Proteins

Product Data Sheet



CL097

Cat. No.: HY-128799 CAS No.: 1026249-18-2 Molecular Formula: $C_{13}H_{14}N_{4}O$ Molecular Weight: 242.28

Toll-like Receptor (TLR); Reactive Oxygen Species Target:

Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κΒ

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

In solvent

4°C 2 years -80°C 6 months

-20°C 1 month

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (412.75 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	4.1275 mL	20.6373 mL	41.2746 mL
	5 mM	0.8255 mL	4.1275 mL	8.2549 mL
	10 mM	0.4127 mL	2.0637 mL	4.1275 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.32 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.32 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.32 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	CL097, a potent TLR7 and TLR8 agonist, induces pro-inflammatory cytokines in macrophages ^[1] . CL097 induces NADPH oxidase priming, resulting in an increase of the fMLF-stimulated ROS production ^[2] .		
IC ₅₀ & Target	TLR7	TLR8	
In Vitro	CL097 induces activation of NF- κ B at 0.1 μ M in TLR7 transfected HEK293 cells and at 4 μ M in TLR8-transfected HEK293 cells [1].		

CL097 induces hyperactivation of the NADPH oxidase by stimulating the phosphorylation of p47phox on selective sites in human neutrophils and suggest that p38 MAPK, ERK1/2, protein kinase C, and Pin1 control this process. CL097 induces the phosphorylation of p47phox on specific sites and enhances fMLF-induced p47phox phosphorylation^[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Western Blot Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	Neutrophils
Concentration:	0, 0.5, 2.5, 5, and 10 μg/mL
Incubation Time:	Pretreated for 30 minutes
Result:	Induced phosphorylation of p47phox on specific sites in a concentration-dependent manner.

In Vivo

CL097 and CD40 agonist stimulation induces efficient diabetogenic Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) function in NOD mice. CL097 (5 mg/kg, s.c.) alone causes a modest specific lysis of the target peptide (-25%). However, treatment with a combination of CL097 and CD40 agonist (10 mg/kg, i.p.) results in an increase of approximately twofold in the specific lysis of the IGRP-peptide-coated targets compared with CL097 treatment alone^[3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Female 8.3 NOD mice (5-6 weeks old) ^[3]	
Dosage:	5 mg/kg	
Administration:	Injected s.c.	
Result:	Caused a modest specific lysis of the target peptide (\(\alpha 25\%).	

REFERENCES

- [1]. Cindy Patinote, et al. Agonist and antagonist ligands of toll-like receptors 7 and 8: Ingenious tools for therapeutic purposes. Eur J Med Chem. 2020 May 1;193:112238.
- [2]. Karama Makni-Maalej, et al. The TLR7/8 agonist CL097 primes N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine-stimulated NADPH oxidase activation in human neutrophils: critical role of p47phox phosphorylation and the proline isomerase Pin1. J Immunol. 2012 Nov 1;189(9):4657-65.
- [3]. A S Lee, et al. Toll-like receptor 7 stimulation promotes autoimmune diabetes in the NOD mouse. Diabetologia. 2011 Jun;54(6):1407-16.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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