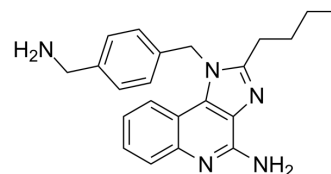


## TLR7/8 agonist 1

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-103698  |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 1258457-59-8   |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>25</sub> N <sub>5</sub>   |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 359.47   |
| <b>Target:</b>            | Toll-like Receptor (TLR)   |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | Immunology/Inflammation  |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | 4°C, protect from light<br>* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light) |



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 11.11 mg/mL (30.91 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Concentration | Mass      |            |            |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|                           |                       | 1 mg      | 5 mg       | 10 mg      |
|                           | 1 mM                  | 2.7819 mL | 13.9094 mL | 27.8187 mL |
|                           | 5 mM                  | 0.5564 mL | 2.7819 mL  | 5.5637 mL  |
|                           | 10 mM                 | 0.2782 mL | 1.3909 mL  | 2.7819 mL  |

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

TLR7/8 agonist 1 is a toll-like receptor (TLR7)/TLR8 dual-agonistic imidazoquinoline.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

|      |      |
|------|------|
| TLR7 | TLR8 |
|------|------|

#### In Vitro

TLR7/8 agonist 1 (Compound 5d) shows prominent immunostimulatory activities. TLR7/8 agonist 1 serves as a convenient precursor for the covalent attachment of fluorophores without significant loss of activity. TLR7/8 agonist 1 retains TLR7-agonistic activity with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 20 nM. TLR7/8 agonist 1 is covalently coupled directly to commercially-available fluorescein isothiocyanate and rhodamine B isothiocyanate<sup>[1]</sup>. TLR7/8 agonist 1 (Compound 1) shows substantially different agonistic potencies in human TLR7 (50 nM) and TLR8 (55 nM) primary screens<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### PROTOCOL

#### Kinase Assay <sup>[2]</sup>

The induction of NF-κB is quantified using human TLR-2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR5, TLR7, TLR8, TLR9, and NOD-1/NOD-2-specific, rapid-throughput, liquid handler-assisted reporter gene assays. HEK293 cells stably co-transfected with the appropriate

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hTLR (or NOD) and secreted alkaline phosphatase (sAP) are maintained in HEK-Blue Selection medium. Stable expression of secreted alkaline phosphatase (sAP) under control of NF- $\kappa$ B/AP-1 promoters is inducible by appropriate TLR/NOD agonists, and extracellular sAP in the supernatant is proportional to NF- $\kappa$ B induction. Reporter cells are incubated at a density of  $\sim 10^5$  cells/mL in a volume of 80  $\mu$ L/well, in 384-well, flat-bottomed, cell culture-treated microtiter plates in the presence of graded concentrations of stimuli. sAP is assayed spectrophotometrically using an alkaline phosphatase-specific chromogen (present in HEK-detection medium) at 620 nm<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

#### Cell Assay <sup>[2]</sup>

Fresh human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (hPBMC) are isolated from human blood obtained by venipuncture with informed consent and as per institutional guidelines on Ficoll–Hypaque gradients. Aliquots of PBMCs ( $10^5$  cells in 100  $\mu$  L/well) are stimulated for 12 h with graded concentrations of test compounds (e.g., TLR7/8 agonist 1; 0.1, 1, 10, and 100  $\mu$  g/mL). Supernatants are isolated by centrifugation and are assayed in duplicates using analyte-specific multiplexed cytokine/chemokine bead array assays<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Shukla NM, et al. Syntheses of fluorescent imidazoquinoline conjugates as probes of Toll-like receptor 7. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2010 Nov 15;20(22):6384-6.

[2]. Beesu M, et al. Structure-Based Design of Human TLR8-Specific Agonists with Augmented Potency and Adjuvanticity. *J Med Chem*. 2015 Oct 8;58(19):7833-49.

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

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