

## Biotinylated Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) from *Escherichia coli* O111:B4

Catalog # 6108

*For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use*

INFORMATION:	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS), also known as endotoxin, is the major structural component of the outer membrane of gram-negative bacteria. This glycolipid stimulates the host immune system and plays pathological roles in inflammatory diseases such as bacterial sepsis, inflammatory bowel disorders, lung disease, periodontal disease, and asthma (1-4).
DESCRIPTION:	Biotinylated LPS from <i>E. coli</i> O111:B4
APPLICATION:	To facilitate studies on host recognition of LPS, a biotinylated LPS and a streptavidin conjugated probe (an enzyme or a fluorochrome) can be used for identifying LPS ligands in many applications such as: enzyme immunoassay, western blot, flow cytometry, and fluorescence microscopy (5). In addition, LPS-ligand interactions can be evaluated in a pull-down assay as demonstrated with HMGB1: a late stage mediator of endotoxin shock (6). Chondrex also provides purified bovine HMGB1 for use as a positive control for these LPS binding assays (catalog # 9050).
QUANTITY:	0.1 mg, lyophilized
STORAGE TEMPERATURE:	-20°C
STABILITY:	2 years
REFERENCES:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Karima R. et al. The molecular pathogenesis of endotoxic shock and organ failure. <i>Mol Med Today</i> 5(3):123-32 (1995).</li><li>2. Shi D. et al. Inflammatory bowel disease requires the interplay between innate and adaptive immune signals. <i>Cell Res</i> 16(1):70-4 (2006).</li><li>3. Goldberg JB and Plier GB. <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> lipopolysaccharides and pathogenesis. <i>Trends Microbiol</i> 4(12):490-4 (1996).</li><li>4. Bainbridge BW. et al. <i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i> lipopolysaccharide displays functionally diverse interactions with the innate host defense system. <i>Ann Periodontol</i> 7(1):29-37 (2002).</li><li>5. Luk JM. et al. Biotinylated lipopolysaccharide binds to endotoxin receptor in endothelial and monocytic cells. <i>Anal Biochem</i> 232(2):217-24 (1995).</li><li>6. Hreggvidsdottir HS. et al. The alarmin HMGB1 acts in synergy with endogenous and exogenous danger signals to promote inflammation. <i>J Leukoc Biol</i> 86 (3):655-62 (2009).</li></ol>