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PRODUCT DATA SHEET

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Mini-iODN (inhibitory ODN) Endotoxin-free (sterile)

Sequence	5'-tcctggagggg-3' (lower case letters: phosphorothioate linkage: nuclease resistant)
Synonyms	Inhibitory ODN (iODN): Class I/III
MW	3,584 g/mol
Formulation	Lyophilised. Sterile. 100µg size includes 1.5ml ddWater Endotoxin-free (sterile)
	(Cat. No.: IAX-900-002-LD15). Img size includes 10ml ddWater Endotoxin-free (sterile)
	(Cat. No.: IAX-900-002-L010).
Endotoxin-free	Bacterial Endotoxin Test (kinetic turbidimetric LAL method) according to Ph. Eur. 9.
	Passed according to specification:
	Endotoxin-free: <0.002 EU/µg.
Sterility	Filter method: according to Ph. Eur. 9.
	Passed according to specification:
	 No growth in Thioglycolate medium at 30-35°C after 14 days.
	 No growth in Soybean Casein Digest Broth (TSB) at 20-25°C after 14 days.
Handling	Keep sterile. Reconstitution: Dissolve total vial content in sterile endotoxin-free water or PBS.
	Add 50% of solvent and let dissolve for 10min. Add remaining 50% of the solvent
	and mix thoroughly. Moderate warming may aid dissolving.
Activity	Potent sequence of an inhibitory ODN for in vivo use in rodents (50-150ug per injection):
	prototype class I that also inhibits TLR7 signalling.
	Negative control: CTRL2-ODN (Control for iODN and CpG-ODNs) (Cat. No.: IAX-200-208).
Shipping	Ambient
Storage	2-8°C. After reconstitution in water prepare aliquots, store between -15°C and -25°C (shelf-life:
	6 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. After thawing stable for one day at 2-8°C, and do not freeze again
Stability	2 years after receipt (unopened and as supplied)
MSDS	Available on request

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- In recent years several groups have studied the sequence requirements, specificity, signalling pathways and kinetics of the TLR (Toll-like receptor) 9 suppression by inhibitory oligonucleotide motifs, which led to a class of novel **inhibitory oligonucleotide (iODNs)**, that is independent of the previously thought species preference. Subsequently it has been discovered that telomeric DNA repeats (TTAGGG)n can block immune activation by CpG-ODNs. Short, II-I5 base long oligonucleotides were synthesized that were capable of potently inhibiting CpG-stimulation. The optimal inhibitory DNA motif consists of a pyrimidine-rich triplet, preferably CCT, which is positioned 5- to the GGG sequence in a singlestranded DNA molecule.
- Additionally, both the optimal spacing between the CCT and GGG motifs, as well as
 their relative order to each other, is of crucial importance for the inhibitory DNA action.
 Interestingly, although both TLR7/TLR8 ligands and bacterial DNA share the endosomal
 compartment for receptor binding and signal transduction, certain iODNs (G-type) suppress
 only TLR9-mediated activation, whereas prototype class I iODN may also interfere with the
 activation via the TLR7/TLR8 pathway.
- Recently, intriguing evidence has been presented that for some iODN classes the immuno-modulatory biological activity shows only limited sequence dependency or may not even involve TLR-mediated uptake and signalling pathways. For example iODNs of the class II are thought to act on immune activation through inhibition of STAT signalling and independent of TLR signalling via binding to a yet to be identified "ODN-receptor". Slightly modified phosphodiester versions of the most potent inhibitory ODNs were also able to profoundly block the immune activation of macrophages and just recently prove to be valuable tools for in vivo use in experimental animal models of inflammatory and auto-immune diseases.
- Based upon these recent insights the following classification for iODNs has been suggested:
 - Class I: G-stretch ODNs:TLR9-specific competitors
 - Class II: ODNs with telomeric repeats: TLR-independent inhibitors of STAT signalling
 - Class III: Inhibitors of DNA uptake in a sequence independent manner
 - Class IV: Long phosphorothioate ODNs as direct competitors of TLR9 signalling in a sequence independent manner

References

General Information

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