

# Validation data for LFn-Rod

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Version 21A04-NJ

LFn-Rod is a model of NLRC4/NAIP inflammasome agonist. Rod is a component of the type III secretion systems (T3SS) of intracellular bacteria described as an NLRC4/NAIP ligand. It is fused to the amino-terminal domain of *B. anthracis* lethal factor (LFn). This fusion system, when co-administered with the anthrax toxin's protective antigen (PA), allows intracellular delivery of the bacterial ligand. The combination of LFn-Rod with the anthrax protective antigen (PA) is named Rod-Tox. LFn-Rod specificity for NLRC4 has been verified using RAW-ASC KO-NLRC4 cells (Figure 1). It induces NLRC4-dependent IL-1 $\beta$  secretion and pyroptosis in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 2).

## Functional validation of LFn-Rod using RAW-derived cells

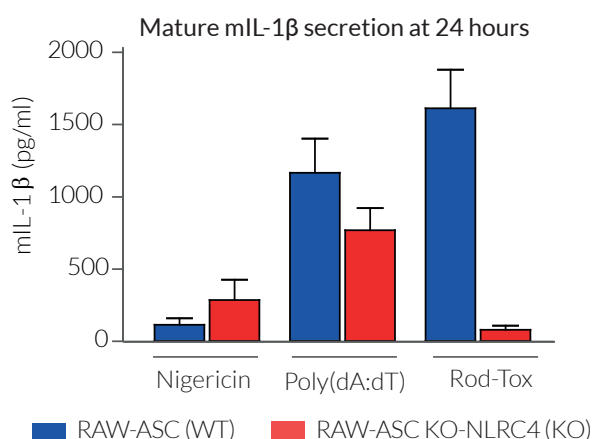


Figure 1: Secretion of mature IL-1 $\beta$  by RAW-ASC KO-NLRC4 cells and their parental RAW-ASC cells upon inflammasome activation.

$\sim 2 \times 10^5$  RAW-ASC (WT) and RAW-ASC KO-NLRC4 (KO) cells were incubated for 3h at 37°C with Pam3CSK4 (100 ng/ml) (priming) and then incubated (activation) with inflammasome inducers: Nigericin (5  $\mu$ M), transfected Poly (dA:dT) (1  $\mu$ g/ml), Rod-Tox (2  $\mu$ g/ml). After 24h, the secretion of mature IL-1 $\beta$  was assessed in the culture supernatant using an ELISA assay.

*Note: Rod-Tox is a combination of LFn-Rod (2  $\mu$ g/ml) with the anthrax protective antigen (PA) (1  $\mu$ g/ml). PA allows LFn-Rod translocation into the cytosol.*

## Murine NLRC4 inflammasome response to LFn-Rod

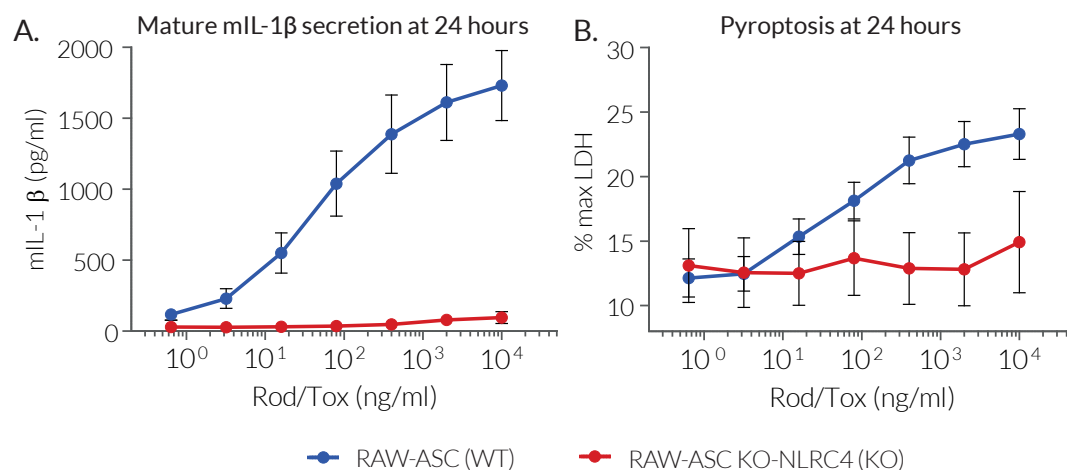


Figure 2: Secretion of mature IL-1 $\beta$  and pyroptosis upon RAW-derived cell activation using LFn-Rod.

$\sim 2 \times 10^5$  RAW-ASC (WT) parental and RAW-ASC KO-NLRC4 (KO) cells were incubated for 3h at 37°C with Pam3CSK4 (100 ng/ml) (priming) and then incubated (activation) with LFn-Rod (0.64 ng - 10  $\mu$ g/ml). After 24h activation, the secretion of mature IL-1 $\beta$  was assessed in the culture supernatant using an ELISA assay (A), and cell death was assessed using the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay (B).

### TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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