



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC Handels GmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Lipopolysaccharides, from E. coli O127:B8

Cat. No.:	HY-D1056A2	
Target:	Toll-like Receptor (TLR)	
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation	
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)	Lipopolysaccharides, from E. coli O127:B8

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	H ₂ O : 5 mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming)
-----------------	--

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Lipopolysaccharides, from E. coli O127:B8 is a lipopolysaccharide endotoxin from E. coli O127:B8 and TLR-4 activator, Activates disease-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) of the immune system and induces cell secretion of migratory bodies. Lipopolysaccharides, from E. coli O127:B8 consists of an antigen-specific O-chain, A core oligosaccharide, and lipid A. Lipopolysaccharides, from E. coli O127:B8 can induce changes in body temperature in rats and is dose and serotype specific. High dose of Lipopolysaccharides, from E. coli O127:B8 can cause a double change of body temperature in rats, that is, hypothermia followed by fever. In addition, Lipopolysaccharides, from E. coli O127:B8 can induce inflammation and inhibit reproduction, and can significantly increase the mitotic activity of mollusks ^{[1][2][3][4][5][6][7]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	TLR-4 ^[2]

REFERENCES

- [1]. Kabanov DS, et al. Structural analysis of lipopolysaccharides from Gram-negative bacteria. *Biochemistry (Mosc)*. 2010 Apr;75(4):383-404.
- [2]. Cai KC, et al. Age and sex differences in immune response following LPS treatment in mice. *Brain Behav Immun*. 2016 Nov;58:327-337.
- [3]. Heinrichs DE, et al. Molecular basis for structural diversity in the core regions of the lipopolysaccharides of *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella enterica*. *Mol Microbiol*. 1998 Oct;30(2):221-32.
- [4]. Ying Liu, et al. Podocyte-Released Migrasomes in Urine Serve as an Indicator for Early Podocyte Injury. *Kidney Dis (Basel)*. 2020 Nov;6(6):422-433.
- [5]. Dogan M D, et al. Effects of different serotypes of *Escherichia coli* lipopolysaccharides on body temperature in rats[J]. *Life sciences*, 2000, 67(19): 2319-2329.
- [6]. Castellini C, et al. Effect of LPS-induced inflammatory state on some aspects of reproductive function of rabbit does [lipopolysaccharides][J]. *Italian Journal of Animal Science (Italy)*, 2005, 4(2).
- [7]. Sullivan J T, et al. Effect of crude lipopolysaccharide from *Escherichia coli* O127: B8 on the amebocyte-producing organ of *Biomphalaria glabrata* (Mollusca)[J]. *Developmental & Comparative Immunology*, 2011, 35(11): 1182-1185.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA