InvivoGen has synthesized and purified ADP-D-glycero-β-D-manno-heptose (ADP-Heptose; D isomer), an intermediary sugar in the biosynthesis of lipopolysaccharide (LPS), an essential component of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria. ADP-Heptose has been identified as a potent pathogen associated molecular pattern (PAMP) that binds to the cytosolic pattern recognition receptor (PRR) ALPK1 and activates the ALPK1-TIFA signaling pathway. Ultimately, ADP-Heptose induces a pro-inflammatory NF-κB-dependent response in host cells (Figure 1).

**Functional validation of ADP-Heptose**

Stimulation of InvivoGen’s HEK-Blue™ Null1-v cells (red), which express a NF-κB-inducible secreted embryonic alkaline phosphatase (SEAP), with ADP-Heptose results in a clear dose-dependent response. Furthermore, this activation is dependent upon ALPK1 and TIFA, with no response observed in the derived knockout (KO) cell lines, HEK-Blue™ KO ALPK1 (yellow) and HEK-Blue™ KO-TIFA (blue) cells.

![Graph](image)

**EC$_{50}$ = 0.074 ± 0.03 µg/ml**

**Figure 1: ADP-Heptose induced NF-κB response.** HEK-Blue™ Null1-v, HEK-Blue™ KO-ALPK1, and HEK-Blue™ KO-TIFA cells were incubated with increasing concentrations of ADP-Heptose (0 - 30 µg/ml). After overnight incubation, the NF-κB response was assessed by measuring the activity of SEAP in the supernatant using QUANTI-Blue™ Solution, a SEAP detection reagent. Data are presented as optical density (OD) at 630 nm (mean ± SEM). EC$_{50}$ value is indicated (± std error).