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SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

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) 

Lenercept

Cat. No.:	HY-P99692
CAS No.:	156679-34-4
Target:	TNF Receptor
Pathway:	Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Lenercept (Ro 45-2081) is a recombinant fusion protein that consists of the soluble TNF-receptor (p55) linked to the Fc portion of human IgG1 ^[1] .																	
IC₅₀ & Target	TNFR ^[1]																	
In Vitro	Lenercept (TNFR-IgG) blocks the cytolytic actions of TNF- α and TNF- β in Actinomycin D (HY-17559)-treated murine L-M cells with IC ₅₀ s of 0.5 μ g/mL and 1.5 μ g/mL, respectively ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																	
In Vivo	<p>Lenercept (Ro 45-2081) inhibits Sephadex-induced lung injury in the rat^[1]. Lenercept (TNFR-IgG; 0.8-20 μg/mouse; i.v.; once) can prevent or significantly delay endotoxin-induced lethality in mice when given prior to or shortly after endotoxin challenge^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Sprague-Dawley rats^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1 and 3 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection, 1 h before administration of Sephadex for the 24 h study or 1 h before and at 24 and 48 h after Sephadex for the 72 h study</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited the neutrophilia at 24 h after Sephadex. At 72 h after Sephadex, significantly reduced the neutrophil influx into bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) but had no inhibitory effect on eosinophil number.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>6- to 8-week-old female BALB/c mice, septic shock model^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.8, 4 or 20 μg/mouse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>IV, single dose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Injection 0.5 h prior to Salmonella abortus-derived endotoxin (LD₁₀₀ dose) administration prevented lethality at a dose of 20 μg per mouse and provided partial protection at lower</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats ^[1]	Dosage:	1 and 3 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection, 1 h before administration of Sephadex for the 24 h study or 1 h before and at 24 and 48 h after Sephadex for the 72 h study	Result:	Inhibited the neutrophilia at 24 h after Sephadex. At 72 h after Sephadex, significantly reduced the neutrophil influx into bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) but had no inhibitory effect on eosinophil number.	Animal Model:	6- to 8-week-old female BALB/c mice, septic shock model ^[2]	Dosage:	0.8, 4 or 20 μ g/mouse	Administration:	IV, single dose	Result:	Injection 0.5 h prior to Salmonella abortus-derived endotoxin (LD ₁₀₀ dose) administration prevented lethality at a dose of 20 μ g per mouse and provided partial protection at lower
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doses. Injection of 10 µg per mouse provided significant protection 0.5 h before, 0.5 h after, or 1 h after endotoxin injection but little protection 2 h after endotoxin injection.

REFERENCES

[1]. Gater PR, et al. Inhibition of Sephadex-induced lung injury in the rat by Ro 45-2081, a tumor necrosis factor receptor fusion protein. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol.* 1996 May;14(5):454-60.

[2]. Ashkenazi A, et al. Protection against endotoxic shock by a tumor necrosis factor receptor immunoadhesin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 1991 Dec 1;88(23):10535-9.

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