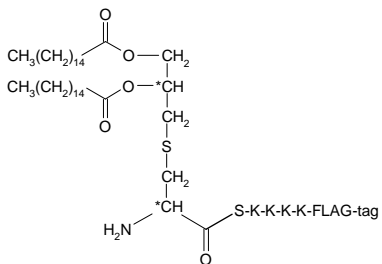


# Product Information

## Pam<sub>2</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK-FLAG-tag

For Research Purposes only. Not for use in Humans



<b>Product</b>	L20229
<b>Chemical name</b>	S-[2,3-bis(palmitoyloxy)-(2 <i>RS</i> )-propyl]-( <i>R</i> )-cysteinyl-Ser-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys
<b>Synonyms</b>	P <sub>2</sub> C-SK <sub>4</sub> KKKDYKDDDDK Pam <sub>2</sub> Cys-Ser-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys
<b>MW / Formula</b>	2266.8 / C <sub>106</sub> H <sub>184</sub> N <sub>20</sub> O <sub>31</sub> S
<b>Description</b>	 <p>In Pam<sub>2</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK-FLAG-tag the FLAG-tag DYKDDDDK is covalently bound to the C-terminus of the peptide moiety of the TLR2 ligand Pam<sub>2</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK (product code L2020). The FLAG-tagged compound Pam<sub>2</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK-FLAG-tag can be used in many different applications, which require recognition by an antibody or detection via labelled anti-FLAG-antibodies. Pam<sub>3</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK-FLAG-tag (product code L2064) has been used successfully with FRET and FRAP imaging techniques to study molecular associations of the lipopeptide with TLR1 and TLR2 (see Manukyan et al. 2005). Lipopeptides are valuable tools for basic research in innate and acquired immunity. The synthetic lipopeptide Pam<sub>2</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK is described to elicit cellular responses through TLR2 which involves downstream NF-κB activation and cytokine release. Synthetic Pam<sub>2</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK is based on the structure of the diacylated N-terminus of mycoplasma lipoproteins and carries two ester bound fatty acids and a free amino terminus. The crystal structure of the TLR2/TLR6 heterodimers with the synthetic ligand <i>R</i>-Pam<sub>2</sub>Cys-SK<sub>4</sub>KKK (<i>RR</i>-stereoisomer, product code L20201) has been elucidated.</p>
<b>Packaging Reconstitution Storage</b>	The FLAG-tagged lipopeptide is provided as a lyophilised, colourless powder without any additives. It can be shipped at room temperature and should be stored at 4°C. Pam <sub>2</sub> Cys-SK <sub>4</sub> KKK-FLAG-tag can be reconstituted in endotoxin-free water (1 mg/ml stock solution). Through the use of either a homogeniser or sonicator, a homogenous solution or emulsion can be prepared. For further dilutions water, saline, buffer or media can be used. After reconstitution, the solution should be aliquoted and stored at or below -20°C. Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided.
<b>References</b>	<p>P. F. Mühlradt, M. Kiess, H. Meyer, R. Süßmuth, G. Jung (1997) Isolation, structure elucidation, and synthesis of a macrophage stimulatory lipopeptide from <i>Mycoplasma fermentans</i> acting at picomolar concentration. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 185, 1951–1958.</p> <p>A. O. Aliprantis, R. B. Yang, M. R. Mark, S. Suggett, B. Devaux, J. D. Radolf, G. P. Klimpel, P. Godowski, A. Zychlinsky (1999) Cell Activation and Apoptosis by Bacterial Lipoproteins Through Toll-like Receptor-2. <i>Science</i> 285, 736-739.</p> <p>S. Akira S. Mammalian (2003) Toll-like receptors. <i>Curr. Opin. Immunol.</i> 15, 5–11.</p> <p>O. Takeuchi, T. Kawai, P. F. Mühlradt, M. Morr, J. D. Radolf, A. Zychlinsky, K. Takeda, S. Akira (2001) Discrimination of bacterial lipoproteins by Toll-like receptor 6. <i>Int. Immunol.</i> 13, 933-940.</p> <p>T. Okusawa, M. Fujita, J.-I. Nakamura, T. Into, M. Yasuda, A. Yoshimura, Y. Hara, A. Hasebe, D. T. Golenbock, M. Morita, Y. Kuroki, T. Ogawa, K.-I. Shibata (2004) Relationship between structures and biological activities of mycoplasmal diacylated lipopeptides and their recognition by Toll-like receptors 2 and 6. <i>Infect. Immun.</i> 72, 1657-1665.</p> <p>U. Buwitt-Beckmann, H. Heine, K.-H. Wiesmüller, G. Jung, R. Brock, S. Akira, A. J. Ulmer (2005) Toll-like receptor 6-independent signaling by diacylated lipopeptides. <i>Eur. J. Immunol.</i> 35, 282–289.</p> <p>M. Manukyan, K. Triantafilou, M. Triantafilou, A. Mackie, N. Nielsen, T. Espevik, K.-H. Wiesmüller, A. J. Ulmer, H. Heine (2005) Binding of lipopeptide to CD14 induces physical proximity of CD14, TLR2 and TLR1. <i>Eur. J. Immunol.</i> 35, 911-921.</p> <p>K. O. Ormueti, J. M. Beyer, C. M. Johnson, E. A. Lyle, R. I. Tapping (2005) Domain exchange between human toll-like receptors 1 and 6 reveals a region required for lipopeptide discrimination. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 280, 36616–36625.</p> <p>U. Buwitt-Beckmann, H. Heine, K.-H. Wiesmüller, G. Jung, R. Brock, S. Akira, A. J. Ulmer (2006) TLR1- and TLR6-independent recognition of bacterial lipopeptides. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 281, 9049–9057.</p> <p>J. Y. Kang, X. Nan, M. S. Jin, S. J. Youn, Y. H. Ryu, S. Mah, S. H. Han, H. Lee, S. G. Paik, J. O. Lee (2009) Recognition of lipopeptide patterns by Toll-like receptor 2-Toll-like receptor 6 heterodimer. <i>Immunity</i> doi:10.1016/j.immuni.2009.09.018.</p> <p>H. Kumar, T. Kawai, S. Akira (2009) Toll-like receptors and innate immunity. <i>Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.</i> 388, 621–625.</p> <p>A. Burger-Kentscher, I. S. Abele, D. Finkelmeier, K.-H. Wiesmüller, S. Rupp (2010) A new cell-based innate immune receptor assay for the examination of receptor activity, ligand specificity, signalling pathways and the detection of pyrogens. <i>J. Immunol. Methods</i> 30, 93-103.</p>