

Vedolizumab

Cat. No.:	HY-P9911
CAS No.:	943609-66-3
Molecular Weight:	146814.91
Target:	Integrin
Pathway:	Cytoskeleton
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the COA.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Vedolizumab is a humanized monoclonal antibody that targets the $\alpha 4\beta 7$ integrin for the treatment of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
IC₅₀ & Target	Integrin ^[1]
In Vitro	Vedolizumab does not bind to the majority of memory CD4+ T lymphocytes (60%), neutrophils, and most monocytes. The highest level of vedolizumab binding is to a subset (25%) of human peripheral blood memory CD4+ T lymphocytes that include gut-homing interleukin 17 T-helper lymphocytes. Vedolizumab also binds to eosinophils at high levels, and to naive T-helper lymphocytes, naive and memory cytotoxic T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, natural killer cells, and basophils at lower levels; vedolizumab binds to memory CD4+ T and B lymphocytes with subnanomolar potency (EC ₅₀ =0.3-0.4 nM). Vedolizumab selectively inhibits adhesion of $\alpha 4\beta 7$ -expressing cells to mucosal addressin cell adhesion molecule 1 (IC ₅₀ =0.02-0.06 g/mL) and fibronectin (IC ₅₀ =0.02 g/mL), but not vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 ^[1] .
In Vivo	Blockade of $\alpha 4\beta 7$ receptors on T-lymphocytes has been shown to occur for several weeks after a single dose of vedolizumab. The drug concentration following the infusion has been shown to be dose related with a mean maximum concentration of 12.5 μ g/mL in those receiving 0.5 mg/kg of vedolizumab and 52.0 μ g/mL in those receiving 2 mg/kg. The serum half-life of these two doses is 9-12 days respectively and saturation of $\alpha 4\beta 7$ receptors on T-lymphocytes is >90% at both 4-6 weeks following infusion. In a dose ranging study, the serum drug concentrations increase with increasing dose and when regular induction infusions are used (on day 1, 15, 29 and 85), the serum half-life is between 15 and 22 days across all groups ^[1] .

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay ^[1]	Vedolizumab inhibition of high-affinity binding of MAdCAM-1 to human peripheral blood memory CD4+ T lymphocytes is tested. Peripheral blood (90 μ L) is incubated with a saturating concentration (3 μ g/mL) of MAdCAM-1-murine-Fc fusion protein and 4 mM MnCl ₂ in a final volume of 100 μ L for 1 h at room temperature, in the presence or absence of vedolizumab. After washing with assay buffer, the cells are stained with fluorescently labeled anti-mouse IgG for 15 min at room temperature. After washing again, cells are incubated with mouse serum for 10 min at room temperature, followed by staining with anti-CD4 and anti-CD45RO antibodies for 15 min at room temperature. After
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washing, red blood cells are lysed with BD FACS lysing solution and analyzed by flow cytometry in a FACSCalibur with CellQuest Pro software^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Soler D, et al. The binding specificity and selective antagonism of vedolizumab, an anti- $\alpha4\beta7$ integrin therapeutic antibody in development for inflammatory bowel diseases. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2009 Sep;330(3):864-75.

[2]. Singh H, et al. Vedolizumab: A novel anti-integrin drug for treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. *J Nat Sci Biol Med*. 2016 Jan-Jun;7(1):4-9.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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