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产品名称: IRAK inhibitor 4

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生物活性:				
<b>Description</b>	IRAK inhibitor 4 is an interleukin-1 receptor associated kinase 4(IRAK4) inhibitor.			
<b>In Vitro</b>	Lack of IRAK-4 impairs the production of proinflammatory mediators by macrophages and DCs in response to <i>M. bovis</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i> . IRAK-4 <sup>-/-</sup> cells stimulated with <i>E. coli</i> LPS display delayed activation kinetics of all signaling proteins analyzed, and exhibit dramatically reduced p65 phosphorylation[1]. IRAK1/4 (20 μM) has an inhibitory effect on LPS mediated IL-6 production. IRAK1/4 inhibitor do not decrease p38 phosphorylation in AMs. Combination of IRAK1/4 and Rip2 inhibitors inhibits TLR2-mediated cytokine production in sarcoidosis PBMCs and AMs[2]. IRAK4 is overexpressed and activated in T-ALL. IRAK4 mRNA level is elevated in T-ALL cells from patients compared with the levels detected in thymic T cells or T cells from peripheral blood[3].			
<b>In Vivo</b>	IRAK-4 <sup>-/-</sup> mice exhibit a greatly reduced survival rate following aerosol infection compared with IRAK-4 <sup>+/+</sup> or IRAK-4 <sup>+/-</sup> mice. IRAK-4 <sup>-/-</sup> mice show increased bacterial burden in all organs at 15, 30, and 60 d postinfection[1]. MCL1, but not BCL-xL, overrides the therapeutic effects of combinatorial IRAK1/4 inhibitor and ABT-737 therapy in vivo[3].			
<b>Solvent&amp;Solubility</b>	<b>In Vitro:</b> DMSO : 12.5 mg/mL (20.14 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		<b>Solvent</b>	<b>Mass</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
	<b>Preparing</b>		<b>1 mg</b>	<b>5 mg</b>
	<b>Stock Solutions</b>	<b>1 mM</b>	1.6112 mL	8.0559 mL
		<b>5 mM</b>	0.3222 mL	1.6112 mL
	<b>10 mM</b>	0.1611 mL	0.8056 mL	1.6112 mL
<p>*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液; 一旦配成溶液, 请分装保存, 避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。</p> <p>储备液的保存方式和期限: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month。 -80°C 储存时, 请在 6 个月内使用, -20°C 储存时, 请在 1 个月内使用。</p> <p><b>In Vivo:</b></p> <p>请根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都请先按照 In Vitro 方式配制澄清的储备液, 再依次添加助溶剂:</p> <p>——为保证实验结果的可靠性, 澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件, 适当保存: 体内实验的工作液, 建议您现用现配, 当天使用; 以下溶剂前显示的百分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比; 如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象, 可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶</p> <p>1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline</p> <p>Solubility: ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (2.01 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 1.25 mg/mL (2.01 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μL 12.5 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 μL PEG300 中, 混合均匀, 向上述体系中加入 50 μL Tween-80, 混合均匀; 然后继续加入 450 μL 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。</p> <p>2.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO →90% corn oil</p>				



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	<p>Solubility: <math>\geq 1.25</math> mg/mL (2.01 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 <math>\geq 1.25</math> mg/mL (2.01 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液, 此方案不适用于实验周期在半个月以上的实验。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 12.5 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 <math>\mu</math>L 玉米油中, 混合均匀。</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. Marinho FV, et al. Lack of IL-1 Receptor-Associated Kinase-4 Leads to Defective Th1 Cell Responses and Renders Mice Susceptible to Mycobacterial Infection. <i>J Immunol.</i> 2016 Sep 1;197(5):1852-63.</p> <p>[2]. Talreja J, et al. Dual Inhibition of Rip2 and IRAK1/4 Regulates IL-1<math>\beta</math> and IL-6 in Sarcoidosis Alveolar Macrophages and Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells. <i>J Immunol.</i> 2016 Aug 15;197(4):1368-78.</p> <p>[3]. Li Z, et al. Inhibition of IRAK1/4 sensitizes T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia to chemotherapies. <i>J Clin Invest.</i> 2015 Mar 2;125(3):1081-97.</p>
<p><b>实验参考:</b></p>	
<p><b>Cell Assay</b></p>	<p>THP-1 cells are grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 10% heat-inactivated FBS, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 <math>\mu</math>g/mL streptomycin. For monocytic differentiation, cells are seeded in 24-well flat-bottom culture plates at a density of <math>5 \times 10^5</math> cells/well and allowed to adhere and differentiate for 48 h at 37°C in the presence of 100 nM PMA. THP-1 cells are incubated with 0.1 or 1 <math>\mu</math>M IRAK-4 inhibitor (IRAK inhibitor 1) for 45 min and then stimulated with <i>M. bovis</i> BCG Moreau (MOI 5:1) or <i>E. coli</i> LPS (1 <math>\mu</math>g/mL). Culture supernatants are collected after 24 h of stimulation and assayed for the concentrations of human TNF-<math>\alpha</math> or IL-12/23p40 by ELISA. For Western blot analysis, cells are incubated with IRAK-4 inhibitor, in the same concentrations described above, for 45 min and then stimulated with <i>M. bovis</i> BCG Moreau (MOI 5:1) or <i>E. coli</i> LPS (1 <math>\mu</math>g/mL) for 30 min. The cells are then processed for Western blot assay, as described below. [1]</p>
<p><b>Animal Administration</b></p>	<p>To evaluate IRAK-4 involvement in mycobacterial infection, IRAK-4<sup>+/+</sup> (wild-type), IRAK-4<sup>+/-</sup> (heterozygous), and IRAK-4<sup>-/-</sup> (IRAK-4-knockout) mice are used. Eight-week-old mice are infected i.v. with <math>1 \times 10^6</math> CFU of <i>M. bovis</i> strain Moreau. The bacterial loads in the spleens, livers, and lungs are determined at 15, 30, and 60 d postinfection. Briefly, the organs are collected aseptically and homogenized in distilled water that contained 0.05% Tween 80. Serial dilutions of the resulting suspensions are plated on Middlebrook 7H11 agar medium supplemented with 10% oleic acid-albumin-dextrose-catalase, and CFU are counted following a 21-d incubation at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. [1]</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. Marinho FV, et al. Lack of IL-1 Receptor-Associated Kinase-4 Leads to Defective Th1 Cell Responses and Renders Mice Susceptible to Mycobacterial Infection. <i>J Immunol.</i> 2016 Sep 1;197(5):1852-63.</p> <p>[2]. Talreja J, et al. Dual Inhibition of Rip2 and IRAK1/4 Regulates IL-1<math>\beta</math> and IL-6 in Sarcoidosis Alveolar Macrophages and Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells. <i>J Immunol.</i> 2016 Aug 15;197(4):1368-78.</p> <p>[3]. Li Z, et al. Inhibition of IRAK1/4 sensitizes T cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia to chemotherapies. <i>J Clin Invest.</i> 2015 Mar 2;125(3):1081-97.</p>