



Product Specification Sheet

Gardiquimod (TLR7 agonist/Imidazoquinoline), antigen grade

<input type="checkbox"/> Cat. # AV-8010-5	Gardiquimod (TLR7 agonist/Imidazoquinoline), antigen grade	SIZE: 5 mg
<input type="checkbox"/> Cat. # AV-8010-25	Gardiquimod (TLR7 agonist/Imidazoquinoline), antigen grade	SIZE: 25 mg

General Information: The word 'adjuvant' is derived from the Latin word 'adjuvare' which means 'to help'. Therefore, Immunologic Adjuvants are added to vaccines to stimulate the immune system's response to the target antigen, but do not in themselves confer immunity. Adjuvants act in various ways in presenting an antigen to the immune system. Adjuvants can act as a depot for the antigen, presenting the antigen over a long period of time, thus maximizing the immune response before the body clears the antigen. Examples of depot type adjuvants are oil emulsions. Adjuvants can also act as an irritant which causes the body to recruit and amplify its immune response. A tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis vaccine, for example, contains minute quantities of toxins/toxoids produced by each of the target bacteria. The body's immune system develops an antitoxin to the bacteria's toxins, not to the aluminum, but would not respond enough without the help of the aluminum adjuvant. Adjuvants have also evolved as substances that can aid in stabilizing formulations of antigens, especially for vaccines administered for animal health.

Adjuvants augment the effects of a vaccine by stimulating the immune system to respond to the vaccine more vigorously, and thus providing increased immunity to a particular disease. Adjuvants accomplish this task by mimicking specific sets of evolutionarily conserved molecules, so called PAMPs, which include liposomes, lipopolysaccharide (LPS), molecular cages for antigen, components of bacterial cell walls (e.g., flagellins), and endocytosed nucleic acids such as double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), single-stranded DNA (ssDNA), and unmethylated CpG dinucleotide-containing DNA (ODNs). Natural proteins such as ovalbumin or OVA-peptides and key hole limpet hemocyanins (KLH) are also being explored not only serve as carrier protein but also as adjuvants. Because immune systems have evolved to recognize these specific antigenic moieties, the presence of an adjuvant in conjunction with the vaccine can greatly increase the innate immune response to the antigen by augmenting the activities of dendritic cells (DCs), lymphocytes, and macrophages by mimicking a natural infection. Furthermore, because adjuvants are attenuated beyond any function of virulence, they pose little or no independent threat to a host organism.

For human vaccines, aluminum hydroxide (Alum) based adjuvants (Aluminum hydroxide or Alhydrogel; Aluminium phosphate or Adjuphos) are the only **FDA-approved adjuvants**. Vaccine components that are formulated in Alum are called "Adsorbed Vaccines". The effectiveness of each salt as an adjuvant depends on the characteristics of the specific vaccine and how the manufacturer prepares the vaccine. To work as an adjuvant, the antigen must be adsorbed to the Alum to keep the antigen at the site of injection.

Not all vaccines contain Alum because an adjuvant may not have been needed, was not expected to increase the desired immune response, or was going to cause an imbalance in the immune response. For example, **inactivated Polio Virus (IPV/IPOL)** vaccine, measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (**MMR/MMRII/MMRV**), **Varicella or chickenpox vaccine (Varivax/Proquad/MMRV)**, **Meningococcal conjugate (MCV4/Menomune/Menactra)** vaccine, and **influenza vaccines (Fluzone/Flulaval/Flumist/Fluvirin etc)** do not contain aluminum salts.

Product Information

Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are a family of highly conserved germline-encoded pattern-recognition receptors that are essential for host immune responses. TLR ligands represent a promising class of immunotherapeutics or vaccine adjuvants with the potential to generate an effective antitumor immune response. The TLR7/8 agonists have aroused interest because they not only activate antigen-presenting cells but also promote activation of T and natural killer (NK) cells.

Gardiquimod is a selective ligand for human or mouse Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7). Induces the activation of NF-κB in HEK 293 cells expressing TLR7. At high concentrations (3 mg/ml), Gardiquimod™ slightly activates TLR8.

Formulation: : C17H23N5O

Appearance: White to off-white solid.

Mol.wt : 313.4

Hazard: TOXIC:

Form: Gardiquimod is supplied as a sterile lyophilized powder.

Storage and Stability: Shipped at room temperature and it should be stored at room temp. DO NOT FREEZE. Stable for 6 months.

Suggested Usage: Stimulation of TLR7 can be achieved with 0.1-3 µg/ml Gardiquimod. 24 to 48 hours after transfection, stimulate cells with 0.1-3 µg/ml Gardiquimod™ for 6 to 24 hours. Cell lines that do not express TLR7 naturally should be cotransfected with a TLR7 expressing plasmid.

Add 5 ml water to 5 mg Gardiquimod™ vial and vortex until complete solubilization.

For in vitro research use only

References:

Fang Ma (2010) Cellular & Molecular Immunology 7, 381–388;

Related Items

Catalog#	ProdDescription
AV-8000-PK-1	Synthetic Adjuvant Combo Pak-1 (contains 1 mg of Gardiquimod (#AV-8010), Imiquimod (#AV-8015) and 1 mg R848 (#AV-8020-1))
AV-8010-25	Gardiquimod (TLR7 agonist/Imidazoquinoline);vaccine adjuvant
AV-8010-5	Gardiquimod (TLR7 agonist/Imidazoquinoline);vaccine adjuvant
AV-8015-25	Imiquimod (TLR7 agonist/Imidazoquinoline) vaccine adjuvant
AV-8015-5	Imiquimod (TLR7 agonist/Imidazoquinoline) vaccine adjuvant
AV-8020-1	Resiquimod (Imidazoquinoline compound)-TLR7/8 agonist, antigen grade
AV-8020-5	Resiquimod (Imidazoquinoline compound)-TLR7/8 agonist, antigen grade

Complete list is available at:

http://4adi.com/objects/catalog/product/extras/Vaccine_Adjuvants_flr.pdf

AV-8010-5 140515P