

Catalog # tlrl-tdap

For research use only

Version # 15A30-MM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contents:

 \bullet 1 mg L-Ala- $\gamma\text{-}D\text{-}Glu\text{-}mDAP$ (Tri-DAP). This product is chemically synthesized.

Note: Tri-DAP is a mixture of L-Ala-γ-D-Glu-D-mDAP and L-Ala-γ-D-Glu-L-mDAP.

• 1.5 ml endotoxin-free water

Storage and stability:

- Tri-DAP is provided lyophilized and shipped at room temperature. Store at -20 $^{\circ}\text{C}.$
- Upon resuspension, prepare aliquots of Tri-DAP and store at -20 °C.
 Resuspended product is stable for 1 year when properly stored. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Quality control:

- The NOD1 biological activity is validated using HEK-Blue™ NOD1 cells.
- The absence of bacterial contamination (e.g. lipoproteins and endotoxins) is confirmed using HEK-Blue™ TLR2 and HEK-Blue™ TLR4 cells.

DESCRIPTION

L-Ala- γ -D-Glu-mDAP (Tri-DAP) is a tripeptide that consists of the dipeptide iE-DAP (γ -D-Glu-mDAP) and an L-Ala residue. Tri-DAP is present in the peptidoglycan of a subset of bacteria that include Gram-negative bacilli and some Gram-positive bacteria such as *Bacillus subtilis* and *Listeria monocytogenes*¹. Tri-DAP is recognized by NOD1 (CARD4), an intracellular sensor expressed in multiple tissues, including intestinal epithelia cells. Recognition of Tri-DAP by NOD1 induces a signaling cascade involving the serine/threonine RIP2 (RICK, CARDIAK) kinase, which interacts with IKK to trigger the activation of NF-κB and the production of inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF- α and IL-6². Tri-DAP exhibits a ~3-fold higher ability to activate NF-κB than does iE-DAP³.

1. Chamaillard M. et al., 2003. An essential role for NOD1 in host recognition of bacterial peptidoglycan containing diaminopimelic acid. Nat. Immunol. 4(7):702-7.
2. Park JH. et al., 2007. RICK/RIP2 mediates innate immune responses induced through Nod1 and Nod2 but not TLRs. J Immunol. 178(4):2380-6. 3. Girardin SE. et al., 2003. Peptidoglycan molecular requirements allowing detection by Nod1 and Nod2. J Biol Chem. 278(43):41702-8.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

 $\textbf{Synonym:} \ L\text{-}alanyl\text{-}\gamma\text{-}D\text{-}glutamyl\text{-}meso\text{-}diaminopimelic acid}$

Formula: $C_{15}H_{26}N_4O_8$ Molecular weight: 390.39

Structure:

METHOD

Preparation of stock solution (10 mg/ml)

- Add $100\,\mu l$ endotoxin-free water (provided) and vortex until completely dissolved.
- Prepare aliquots and store at -20 °C. Further dilutions can be prepared by adding the appropriate amount of endotoxin-free water.

NOD1 activation using Tri-DAP

Tri-DAP can be used to activate NOD1 in cells expressing this receptor, such as HEK-Blue[™] NOD1 cells. These cells were designed to study NOD1 stimulation by monitoring NF- κ B activation. Stimulation of HEK-Blue[™] NOD1 cells with a NOD1 agonist activates NF- κ B, which induces the production of SEAP (secreted embryonic alkaline phosphatase). Levels of SEAP can be easily determined using HEK-Blue[™] Detection, a cell culture medium that allows the detection of SEAP as it is secreted by the cells.

For more information visit: www.invivogen.com/hek-blue-nod1

- Add 20 μl of Tri-DAP at various concentrations (100 ng 10 $\mu g/ml)$ per well of a 96-well plate.
- Incubate the plate for 6 24 h at 37 °C, 5% CO₂.
- Determine SEAP levels using a spectrophotometer at 620 655 nm.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product	Catalog Code
Reporter cells expressing NOD1	
HEK-Blue [™] hNOD1 cells (human NOD1)	hkb-hnod1
HEK-Blue [™] mNOD1 cells (mouse NOD1)	hkb-mnod1
HEK-Blue [™] Detection	hb-det2
Other NOD1 agonists	
C12-iE-DAP (acylated derivative of iE-DAP)	tlrl-c12dap
iE-DAP (synthetic triacylated lipoprotein)	tlrl-dap
NOD1 Test Strip (strips pre-coated with C12-iE-DAI	P) tlrs-nod1
Tri-Lys (Tri-DAP negative control)	tlrl-tlys

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