

Product Introduction

Laquinimod

Laquinimod is a potent **immunomodulator**.

Technical Data:



Biological Activity

Laquinimod treatment at 0.1-1 µM does not affect the viability of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). By performing the large-scale gene expression microarray analysis in PBMC from healthy subjects or relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) patients, Laquinimod is shown to induce suppression of genes related to antigen presentation and corresponding inflammatory pathways. Laquinimod induces activation of Th2 response in CD14+ and CD4+ cells and suppression of proliferation in CD8+ cells. Laquinimod displays significant effects on immune modulation related to the suppression of antigen presenting mechanism followed by a decrease of chemotaxis and adhesion, and exhibits potent anti-inflammatory potency through the suppression of the NF-κB pathway that concordantly leads to the Note: Products protected by valid patents are not offered for sale in countries where the sale of such products constitutes a patent infringement and its liability is at buyer's risk. This item is only for R&D purpose not for commercial business in kilos. Buyers should overview the patent issue in their countries.

activation of apoptosis of immuno-competent cells. [5]

Administration of Laquinimod (0.16-16 mg/kg/day) dose-dependently inhibits the incidence of experimental autoimmune neuritis (EAN) in Lewis rats, ameliorates clinical signs and inhibits P0 peptide 180-199-specific T cell responses as well as the inflammation and demyelination in the peripheral nerves, suggesting that Laquinimod may mediate its effects by regulation of Th1/Th2 cytokine balance. [1] Laguinimod significantly inhibits the development of murine acute experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), being approximately 20 times more potent than the immunomodulator roquinimex. [2] Laguinimod treatment inhibits the development of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) in the Lewis rat in a dose-dependent manner, and shows better disease inhibitory effects as compared to roquinimex (Linomide). [3] Laquinimod potently inhibits the development of chronic experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (chEAE) in IFN-beta k.o. mice and wild type mice. [4] Laguinimod reduces clinical signs, inflammation, and demyelination in C57BL/6 mice with active EAE induced with MOG(35-55) peptide, and down-regulates VLA-4-mediated adhesiveness and pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-17. [6] The study of Laquinimod in the mice model of EAE using a conditional BDNF knockout strain lacking BDNF expression in myeloid cells and T cells (LLF mice) indicates Laguinimod also modulates autoimmune demyelination via induction of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). [7]

References

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