

Product Specification Sheet

Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA);vaccine adjuvant

<input type="checkbox"/> Cat. # AV-3015-10	Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA);vaccine adjuvant	SIZE: 10 ml
<input type="checkbox"/> Cat. # AV-3015-100	Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA);vaccine adjuvant	SIZE: 10x10 ml

General Information: The word '**adjuvant**' is derived from the Latin word '*adjuvare*' which means '**to help**'. Therefore, Immunologic Adjuvants are added to vaccines to stimulate the immune system's response to the target antigen, but do not in themselves confer immunity. Adjuvants act in various ways in presenting an antigen to the immune system. Adjuvants can act as a depot for the antigen, presenting the antigen over a long period of time, thus maximizing the immune response before the body clears the antigen. Examples of depot type adjuvants are oil emulsions. Adjuvants can also act as an irritant which causes the body to recruit and amplify its immune response. A tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis vaccine, for example, contains minute quantities of toxins/toxoids produced by each of the target bacteria. The body's immune system develops an antitoxin to the bacteria's toxins, not to the aluminum, but would not respond enough without the help of the aluminum adjuvant. Adjuvants have also evolved as substances that can aid in stabilizing formulations of antigens, especially for vaccines administered for animal health.

Adjuvants augment the effects of a vaccine by stimulating the immune system to respond to the vaccine more vigorously, and thus providing increased immunity to a particular disease. Adjuvants accomplish this task by mimicking specific sets of evolutionarily conserved molecules, so called PAMPs, which include liposomes, lipopolysaccharide (**LPS**), molecular cages for antigen, components of bacterial cell walls (e.g., **flagellins**), and endocytosed nucleic acids such as double-stranded RNA (**dsRNA**), single-stranded DNA (**ssDNA**), and unmethylated CpG dinucleotide-containing DNA (**ODNs**). Natural proteins such as **ovalbumin** or OVA-peptides and key hole limpet hemocyanins (**KLH**) are also being explored not only serve as carrier protein but also as adjuvants. Because immune systems have evolved to recognize these specific antigenic moieties, the presence of an adjuvant in conjunction with the vaccine can greatly increase the innate immune response to the antigen by augmenting the activities of dendritic cells (DCs), lymphocytes, and macrophages by mimicking a natural infection. Furthermore, because adjuvants are attenuated beyond any function of virulence, they pose little or no independent threat to a host organism.

For human vaccines, aluminum hydroxide (Alum) based adjuvants (Aluminum hydroxide or Alhydrogel; Aluminum phosphate or Adjuvax) are the only **FDA-approved adjuvants**. Vaccine components that are formulated in Alum are called "Adsorbed Vaccines". The effectiveness of each salt as an adjuvant depends on the characteristics of the specific vaccine and how the manufacturer prepares the vaccine

Not all vaccines contain Alum because an adjuvant may not have been needed, was not expected to increase the desired immune response, or was going to cause an imbalance in the immune response. For example, **inactivated Polio Virus (IPV/IPOL)** vaccine, measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (**MMR/MMRI/MMRV**), **Varicella or chickenpox vaccine** (Varivax/Proquad/MMRV), **Meningococcal conjugate (MCV4/Menomune/Menactra)** vaccine, and **influenza vaccines** (Fluzone/Flulaval/Flumist/Fluvirin etc) do not contain aluminum salts.

Product Information

Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA) consists of heat-killed Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a water-in-oil emulsion. Additionally, IFA has ligands for TLR2, TLR4, and TLR9. Injection of antigen in IFA induces a Th1-dominated response. Freund's incomplete adjuvant lacks the mycobacterium found in Complete Freund's Adjuvant so it minimizes the side-effects. For this reason, Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant is used for the boost injections

IFA is being used as an adjuvant in 42 vaccines currently.

Formulation: Each 10 ml IFA contains 1.5 ml Mannide Monooleate and 8.5 ml Paraffin oil.

Appearance: Clear pale yellow liquid

pH: ~6.5

Binding capacity: 1 to 10 µg of endotoxin-free ovalbumin at Ph 7.0. Note: Protein binding will vary with protein concentration, buffer and incubation conditions.

Form: provided as a ready-to-use ; cell suspension, sterile solution.

Storage and Stability: Shipped at room temperature and it should be stored at room temp. DO NOT FREEZE. Stable for 6 months.

Suggested Usage: Adsorption of most proteins can be achieved by mixing equal volume of the antigen (preferably in saline) with an equal volume of the adjuvant to form an emulsion. (Ovalbumin/IFA (1:1, v/v was tested). Protein left in the supernatant can be measured by protein assay or specific ELISA.

Dosage:

Mouse/Rat/G.Pig (50-200 ul gel; IM/SC)

Rabbit (250 ul; SC/IM).

References: Lindblad EB., 2000. Freund's Adjuvants. In: Vaccine adjuvants: Preparation Methods and Research Protocols. Humana Press.Totowa, NJ. Coffman rL. et al., 2010. Vaccine adjuvants: putting innate immunity to work. Immunity. 33(4):492-503.

Related items :

Catalog#	ProdDescription
AV-3000-PK-1	Classical Adjuvant Combo Pak-1 (contains 10 ml each CFA (#AV-3010-10); IFA (AV-3015-10), and Squalene (#AV-3020-10)
AV-3010-10	Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) vaccine adjuvant
AV-3020-10	Squalene (oil-in-water nano emulsion) Vaccine adjuvant

Complete list is available at:

http://4adi.com/objects/catalog/product/extras/Vaccine_Adjuvants_flr.pdf

AV-3015-10

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India Contact:

Life Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.

306, Aggarwal City Mall, Opposite M2K Pitampura, Delhi – 110034 (INDIA). Ph: +91-11-42208000, 42208111, 42208222, Mobile: +91-9810521400, Fax: +91-11-42208444
Email: customerservice@lifetechindia.com Website: www.lifetechindia.com