

Validation data for Glybenclamide

<https://www.invivogen.com/glybenclamide>

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Version 22F14-MM

Glybenclamide is an inhibitor of the NLRP3 (NOD-like receptor (NLR) pyrin domain-containing protein 3) inflammasome. The NLRP3 inflammasome is an innate immune sensor that is activated by a two-step process; a first signal ('priming') is provided by microbial molecules such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS), while the second signal is provided by a wide array of stimuli including, bacterial toxins, endogenous molecules or crystalline substances such as monosodium urate (MSU) crystals. Inflammasome activation triggers caspase-1-mediated interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) production and secretion. The ability of glybenclamide to inhibit the NLRP3 inflammasome was validated using InvivoGen's THP-1/HEK-Blue™ IL-1 β assay. This assay uses the secretion of IL-1 β by THP1-Null2 cells as an indicator of NLRP3 inflammasome induction. The IL-1 β production by these cells is measured using HEK-Blue™ IL-1 β cells. Treatment with glybenclamide inhibited IL-1 β secretion in a dose-dependent manner (**Figure 1**).

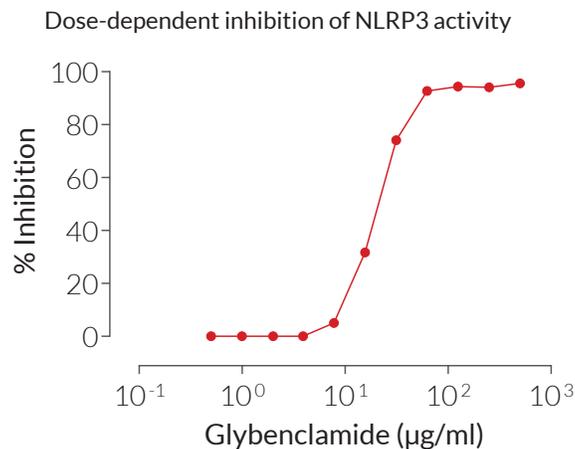


Figure 1: Glybenclamide inhibits the NLRP3 inflammasome response in a dose-dependent manner.

THP1-Null2 cells, primed with LPS-EK (1 µg/ml for 3 h), were stimulated with MSU (150 µg/ml) and increasing concentrations of glybenclamide. After overnight incubation, IL-1 β secretion was analyzed by adding 50 µl of supernatant from treated THP1-Null2 cells to HEK-Blue™ IL-1 β cells. IL-1 β -induced activation of NF- κ B was assessed by measuring the levels of SEAP in the supernatant of HEK-Blue™ IL-1 β cells using QUANTI-Blue™ Solution, a SEAP detection reagent, and by reading the optical density (OD) at 655 nm. Data are shown in percentage (%) inhibition.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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