Validation data for MSU crystals

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Version 21L22-MM

Monosodium urate (MSU) crystals are inducers of the NLRP3 inflammasome, a large intracellular multiprotein complex that plays a central role in innate immunity^{1,2}. NLRP3 inflammasome activation requires an initial signal ('priming'), provided by microbial molecules, such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS), and a secondary signal, provided by a wide array of stimuli including bacterial toxins, endogenous molecules, or crystalline structures such as MSU crystals. This triggers the multimerization of the NLRP3 inflammasome and caspase-1 activation with the subsequent maturation and secretion of IL-1 β and IL-18.

The ability of MSU crystals to induce the NLRP3 inflammasome has been validated using THP1-HMGB1-LuciaTM cells. The production of IL-1 β by THP1-HMGB1-LuciaTM cells was measured using HEK-BlueTM IL-1 β cells. Treatment with MSU crystals induced IL-1 β secretion, an indicator of NLRP3 inflammasome activation.

1. Schroder K. & Tschopp J., 2010. The inflammasomes. Cell 140(6):821-32. 2. Franchi L. et al., 2012. Sensing and reacting to microbes through the inflammasomes. Nat Immunol 13(4):325-32.

Evaluation of inflammasome activation

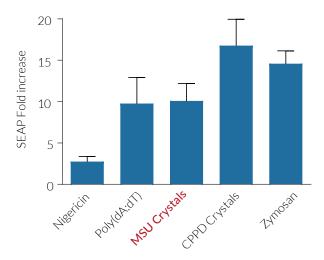


Figure 1. IL-1β production in THP1-HMGB1-Lucia[™] cells. Cells were primed with 1 μg/ml LPS-EK for 3h and then incubated with inflammasome inducers; 8 μM Nigericin, 0.5 μg/ml complexed Poly(dA:dT), 200 μg/ml MSU Crystals, 100 μg/ml CPPD Crystals, or 1 mg/ml Zymosan. After 24h, supernatants were incubated with HEK-Blue[™] IL-1β cells overnight and SEAP activity was assessed using QUANTI-Blue[™] Solution. The optical density (OD) was read at 630 nm. Data are shown as a fold increase (mean ± SEM) over non-induced cells.



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