecular patterns in components
 of bacteria and viruses. In addition to their role in detecting pathogen associated molecular
 patterns (PAMPs), TLRs can also sense endogenous danger (or tissue damage) associated
 molecular patterns (DAMPs) and have been implicated in perpetuating inflammatory cascades
 in the absence of invading microbes or other pathogens.
- TLR4's well-known key role in orchestrating innate and adaptive immune response to Gramnegative bacteria now extends into the area of mediating auto-inflammation and tissue repair
 and remodelling. The novel IAXO classes of glycolipid and benzylammonium lipids are synthetic
 TLR4/CD14 ligands with TLR4 modulating activities in vitro, and conferring protection against
 TLR4/CD14-mediated tissue damage and inflammation in vivo [1-6].
- As research tools IAXOs are useful to explore CD14-dependent and TLR4-independent pathways and TLR4 activation by endogenous ligands (e.g. hyaluronic acid oligosaccharides, oxLDL, HMGB1) in sterile inflammation. In pre-clinical models IAXO compounds have been shown to inhibit neuropathic pain; secondary necrosis of acute drug-induced liver failure and vascular inflammation and abdominal aortic aneurysm by blocking non-hematopoietic TLR4 signaling.
- IAXO compounds hold considerable promise in pharmacological settings, where inhibition of
 sterile (auto-) inflammation is desired, without compromising TLR4's key role in the defense of
 pathogens. CD14-dependent and independent TLR4 activation in the central nervous system
 by endogenous factors has been recently related to a wide array of inflammatory neurological
 diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease.

References

General Information

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- [4] Evidence of a specific interaction between new synthetic antisepsis agents and CD14. Piazza M, et al. Biochemistry (2009); 48:12337
- [5] Therapeutic targeting of innate immunity with Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) antagonists. Peri F, Piazza M. Biotechnol. Adv. (2012); 30:251
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Document No.: |AX-600-004 | Version: |.2 | Issue Date: 30/11/2022





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Document No.: | AX-600-004 | **Version:** | 1.2 | **Issue Date:** 30/11/2022