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].
IC_{50} & 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 μg/mL and 1.5 μg/mL, respectively[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	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.

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 μg/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 μg per mouse and provided partial protection at lower

	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.

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