

Validation data for RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 cells

<https://www.invivogen.com/raw-lucia-isg-ko-irf5>

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RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 (KO-IRF5) cells were generated from the RAW-Lucia™ ISG cell line through the stable knockout of the *IRF5* gene, as verified by PCR (Figure 1) and Western blot (Figure 2). These cells feature a reporter gene allowing the study of the IRF pathway by monitoring the activity of an inducible secreted Lucia luciferase. Lucia luciferase activity is readily assessable in the cell culture supernatant using the QUANTI-Luc™ detection reagent. A differential response between KO-IRF5 cells and their parental cells is observed when using DNA- or RNA-based agonists with distinct transfection reagents (Figure 3). KO-IRF5 cells retain full ability to respond to type I interferons (IFN- α and IFN- β) and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (Figure 4).

PCR

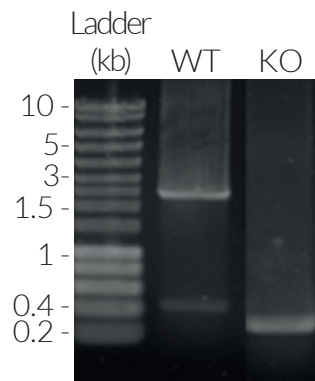


Figure 1: Validation of IRF5 knockout by PCR. Amplification of the targeted *IRF5* region in RAW-Lucia™ ISG (WT) and RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 (KO) cells. RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 cells feature a biallelic deletion (arrow).

Western blot

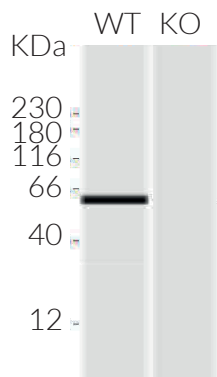


Figure 2: Validation of IRF5 knockout by Western blot (Wes™). Analysis of lysates from the RAW-Lucia™ ISG (WT) and RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 (KO) cells using Anti-IRF5, followed by a HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit secondary antibody. The arrow indicates the expected band for the IRF5 protein (56 kDa).

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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Evaluation of IRF responses upon DNA or RNA transfection

DNA- and RNA-based agonists of cytosolic nucleic acid sensors must be complexed with a transfection reagent to enter the cytoplasm. G3-YSD and VACV-70 are DNA ligands that induce a potent IRF response in RAW-Lucia™ ISG cells whether complexed to LyoVec™ or LTX transfection reagents (A, B). However, we observe that the IRF response is not diminished to same extent in RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 (KO-IRF5) cells, depending on the transfection reagent. While the response to both agonists is strongly impaired when using LyoVec™ (A), it is less impacted when using LTX (B). These data suggest that different transfection reagents could highlight overlapping DNA-sensing mechanisms. 3p-hpRNA and 5'ppp-dsRNA are two RIG-I agonists. The weak agonist 5'ppp-dsRNA loses its ability to induce a potent IRF response in KO-IRF5 cells when complexed with LyoVec™ or LTX (C, D). On the contrary, a differential IRF response is observed when using the highly potent agonist 3p-hpRNA with the two transfection reagents. While the IRF response to 3p-hpRNA complexed to LyoVec™ in KO-IRF5 cells is strongly diminished (C), the response to 3p-hpRNA complexed LTX remains unaltered (D). These data suggest that the use of different RNA-based agonists and transfection reagents could highlight overlapping RNA-sensing or regulatory mechanisms.

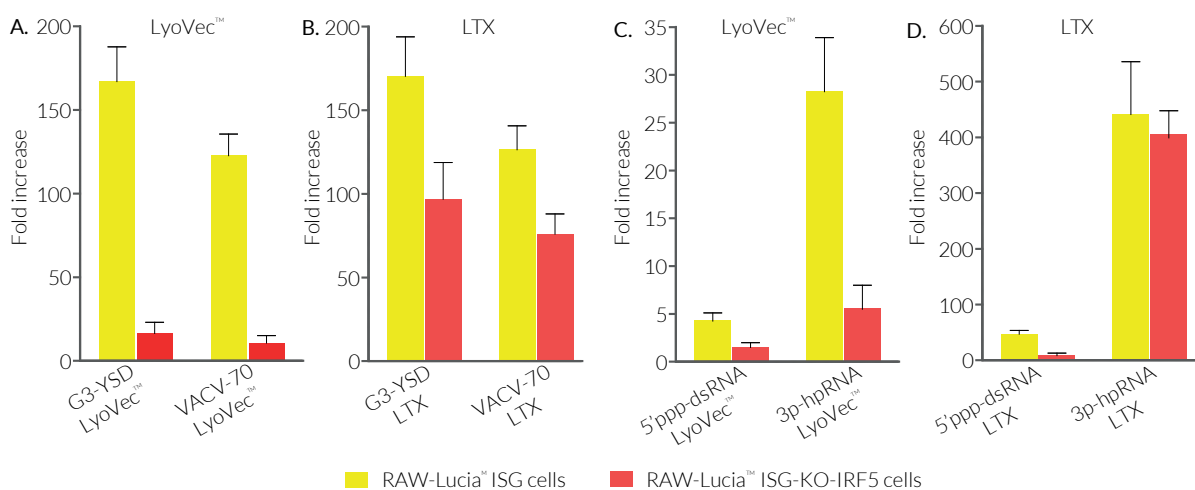


Figure 3: DNA- or RNA-induced IRF response in RAW-Lucia™ ISG-derived cells. RAW-Lucia™ ISG or RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 cells were transfected with 1 µg/ml G3-YSD, 1 µg/ml VACV-70 (A, B), 1 µg/ml 3p-hpRNA, or 1 µg/ml 5'ppp-dsRNA (C, D) complexed with LyoVec™ (A, C) or LTX (B, D). After overnight incubation, the IRF response was assessed by measuring bioluminescent activity of the Lucia luciferase in the supernatant using QUANTI-Luc™. Activity fold increase over non-transfected cells is shown.

Evaluation of IRF responses upon type I interferon or LPS induction

RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 cells retain a full ability to respond to type I interferons (IFN-α and IFN-β) for which signaling is IRF5-independent and driven by STAT1/STAT2/IRF9. Similarly, the IRF response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS), which is mediated by TLR4/MyD88 signaling remains unaltered in RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 cells, which suggests that IRF5 is not implicated or that IRF5 is fully redundant with other IRFs such as IRF3.

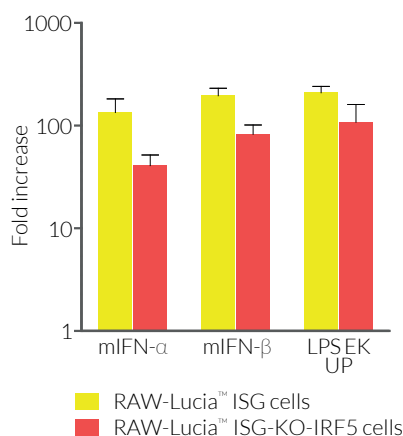


Figure 4: Type I interferon- or LPS-induced IRF response in RAW-Lucia™ ISG-derived cells. RAW-Lucia™ ISG or RAW-Lucia™ ISG-KO-IRF5 cells were incubated with 10⁴ U/ml mouse IFN-α (mIFN-α), 10⁴ U/ml mouse IFN-β (mIFN-β), or 1 µg/ml LPS EK Ultrapure (UP). After overnight incubation, the IRF response was assessed by measuring the activity of Lucia luciferase in the supernatant using the QUANTI-Luc™ detection reagent. Activity fold increase over non-induced cells is shown.

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