## Validation data for Parthenolide

https://www.invivogen.com/parthenolide

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Version 20A25-MM

Parthenolide is a broad-spectrum inhibitor whose targets include NF- $\kappa$ B and caspase-1 as well as the NLRP1, NLRP3, and NLRC4 inflammasomes. The inflammasomes are innate immune sensors that are 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 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ) production and secretion.

The ability of parthenolide to inhibit the NLRP3 (NOD-like receptor (NLR) pyrin domain-containing protein 3) inflammasome was validated using InvivoGen's THP-1/HEK-Blue<sup>M</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  assay. This assay uses the secretion of IL-1 $\beta$  by THP1-Null2 cells as an indicator of NLRP3 inflammasome induction. The IL-1 $\beta$  production by these cells is measured using HEK-Blue<sup>M</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  cells. Treatment with parthenolide inhibited IL-1 $\beta$  secretion in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 1).

## Dose-dependent inhibition of NLRP3 activity



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

THP1-Null2 cells, primed with LPS-EK(1  $\mu$ g/ml for 3 h), were stimulated with MSU (150  $\mu$ g/ml) and increasing concentrations of parthenolide. After overnight incubation, IL-1 $\beta$  secretion was analyzed by adding 50  $\mu$ l of supernatant from treated THP1-Null2 cells to HEK-Blue<sup>™</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  cells. IL-1 $\beta$ -induced activation of NF-kB was assessed by measuring the levels of SEAP in the supernatant of HEK-Blue<sup>™</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  cells using QUANTI-Blue<sup>™</sup> Solution, a SEAP detection reagent, and by reading the optical density (OD) at 655 nm. Data are shown as a percentage (%) inhibition of the maximal response for the ligand with no inhibitor.

