Validation data for A549-ASC cells

https://www.invivogen.com/a549-ascg-nlrp1

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Version 22I12-AK

A549-ASC cells are designed as a control cell line for A549-ASC-NLRP1 cells to study the activation of the NLRP1 inflammasome in real time using fluorescence microscopy. They feature a reporter gene encoding an ASC::GFP fusion protein, driven by an NF- κ B-inducible promoter. The expression of ASC::GFP upon stimulation with human TNF- α , an NF- κ B inducer, was confirmed by Western blot and flow cytometry (Figure 1). The ASC speck formation upon NLRP1 activation in A549-ASC-NLRP1 cells was monitored using fluorescence microscopy and compared to the parental cell line, A549-ASC. As expected, the lack of endogenous NLRP1 expression in A549-ASC cells precludes the formation of single ASC::GFP specks (Figure 2).

Validation of inducible ASC::GFP expression

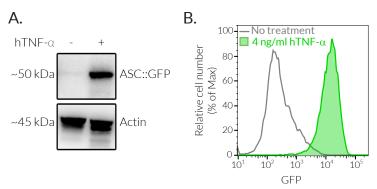


Figure 1. Validation of NF-κB-inducible expression of ASC::GFP in A549-ASC cells.

A549-ASC cells were either left untreated or incubated with the NF- κ B-inducer, human TNF- α (4 ng/ml), overnight at 37°C. Cell lysates were analyzed by Western blot using an anti-human ASC antibody and an HRP conjugated secondary antibody. Anti-human actin was used as a loading control (A). Alternatively, the induction of ASC::GFP expression in A549-ASC cells upon human TNF- α treatment was assessed by flow cytometry (B).

Monitoring of ASC speck formation upon NLRP1 inflammasome activation

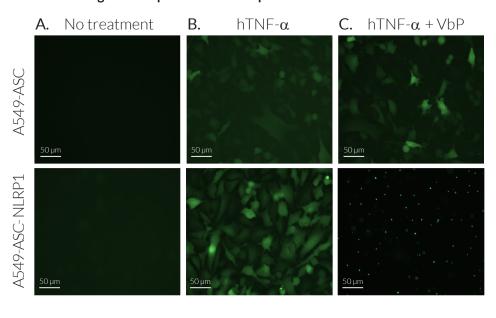


Figure 2. Val-boroPro induces ASC speck formation in A549-ASC-NLRP1 cells. A549-ASC and A549-ASC-NLRP1 cells were either left untreated (A) or cultured with 4 ng/ml human TNF- α overnight at 37°C, 5% CO $_2$ (B, C). The following day, the cells were further incubated with 10 μ M of the NLRP1 inducer Val-boroPro (VbP) for 8 hours at 37°C, 5% CO $_2$ (C). The ASC::GFP expression and speck formation were monitored using fluorescence microscopy. Scale bar: 50 μ m.



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