

Recombinant Protein Applications: Choosing the best cytokine, growth factor or chemokine for your experimental system

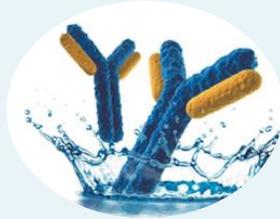
Matthew Riolo, Ph.D.



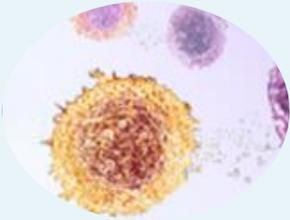
GenScript: Products



Protein Analysis



Antibodies



Cytokines



PCR reagents



ELISA Kits



Peptides



<http://www.genscript.com/products.html>



- 1 Cytokine characterization
- 2 Key regulatory signaling pathways
- 3 T_H1 , T_H2 , and T_H17 immune response
- 4 Cytokines used in differentiation
- 5 Best lab practices

Cytokine Nomenclature



Interleukins:

- IL-2
- IL-6
- IL-8
- IL-10
- IL-12
- IL-17
- IL-33

Growth Factors:

- GM-CSF
- EGF
- FGF
- VEGF

Interferons:

- IFN- γ
- IFN- α
- IFN- β

Chemokines:

- CXCL1
- CXCL12
- CXCL13

- CCL2
- CCL5
- CCL20

Cytokine Categorization



Pro-inflammatory Cytokines

IL-1 α , IL-1 β , TNF- α , IL-2,

IL-6, IL-8, IL-9, IL-12, IL-15

IL-16, IL-17, IL-18, IL-21

IL-22, IL-25, IL-31, IL-33

Anti-inflammatory Cytokines

IL-6, IL-10, IL-11

IL-13, IL-19, IL-20, IL-22

Differentiation Cytokines

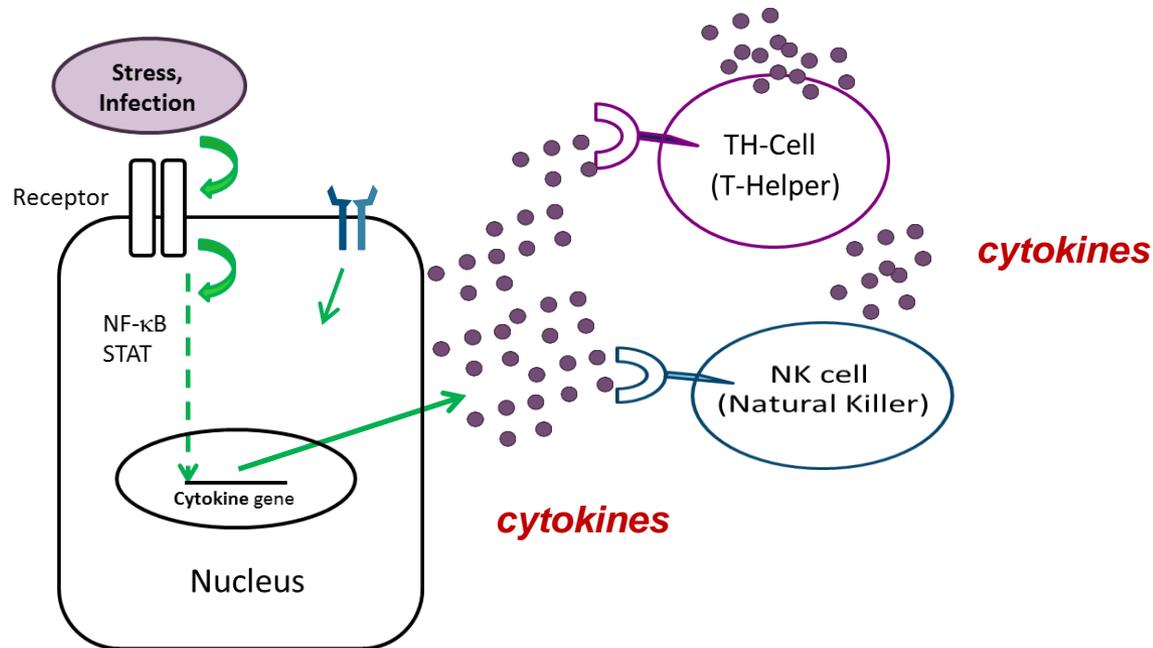
IL-3, IL-4

IL-5, IL-7, IL-21

Cytokine Secretion



- ◆ Proteins
- ◆ Secreted by immune cells
- ◆ Regulate other immune cells



Cytokine Stimulated Intracellular Pathways



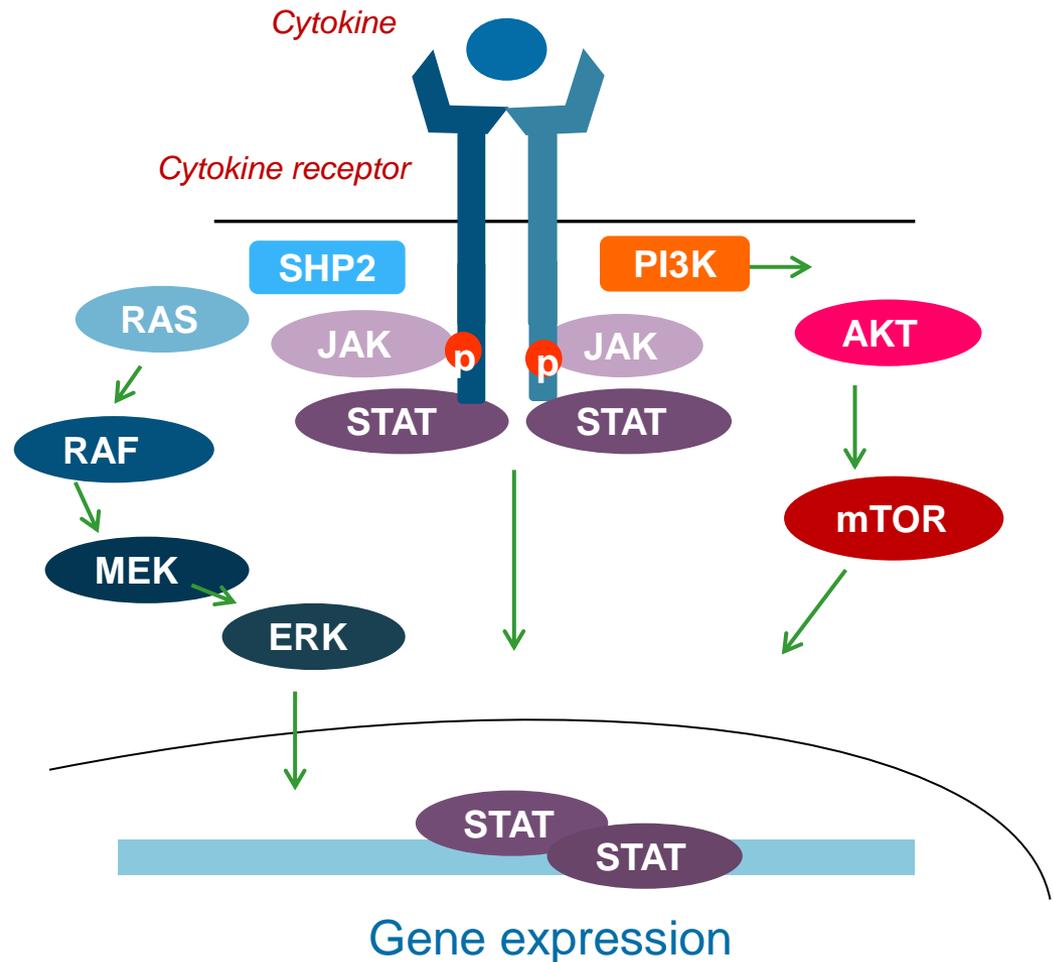
Cytokine Receptor



Intracellular Signal Transduction



Physiological Endpoint



IL-1 β and TNF α Can Activate the NF- κ B Pathway



Cell types

Monocytes

Endothelial cells

Breast cancer cell lines

Prostate cancer cell lines

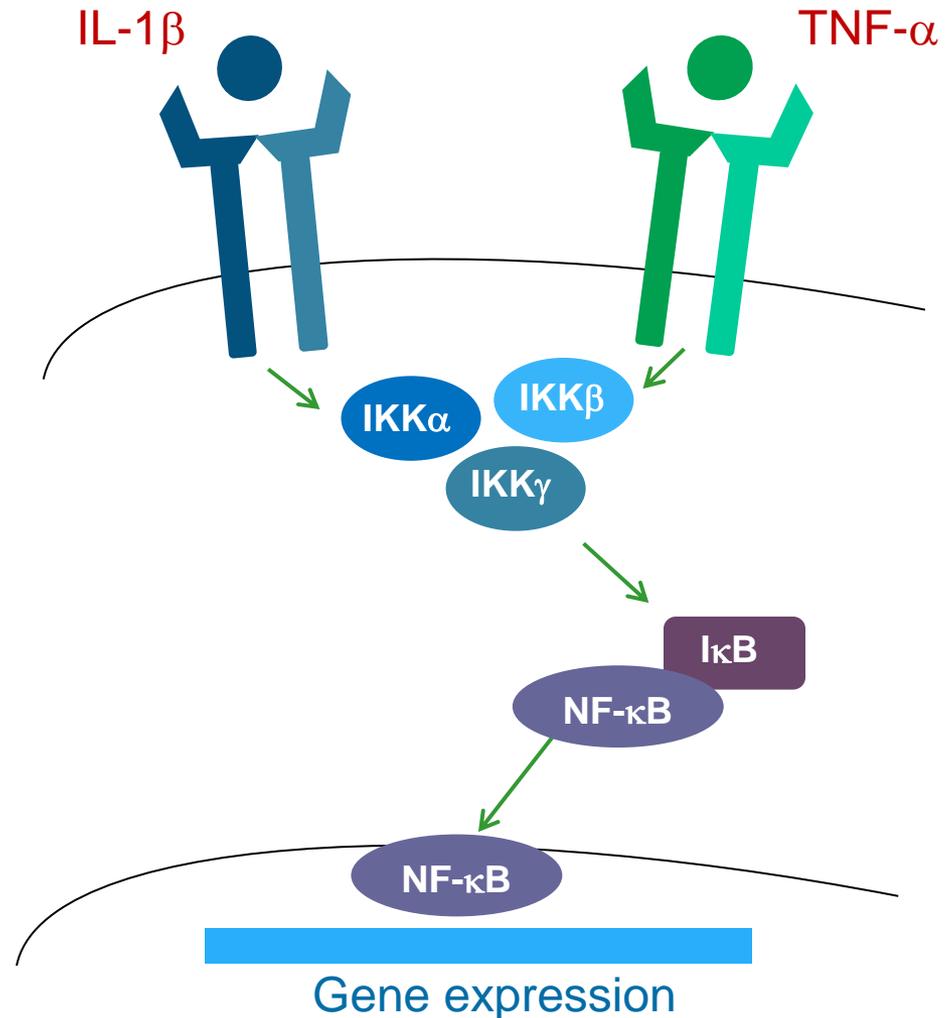
Pathway Activation

NF- κ B

Application

Dose: 50ng/ml

Time: 30 min



IL-10 Can Inhibit TNF- α and TLR Mediated Activation of NF- κ B



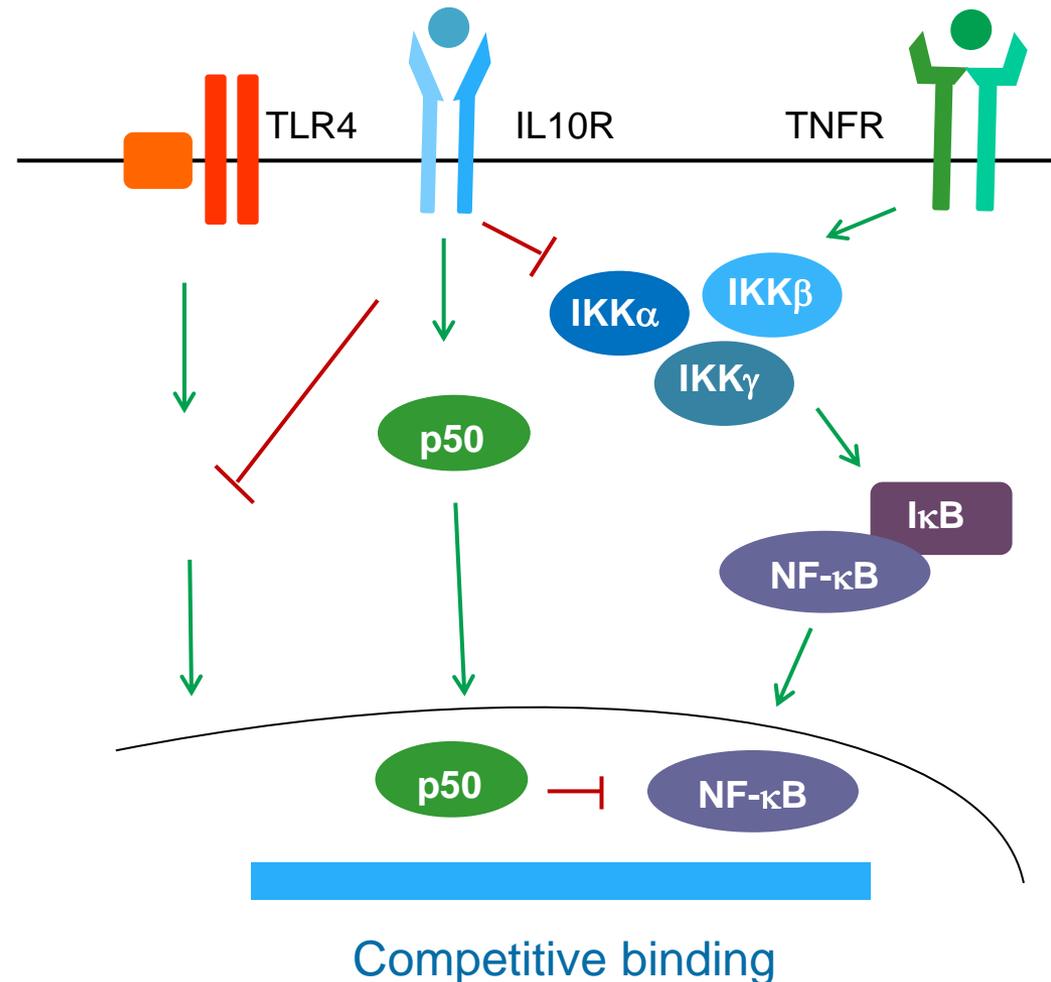
Interleukin 10

Produced by monocytes

Inhibits LPS induced production of pro-inflammatory cytokines

Inhibits NF- κ B Nuclear translocation

Inhibits TNF- α activation of NF- κ B pathway



T_H1 Immune Response



- ◆ CD4+ T Helper Cells
- ◆ Pro-inflammatory cytokines
- ◆ Intracellular parasitic infections
- ◆ Autoimmune response

Cytokines secreted by T_H1 T cells

IL-2

TNF- α

IFN- γ

T_H2 Immune Response



- ◆ Counteract T_H1 response
- ◆ IL4, IL5, IL-10, IL-13
- ◆ Produced by Macrophages
- ◆ Innate immune cells

T_H17 Immune Response

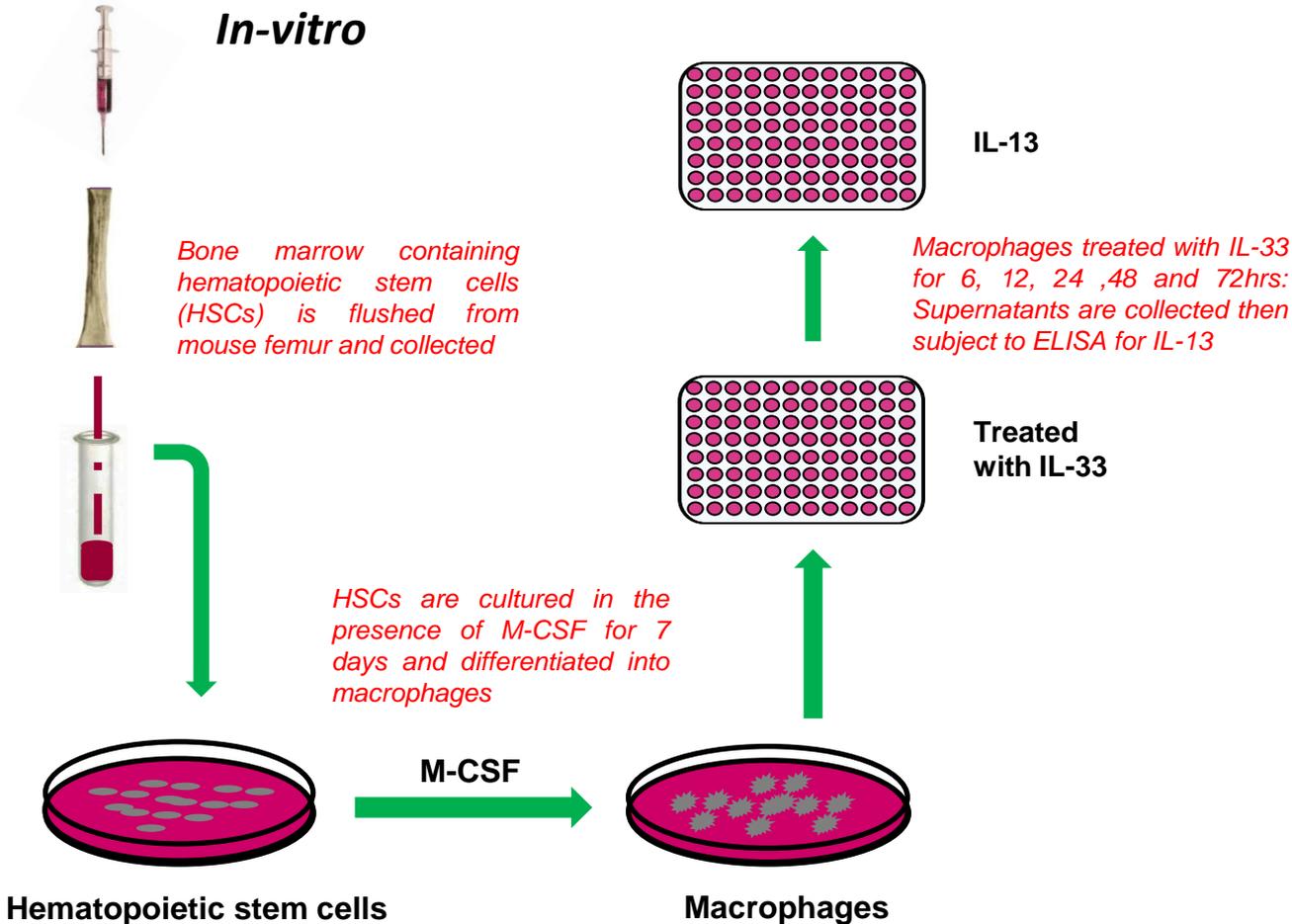


- ◆ Secreted by T helper lymphocytes (T_H17 cells)
- ◆ IL-17A, IL-17F, IL-22
- ◆ Promote the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines & chemokines
- ◆ Autoimmune disease

Macrophages in T_H2 Response

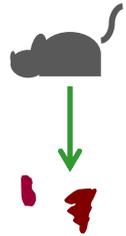


In-vitro



In-vivo

Mice are treated i.p. (1µg) with IL-33 daily for 3 days



Spleen and small intestine are harvested and analyzed by qPCR for mRNA expression of T_H2 cytokines



Significant increase in mRNA levels IL-13, IL-9, CCL2, CCL17 & CCL24

Macrophage depletion decreased IL-13

Adoptive transfer significantly reduced nematode infection

Yang Z, Grinchuk V, Urban JF Jr, Bohl J, Sun R, Notari L, Yan S, Ramalingam T, Keegan AD, Wynn TA, Shea-Donohue T, Zhao A. Macrophages as IL-25/IL-33-Responsive Cells Play an Important Role in the Induction of Type 2 Immunity. PLoS One. 2013;8(3) e5944

Interferons



Type I	IFN-α, IFN-β IFN-τ, IFN-ω	IFNAR1 IFNAR2	Innate Immune cells	Dendritic Cell Activation / CD8 T cell stimulation
Type II	IFN-γ	IFNGR1 IFNGR2	CD4+, CD8+, NK cells	Macrophages / JAK-STAT pathway

Interferon- γ Signaling

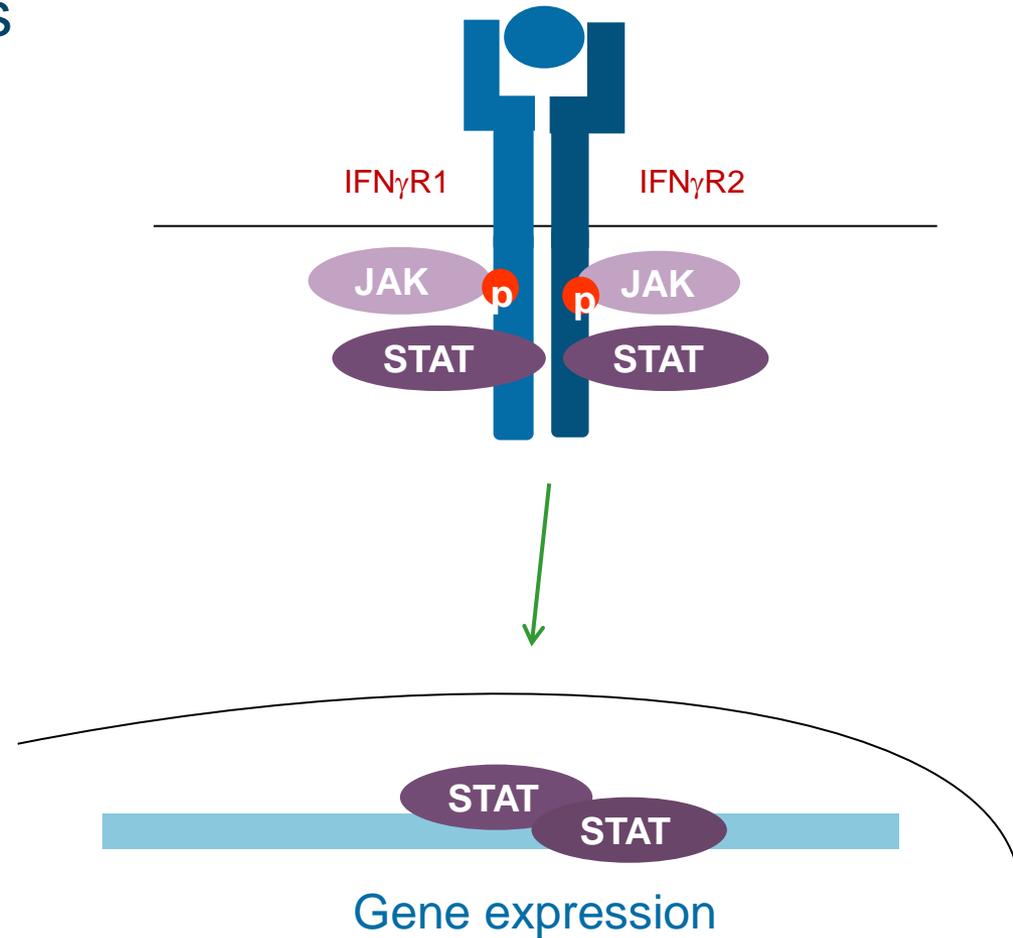


Produced by: NK cells, T cells

T-cells (low expression)

B-cells (intermediate expression)

Macrophages
Dendritic Cells
Neutrophils



Cytokines Involved in T_H17 Regulation and NK Cell Development



IL-2

Activate Tregs

Inhibits T_H17 regulation

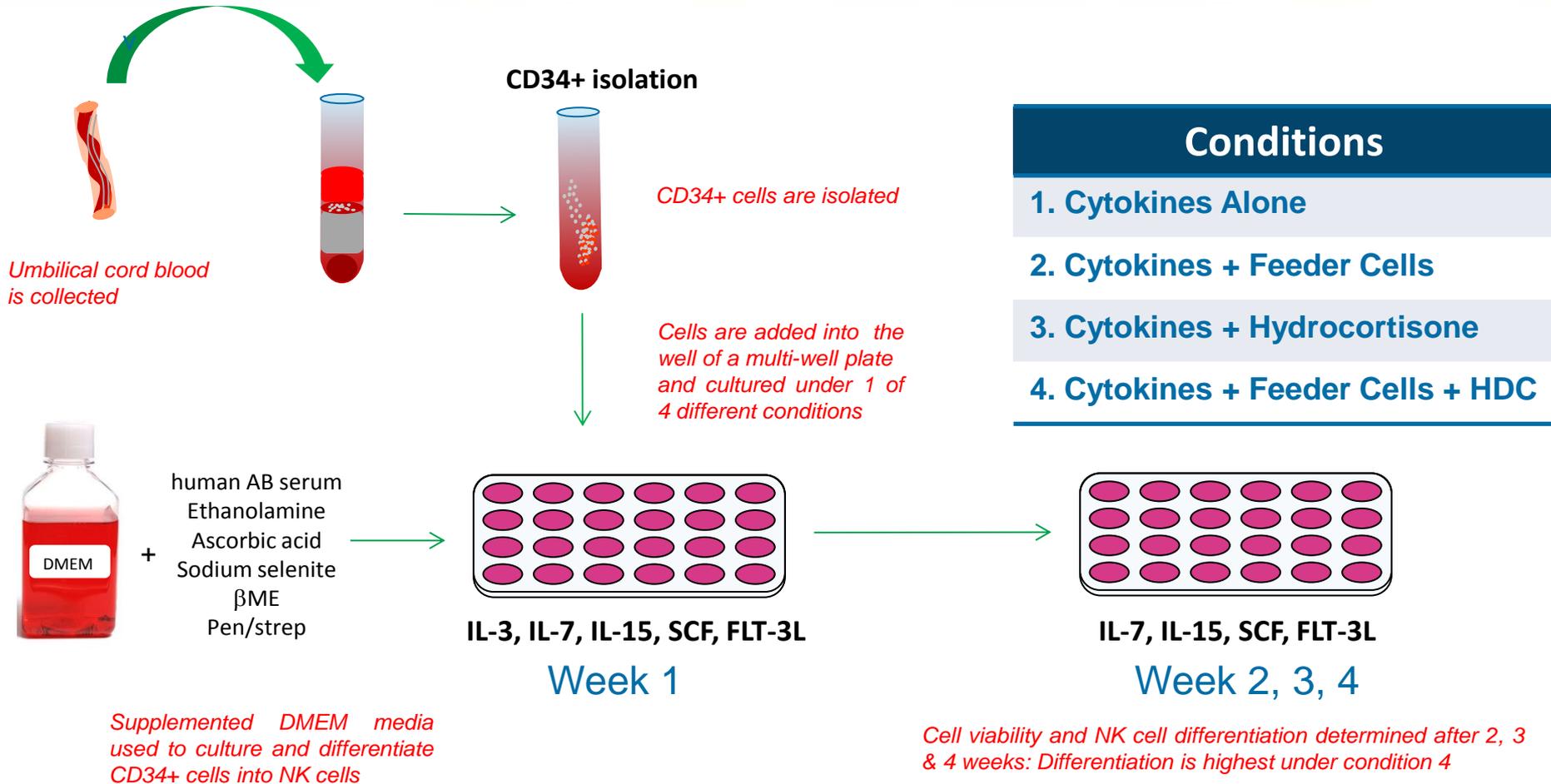
Inhibits T_{FH}17 differentiation

IL-15

NK Cell development

CD8 T-cell survival

Case Study: NK Cell Differentiation



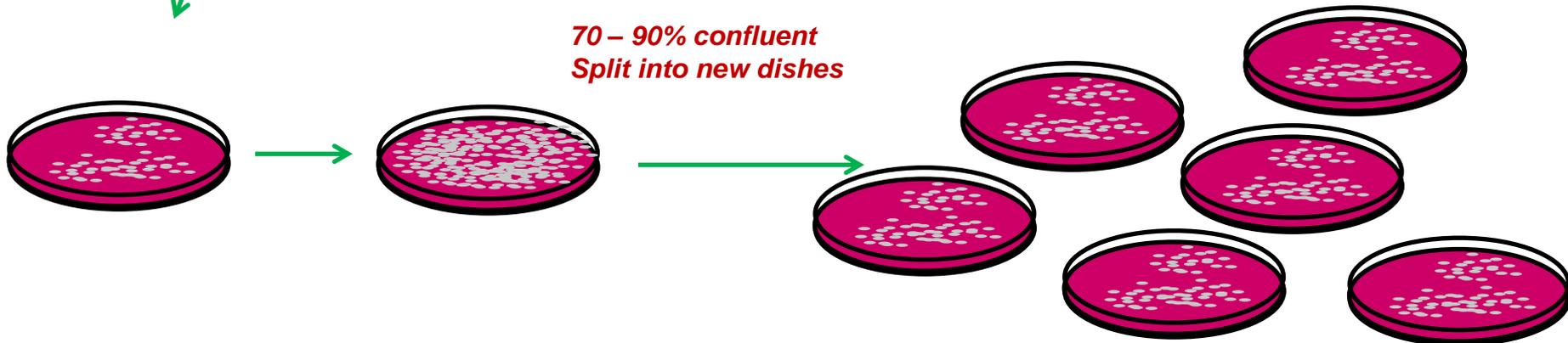
Flow chart adapted from : Grzywacz B, Kataria N, Kataria N, Blazar BR, Miller JS, Verneris MR. Natural killer-cell differentiation by myeloid progenitors. Blood. 2011; 117(13):3548-58

Cell Culture: Routine Expansion

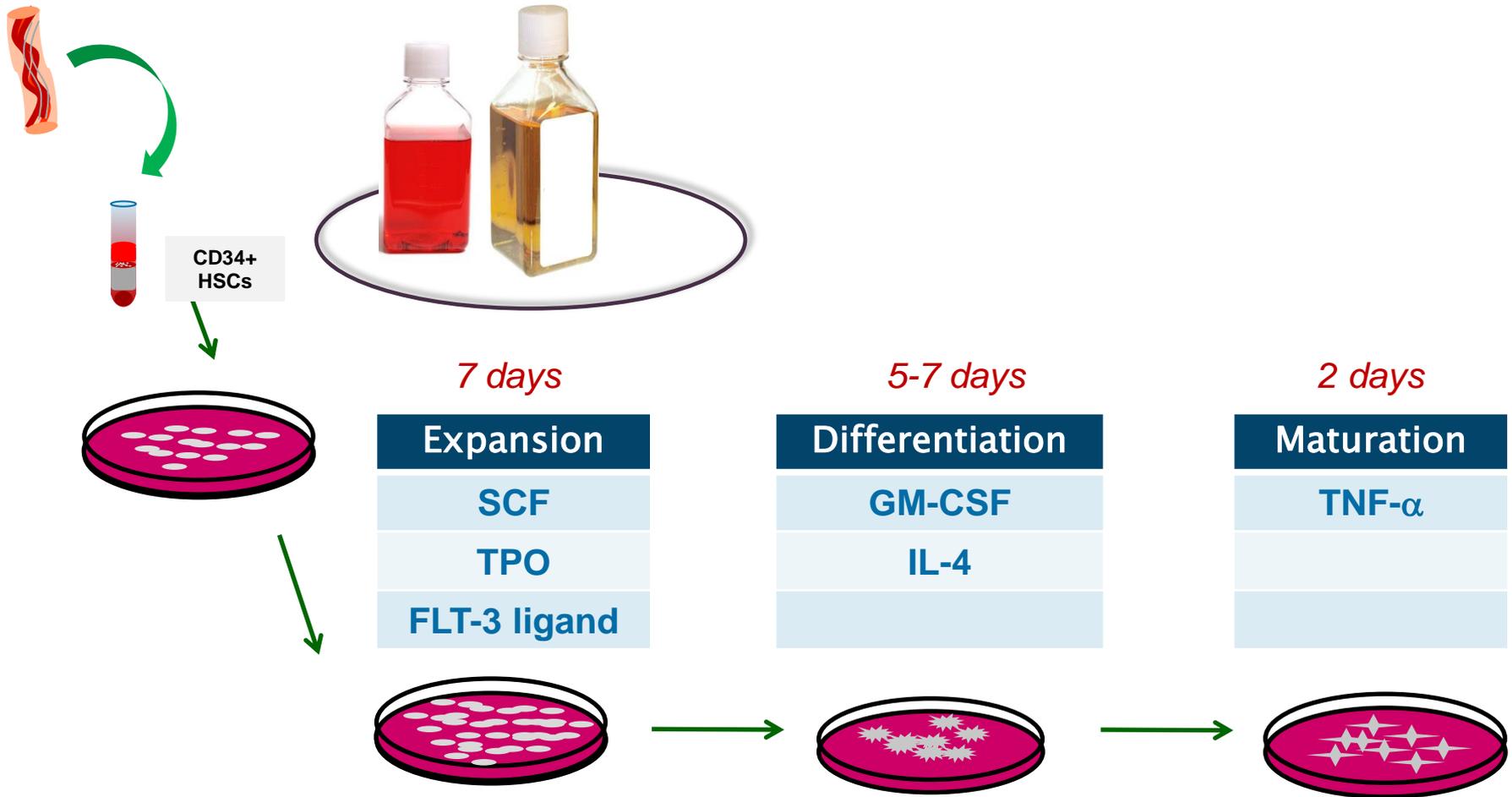


Cancer Cells
EGF
IGF

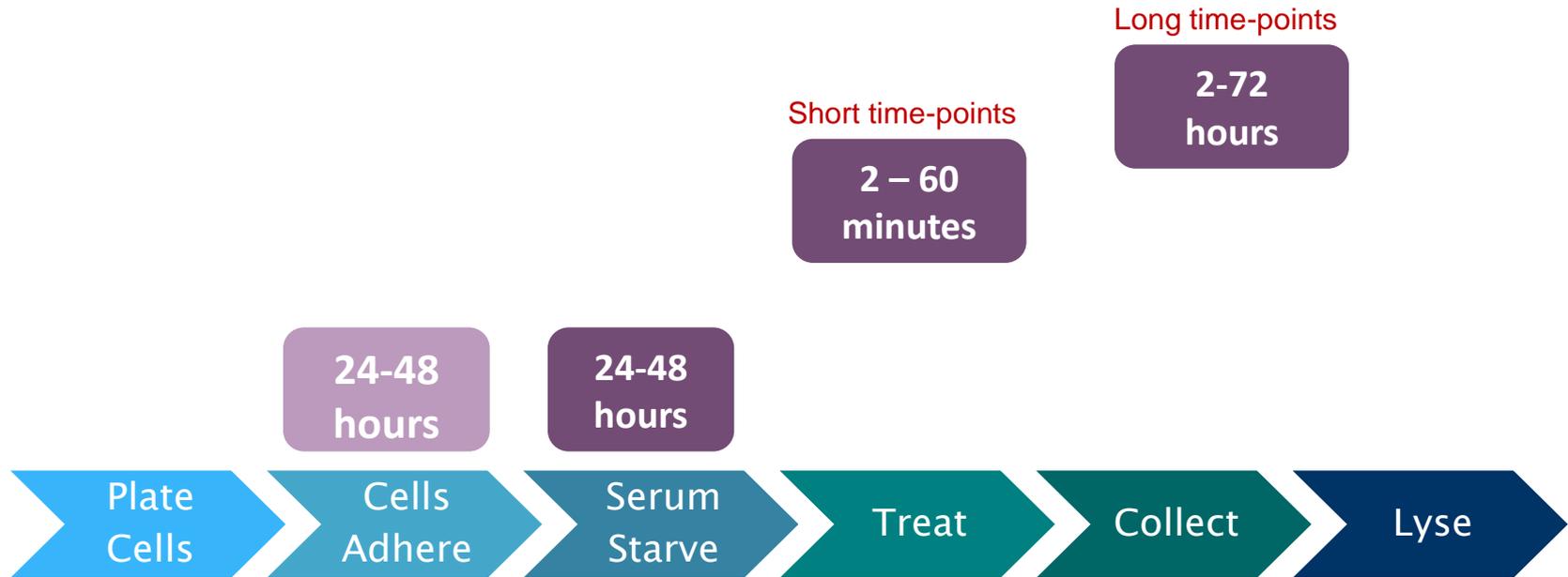
Immune Cells
GM-CSF
FLT-3
M-CSF
G-CSF



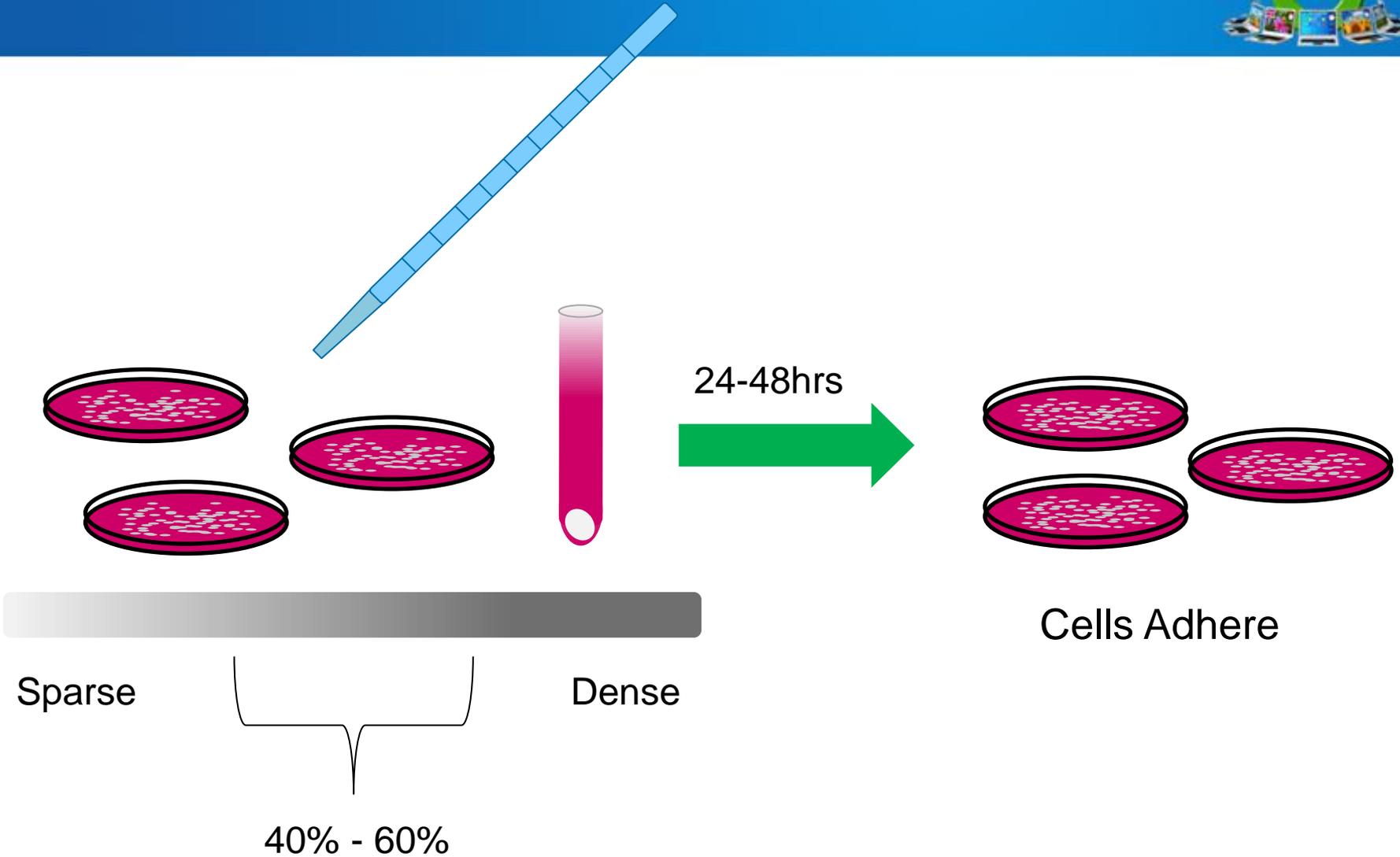
Cell Culture: Expansion and Differentiation



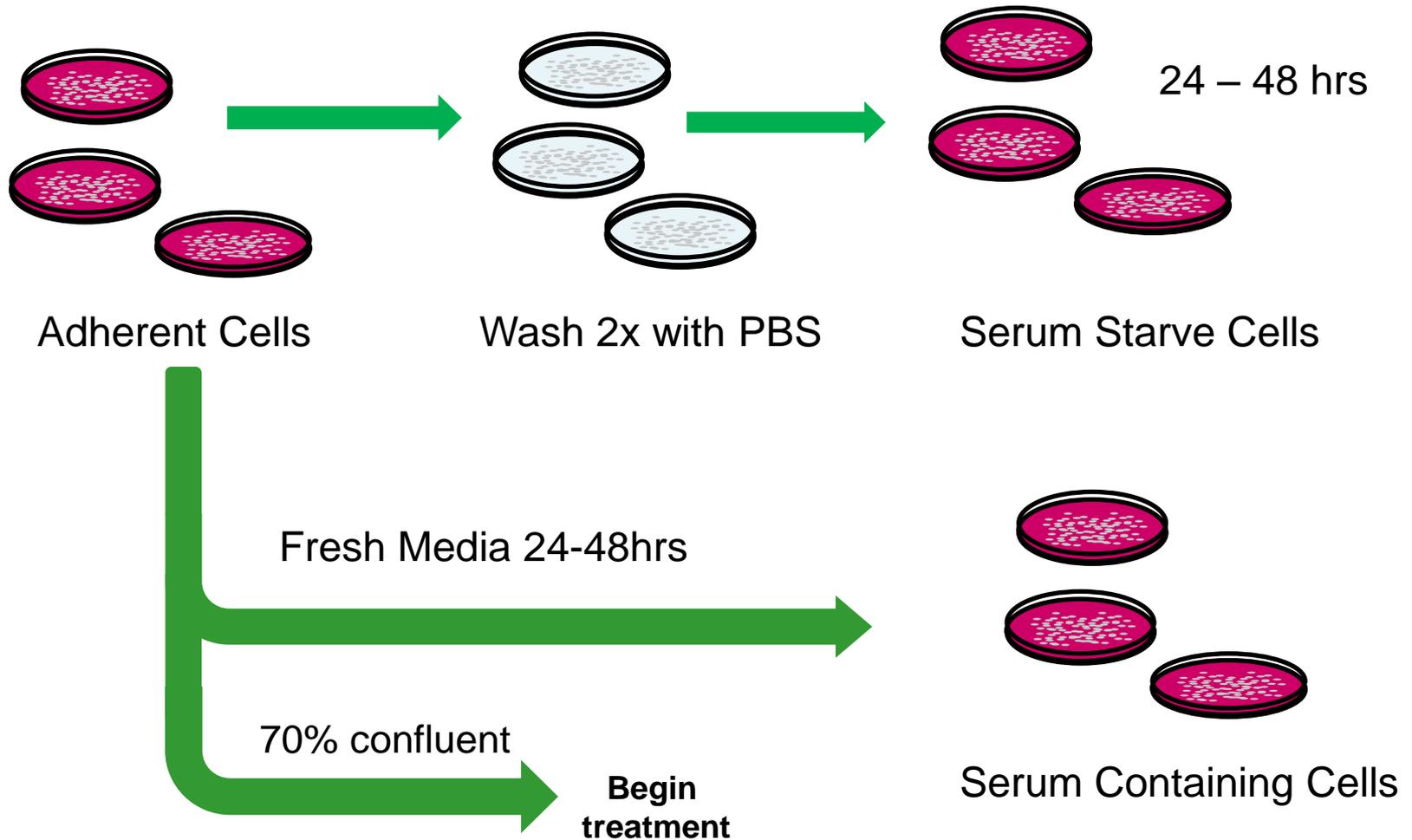
In-vitro Work Flow



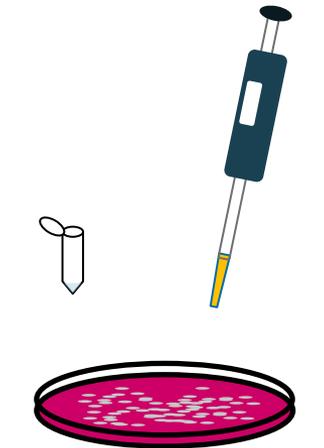
Preparing Cells for *in-vitro* Treatment



Serum Starve Cells *in-vitro* Prior to Treatment

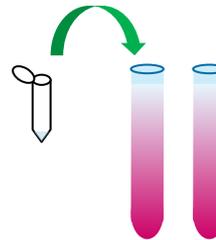


Cytokine *in-vitro* Treatment Techniques

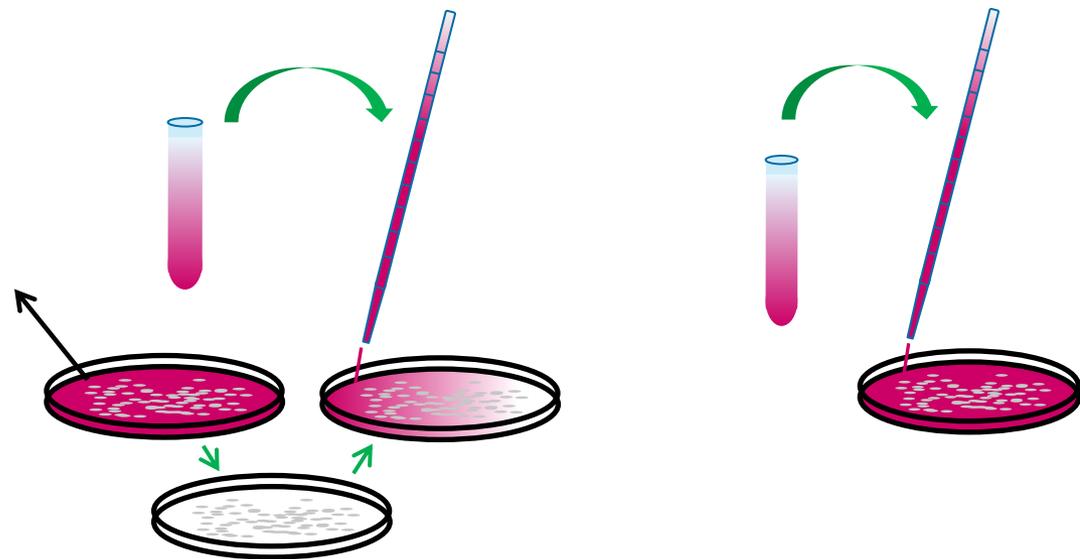


Potential for uneven treatment

Dilute in media



Assimilate 1hr



Factors that Can Affect Experimental Results



Variable	Issue	Solution
Endotoxin Level	Increase immune response False-positive Pyrogenic effect; off target activation	Use recombinant proteins with extremely low endotoxin levels
Purity	Affect immune response	Use recombinant proteins with a purity > 95%
Bioactivity	May affect the concentration needed for a desired result	Consider bioactivity when calculating concentration needed
Lot-to-lot consistency	Even small differences can affect results	Check data sheets Order in bulk

GenScript: Cytokines



Catalog #	Cytokine	Price		
Z01001 Z02918	TNF- α	Human	50 μ g - \$95	1mg - \$625
		Mouse	20 μ g - \$85	1mg - \$1200
Z02978 Z02988	IL- β	Human	50 μ g - \$195	1mg - \$1750
		Mouse	50 μ g - \$249	1mg - \$1680
Z03121 Z03161	IL-10	Human	10 μ g - \$85	1mg - \$2100
		Mouse	10 μ g - \$85	1mg - \$2100
Z02991 Z02765	IL-3	Human	50 μ g - \$139	1mg - \$1200
		Mouse	10 μ g - \$175	1mg - \$3275
Z03198 Z02772	IL-33	Human	50 μ g - \$275	1mg - \$2100
		Mouse	10 μ g - \$159	1mg - \$3600
Z03017 Z03178	IGF	Human	50 μ g - \$75	1mg - \$125
		Mouse	50 μ g - \$85	1mg - \$625
Z00333 Z02972	EGF	Human	50 μ g - \$75	1mg - \$150
		Mouse	50 μ g - \$25	1mg - \$125
Z02695 Z02979	GM-CSF	Human	50 μ g - \$275	1mg - \$2100
		Mouse	50 μ g - \$275	1mg - \$2100
Z02915 Z02916	IFN- γ	Human	100 μ g - \$85	1mg - \$425
		Mouse	100 μ g - \$85	1mg - \$425

Matthew.Riolo@GenScript.com

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Until the end of 2014

Thank you for your participation
We wish you all success in your Research



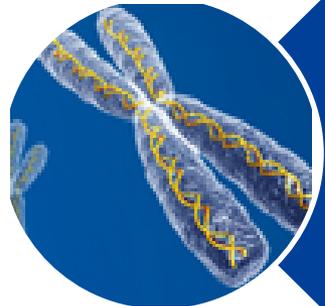
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Biologics drug discovery: Steps to achieving an antibody drug candidate

October 22, 2014 8:00am

Presented by Frank Fan Ph.D.



Codon optimization: Why & how to design DNA sequences for optimal soluble protein expression

October 29, 2014 8:00am and 2:00pm

Presented by Rachel Speer Ph.D.