

### Description

IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 Cell Line is a HEK293 cell designed to monitor IL-17A (interleukin-17 A) activity through the endogenous IL-17 receptor complex. It contains a firefly luciferase reporter driven by four copies of the NF- $\kappa$ B response element located upstream of the minimal TATA promoter. After activation by IL-17A, NF- $\kappa$ B transcription factors bind to the DNA response elements, inducing transcription of the luciferase reporter.

The cell line has been functionally validated in response to human IL-17A as well as by inhibition by an anti-IL-17 receptor and anti-IL-17 antibodies.

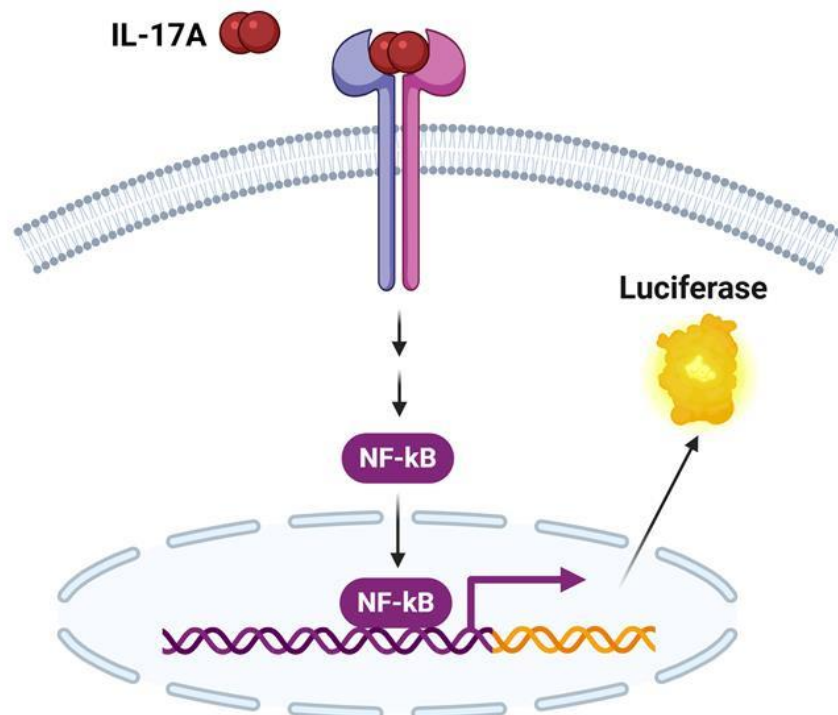


Figure 1: Illustration of the mechanism of IL-17A Luciferase Reporter HEK293 Cell Line.

IL-17A binds to its cognate endogenous receptor to activate downstream signal pathways that converge on transcription factor NF- $\kappa$ B, which translocates into the nucleus where it can activate the transcription of the Firefly luciferase reporter driven by NF- $\kappa$ B response elements present in the promoter.

### Background

IL-17A, originally known as CTLA-8 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 8), is a cytokine crucial in infection and inflammatory processes. It is the most studied of the IL-17 family, which consists of six structurally related proteins: IL-17A to IL-17F. It is produced in macrophages, dendritic cells, and  $\gamma\delta$ -T cells. It signals via the IL-17R (IL-17 receptor) family of proteins, which includes the subunits IL-17RA-E, and are single-pass transmembrane receptors. Signaling occurs via a heterodimeric receptor typically composed of IL-17RA and a second chain. Upon binding of IL-17 to the receptor, Act1 (Act 1 adaptor protein) is activated and TRAF6 (TNF receptor associated factor 6) is recruited. Ubiquitinated TRAF6 leads to the expression of inflammatory related genes, via the NF- $\kappa$ B (nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells) pathway. IL-17 dysregulation can result in psoriasis and other auto-immune disorders. The use of monoclonal antibodies able to block IL-17R have proved beneficial in the treatment of plaque psoriasis and rheumatic disorders, and bimekizumab, brodalumab, secukinumab and ixekizumab are already approved by the FDA.

**Application**

- Screen IL-17A or IL-17RA antibodies.
- Monitor IL-17A signaling pathway activity.

**Materials Provided**

Components	Format
2 vials of frozen cells	Each vial contains >1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells in 1 ml of Cell Freezing Medium (BPS Bioscience #79796)

**Host Cell**

HEK293, epithelial-like cells, adherent.

**Mycoplasma Testing**

The cell line has been screened to confirm the absence of Mycoplasma species.

**Materials Required but Not Supplied**

These materials are not supplied with this cell line but are necessary for cell culture and cellular assays. BPS Bioscience reagents systems are validated and optimized for use with this cell line and are highly recommended for best results. Media components are provided in the Media Formulations section.

*Materials Required for Cell Culture*

Name	Ordering Information
Thaw Medium 1	<a href="#">BPS Bioscience #60187</a>
Growth Medium 1C	<a href="#">BPS Bioscience #79532</a>

*Materials Required for Cellular Assays*

Name	Ordering Information
IL-17A, Avi-Tag Recombinant	<a href="#">BPS Bioscience #91014</a>
Assay Medium: Thaw Medium 1	<a href="#">BPS Bioscience #60187</a>
Brodalumab (Anti-IL-17R Antibody)	MedChemExpress #HY-P9925
Anti-IL-17A Neutralizing Antibody	<a href="#">BPS Bioscience #91015</a>
96-well tissue culture-treated white clear-bottom assay plate	Corning #3610
ONE-Step™ Luciferase Assay System	<a href="#">BPS Bioscience #60690</a>
Luminometer	

**Storage Conditions**

Cells will arrive in dry ice and should immediately be thawed or stored in liquid nitrogen upon receipt. Do not use a -80°C freezer for long term storage. Contact technical support at [support@bpsbioscience.com](mailto:support@bpsbioscience.com) if the cells are not frozen in dry ice upon arrival.

**Media Formulations**

For best results, the use of validated and optimized media from BPS Bioscience is *highly recommended*. To formulate a comparable but not BPS Bioscience's validated media, formulation components can be found below.



Note: Thaw Media does *not* contain selective antibiotics. However, Growth Media *does* contain selective antibiotics, which are used to maintain selective pressure on the cell population expressing the gene of interest.

Cells should be grown at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. BPS Bioscience's cell lines are stable for at least 10 passages when grown under proper conditions.

#### *Media Required for Cell Culture*

##### *Thaw Medium 1 (BPS Bioscience #60187):*

MEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1 mM Na pyruvate, 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin.

##### *Growth Medium 1C (BPS Bioscience #79532):*

MEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1 mM Na pyruvate, 1% Penicillin/Streptomycin and 50 µg/ml of Hygromycin B.

#### *Media Required for Functional Cellular Assay*

##### *Assay Medium:*

Thaw Medium 1 (BPS Bioscience #60187)

#### **Cell Culture Protocol**

**Note: HEK293 cells are derived from human material and thus the use of adequate safety precautions is recommended.**

#### *Cell Thawing*

1. When ready to thaw, swirl the vial of frozen cells for approximately 60 seconds in a 37°C water bath. Once cells are thawed (it may be slightly faster or slower than 60 seconds), quickly transfer the entire contents of the vial to an empty 50 ml conical tube.

**Note: Leaving the cells in the water bath at 37°C for too long will result in rapid loss of viability.**

2. Using a 10 ml serological pipette, slowly add 10 ml of Thaw Medium 1 to the conical tube containing the cells.
3. The Thaw Medium 1 should be added dropwise while gently rocking the conical tube to permit gentle mixing and avoid osmotic shock.
4. Immediately spin down the cells at 300 x g for 5 minutes, remove the medium and resuspend the cells in 5 ml of pre-warmed Thaw Medium 1.
5. Transfer the resuspended cells to a T25 flask and incubate at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.
6. After 24 hours of culture, check for cell viability and attachment. For a T25 flask, add 3-4 ml of Thaw Medium 1, and continue growing in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator at 37°C until the cells are ready to passage.
7. Cells should be passaged before they reach full confluency. Switch to Growth Medium 1C at first and subsequent passages.

### Cell Passage

1. Aspirate the medium, wash the cells with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) without  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , and detach the cells from the culture vessel with 0.05% Trypsin/EDTA.
2. Once the cells have detached, add Growth Medium 1C and transfer to a tube.
3. Spin down cells at 300 x g for 5 minutes, remove the medium and resuspend the cells in Growth Medium 1C.
4. Seed into new culture vessels at the recommended sub-cultivation ratio of 1:10-1:20 weekly.

### Cell Freezing

1. Aspirate the medium, wash the cells with PBS without  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and detach the cells from the culture vessel with 0.05% Trypsin/EDTA.
2. Once the cells have detached, add Growth Medium 1C and count the cells.
3. Spin down the cells at 300 x g for 5 minutes, remove the medium and resuspend the cells in 4°C Cell Freezing Medium (BPS Bioscience #79796) at  $\sim 2 \times 10^6$  cells/ml.
4. Dispense 1 ml of cell suspension into each cryogenic vial. Place the vials in an insulated container for slow cooling and store at -80°C overnight.
5. Transfer the vials to liquid nitrogen the next day for long term storage.



Note: It is recommended to expand the cells and freeze down at least 10 vials of cells at an early passage for future use.

### Validation Data

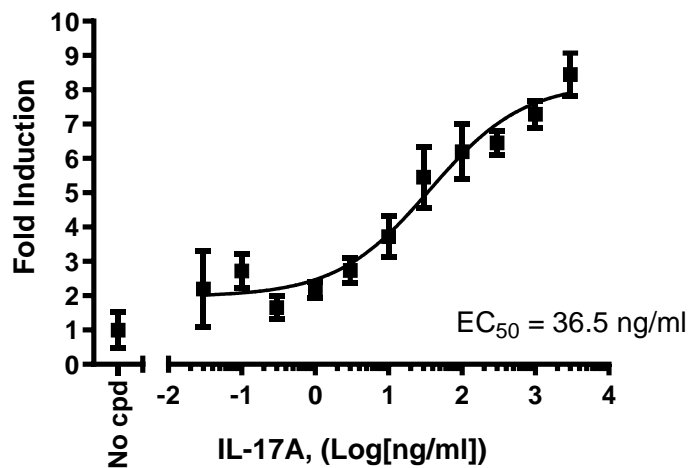
- The following assay was designed for a 96-well format. To perform the assay in different tissue culture formats, the cell number and reagent volume should be scaled appropriately.
- All conditions should be performed in triplicate.
- Assay A should include “Stimulated”, “Background Control” and “Unstimulated Control” conditions.
- Assay B should include “Background Control”, “Positive Control”, “Negative Control” and “Test Inhibitor” conditions.

#### A. Dose Response of IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 Cell Line to IL-17A

1. Seed IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 cells at a density of  $\sim 30,000$  cells per well into a white, clear-bottom 96-well culture plate in 75  $\mu\text{l}$  of Assay Medium. Leave empty wells as cell-free control wells (“Background Control”).
2. Incubate cells at 37°C with 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  overnight.
3. Prepare a threefold serial dilution of hIL-17A in Assay Medium at concentrations 4-fold higher than the final desired concentrations (25  $\mu\text{l}/\text{well}$ ).

4. Add 25  $\mu$ l of each dilution to the wells labeled as “Stimulated”.
5. Add 25  $\mu$ l of Assay Medium to the “Unstimulated Control” wells (for measuring uninduced level of NF- $\kappa$ B reporter activity).
6. Add 100  $\mu$ l of Assay Medium to “Background Control” wells.
7. Incubate at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 5-6 hours.
8. Add 100  $\mu$ l of ONE-Step™ Luciferase reagent per well.
9. Rock at Room Temperature (RT) for ~15 minutes.
10. Measure luminescence using a luminometer.
11. Subtract the background luminescence value from all measurements.
12. Data Analysis: Subtract the average background luminescence (cell-free control wells) from the luminescence reading of all wells. The fold induction of NF- $\kappa$ B luciferase reporter expression is the background-subtracted luminescence of stimulated wells divided by the average background-subtracted luminescence of unstimulated control wells.

$$\text{Fold induction} = \frac{\text{Luminescence of Stimulated Wells} - \text{avg. background}}{\text{Avg. Luminescence of Unstimulated Wells} - \text{avg. background}}$$

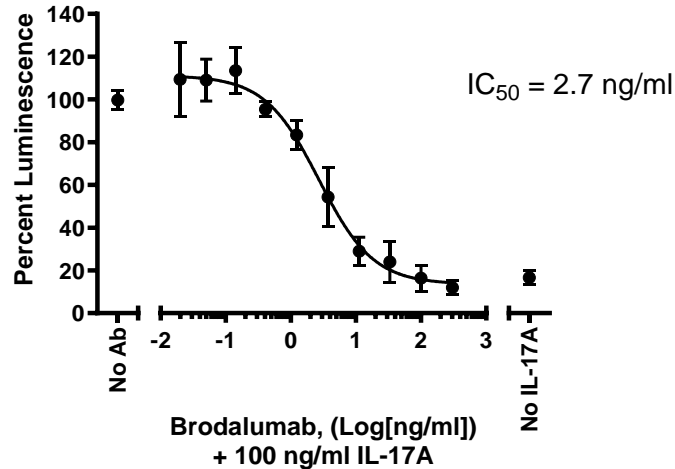


**Figure 2:** Dose response curve of IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 Cell Line to IL-17A. IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 cells were treated with increasing doses of IL-17A for 5 hours and luciferase activity was measured using the ONE-Step™ Luciferase Assay System. Results are shown as fold induction of luciferase reporter expression.

**B. Dose-response of IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 Cell Line to an anti-IL-17A receptor antibody**

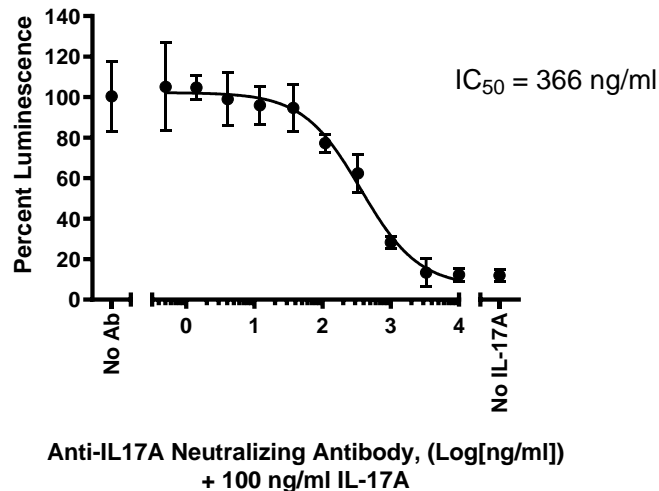
1. Seed IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 cells at a density of 30,000 cells per well into a white, clear-bottom 96-well culture plate in 50 µl of Assay Medium. Leave empty wells as cell-free control wells ("Background Control").
2. Allow cells to attach for 4-5 hours at 37°C in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.
3. Prepare a serial dilution of anti-IL17 receptor antibody at concentrations 2-fold higher than the desired final concentrations in Assay Medium (50 µl/well).
4. Add 50 µl of the diluted Antibody to the "Test Antibody" and "Negative Control" wells.
5. Add 50 µl of Assay Medium to the "Positive Control" wells.
6. Incubate cells at 37°C in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator overnight.
7. Prepare Assay Medium containing 11-fold the EC<sub>90</sub> concentration of IL-17A (10 µl/well). For example, prepare a solution of IL-17A at 1100 ng/ml.
8. Add 10 µl of the IL-17A to the "Test Antibody" and "Positive Control" wells.
9. Add 10 µl of Assay Medium to the "Negative Control" wells.
10. Add 110 µl of Assay Medium to the "Background Control" wells.
11. Incubate at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 5-6 hours.
12. Add 100 µl of ONE-Step™ Luciferase reagent per well.
13. Rock at RT for ~15 minutes.
14. Measure luminescence using a luminometer.
15. Subtract the background luminescence value from all measurements.
16. Data Analysis: Subtract the average background luminescence from the luminescence reading of all other wells. The percent luminescence of luciferase reporter expression is the background-subtracted luminescence of treated wells divided by the average background-subtracted luminescence of the untreated control wells x 100%.

$$\text{Percent Luminescence} = \left( \frac{\text{Luminescence of Test Inhibitor Wells} - \text{avg. background}}{\text{Avg. Luminescence of No Inhibitor Wells} - \text{avg. background}} \right) \times 100$$



*Figure 3: Inhibition of IL-17A-induced NF-κB activity by Brodalumab, an anti-IL-17-receptor antibody, in the IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 Cell Line.*

IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 cells were pre-incubated with increasing doses of Brodalumab prior to stimulation with 100 ng/ml of IL-17A, as described in the protocol above. Luciferase activity was measured using the ONE-Step™ Luciferase Assay System. The results are shown as percent luminescence compared to wells without antibody (set at 100%).



*Figure 4: Inhibition of IL-17A-induced NF-κB activity by Anti-IL-17 Neutralizing Antibody in the IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 Cell Line.*

IL-17A Responsive Luciferase Reporter HEK293 cells were pre-incubated with increasing doses of anti-IL-17A Neutralizing Antibody for 1 hour, followed by a 5–6-hour stimulation period with 100 ng/ml of human IL-17A. Luciferase activity was measured using the ONE-Step™ Luciferase Assay System. The results are shown as percent luminescence compared to wells without antibody (set at 100%).

*Data shown is representative.*

**References**

Pessara U. and Koch N., 1990 *Mol Cell Biol.* 10(8): 4146-4154.  
 Baeuerle P.A., 1998 *Curr Biol.* 8(1): R19-R22.  
 Takada Y., *et al.*, 2005 *J Biol Chem.* 280(17): 17203-17212.

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**Troubleshooting Guide**

Visit [bpsbioscience.com/cell-line-faq](https://bpsbioscience.com/cell-line-faq) for detailed troubleshooting instructions.

**Related Products**

<i>Products</i>	<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Size</i>
NF- $\kappa$ B Reporter (Luc) – THP-1 Cell Line	79645	2 vials
NF- $\kappa$ B Reporter (Luc) – NIH/3T3 Cell Line	79469	2 vials
CD27/NF- $\kappa$ B Reporter-Jurkat Cell Line	79509	2 vials
TLR8/NF- $\kappa$ B Reporter-HEK293 Cell Line	60684	2 vials
GITR/NF- $\kappa$ B Reporter-Jurkat Cell Line	60546	2 vials

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