## Validation data for THP1-Null2 cells

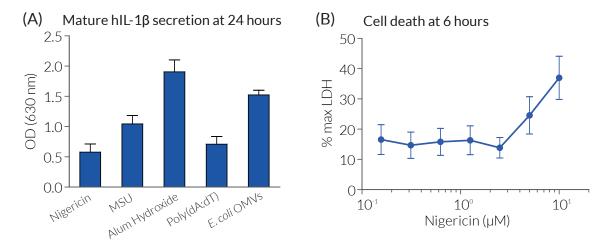
https://www.invivogen.com/thp1-nullz

## For research use only

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THP1-Null2 cells are derived from THP-1 human monocytic cells, the most commonly used model cell line for the study of inflammasome activation. Indeed, they express high levels of NLRP3, ASC and pro-caspase-1. These cells produce IL-1β upon stimulation with canonical or non-canonical inflammasome inducers, such as Nigericin, MSU crystals, Alum Hydroxide, Poly(dA:dT), and *E. coli* outer membrane vesicles (OMVs) (Figure 1A). THP1-Null2 cells also exhibit a pyroptotic cell death upon inflammasome activation with inducers such as Nigericin (Figure 1B).

## Inflammasome responses in THP1-Null2 cells



## Figure 1: Mature IL-1β secretion and pyroptosis by THP1-Null2 cells upon inflammasome activation.

 $\sim$ 3x10<sup>5</sup> THP1-Null2 cells were incubated for 3h at 37°C with LPS-EK (1 µg/ml) (*priming*) and then incubated (*activation*) with Nigericin (A: 5 µM; B: 0.15-10 µM), MSU crystals (MSU; 250 µg/ml), Alum Hydroxide (150 µg/ml), transfected Poly(dA:dT) (1 µg/ml), or *E. coli* outer membrane vesicles (OMVs) (100 µg/ml). After 24h, (**A**) the secretion of mature human (h)IL-1 $\beta$  was assessed in the culture supernatant using HEK-Blue<sup>™</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  sensor cells which express an NF-kB SEAP reporter gene. QUANTI-Blue<sup>™</sup> Solution was used to measure SEAP activity. Optical density (OD) was read at 630 nm. (**B**) After a 6 hour incubation with Nigericin, cell death was assessed using the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay.



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