**General Information:**

Persistent inflammation has been implicated in the pathogenesis not only of diverse chronic diseases such as neuropathic pain, atherosclerosis, chronic hepatitis, and abdominal aortic aneurysm, but also acute organ failure, cardiac infarct and stroke. The Toll-like receptor (TLR) family members are key contributors to these pro-inflammatory conditions. These pattern recognition receptors respond to molecular patterns in components of bacteria and viruses. In addition to their role in detecting pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), TLRs can also sense endogenous danger (or tissue damage) associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) and have been implicated in perpetuating inflammatory cascades in the absence of invading microbes or other pathogens. TLR4’s well-known key role in orchestrating innate and adaptive immune response to Gram-negative bacteria now extends into the area of mediating auto-inflammation and tissue repair and remodelling.

The novel IAXO classes of glycolipid and benzylammonium lipids are synthetic TLR4/CD14 ligands with TLR4 modulating activities in vitro, and conferring protection against TLR4/CD14-mediated tissue damage and inflammation in vivo [1-6]. As research tools IAXOs are useful to explore CD14-dependent and TLR4-independent pathways and TLR4 activation by endogenous ligands (e.g. hyaluronic acid oligosaccharides, oxLDL, HMGB1) in sterile inflammation. In pre-clinical models IAXO compounds have been shown to inhibit neuropathic pain [1]; secondary necrosis of acute drug-induced liver failure [3] and vascular inflammation and abdominal aortic aneurysm [6] by blocking non-hematopoietic TLR4 signaling. IAXO compounds hold considerable promise in pharmacological settings, where inhibition of sterile (auto-) inflammation is desired, without compromising TLR4’s key role in the defense of pathogens. CD14-dependent and independent TLR4 activation in the central nervous system by endogenous factors has been recently related to a wide array of inflammatory neurological diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Alzheimer’s disease.

**Product Specific References:**


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