
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: ODN 1585

Cat. No.: GC68293

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 386832-46-8

Formula M.Wt 6430

Solubility H₂O : 20 mg/mL (3.11 mM; Need ultrasonic) Storage Store at -20°C, away from moisture

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure

Background

ODN 1585 is a potent inducer of **IFN** and **TNF α** production. ODN 1585 is a potent stimulator of NK (natural killer) function. ODN 1585 increases CD8+ T-cell function, including the CD8+ T cell-mediated production of IFN- γ . ODN 1585 induces regression of established melanomas in mice. ODN 1585 can confer complete protection against malaria in mice. ODN 1585 can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) and malaria research. ODN 1585 can be used as a vaccine adjuvant^{[1][2][3]}.

ODN 1585 (3 μ g/mL, 48 h) induces PBMC producing IFN- α in the nanogram range^[3]. ODN 1585 increases the percentage of CD69+ (early marker of activation) NK cells within 24 h (26 \pm 7%)^[3].

CpG ODN (0.6 μ g/mL, 18 h) stimulates NK cell-mediated lysis of K562 cells^[3].

ODN 1585 (50-500 μ g, Injection into the tibialis anterior muscle, single) protects 20 to 90% of mice from sporozoite infection^[1].

ODN 1585 (100 μ g/dose, IP, twice weekly) is determined to be optimal for the induction of antitumor responses in several systems involving comparisons of 30, 100, and 300

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

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µg/injection^[2].

Animal Model: BALB/c ByJ mice (4- to 8-week-old, female, 6-18 mice in each group)^[1]

Dosage: 50, 100, 200, or 500 µg (in 50 µL of saline)

Administration: Injection into the tibialis anterior muscle, single (at 7, 2, or 1 day(s) prior to sporozoite infection, on the day of infection, and/or at 1 day postinfection)

Result: Protected 20 to 90% of mice from infection when the ODN 1585 was administered around the time of sporozoite challenge with doses of 50 to 500 µg. The highest level of protection (90%) resulted from administration of 200 µg of CpG ODN 1585 the day before challenge or 100 µg of CpG ODN 1585 on the day before and the day of challenge.

[1]. Gramzinski RA, et al. Interleukin-12- and gamma interferon-dependent protection against malaria conferred by CpG oligodeoxynucleotide in mice. *Infect Immun.* 2001 Mar;69(3):1643-9.

[2]. Blazar BR, et al. Synthetic unmethylated cytosine-phosphate-guanosine oligodeoxynucleotides are potent stimulators of antileukemia responses in naive and bone marrow transplant recipients. *Blood.* 2001 Aug 15;98(4):1217-25.

[3]. Krug A, et al. Identification of CpG oligonucleotide sequences with high induction of IFN-alpha/beta in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. *Eur J Immunol.* 2001 Jul;31(7):2154-63.

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