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Human IL-23 R/IL-12 R beta 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell

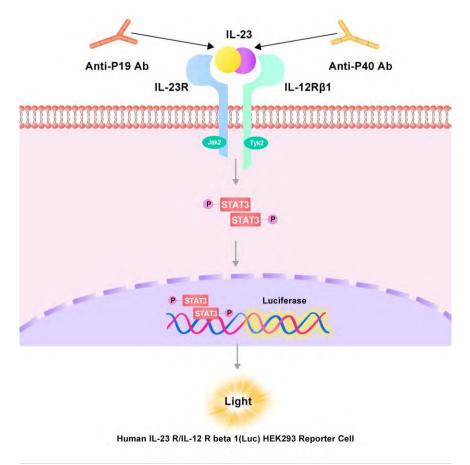
Catalog No.	Size
CHEK-ATF166	$2 \times (1 \text{ vial contains} \sim 5 \times 10^6 \text{ cells})$

• Description

The Human IL-23 R/IL-12 R beta 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell was engineered to not only express STAT3 signaling response element, but also express the receptors full length human IL-23 R (Uniprot: Q5VWK5-1) and IL-12 R beta 1 (Uniprot: P42701-1). When stimulated with human IL-23 protein, receptor-mediated signaling can drive STAT3-mediated luminescence. Neutralization of biological effect of the ligand-receptor interaction by corresponding antibody results in a decrease in luminescence.

• Application

• Screen for neutralizing antibodies blocking the stimulation of human IL-23 protein.





• Cell Line Profile

Cell line	Human IL-23 R/IL-12 R beta 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell
Host Cell	HEK293
Property	Adherent
Complete Growth Medium	DMEM + 10% FBS
Selection Marker	Puromycin (2 μg/mL) + Zeocin (20 μg/mL)
Incubation	37°C with 5% CO ₂
Doubling Time	22-24 hours
Transduction Technique	Lentivirus

• Materials Required for Cell Culture

• DMEM Medium (BasalMedia, Cat. No. L120KJ)

Note: If you are unable to obtain the specified DMEM medium (BasalMedia, Cat. No. L120KJ) in China, you may use an alternative DMEM medium (Gibco, Cat. No. 11965-092) or another suitable medium for culturing.

- Fetal bovine serum (CellMax, Cat. No. SA211.02)
- Puromycin (InvivoGen, Cat. No. ant-pr-5b)
- Zeocin (Invitrogen, Cat. No. R25001)

Note: For selection antibiotics, we highly recommend using the specified brand. The activity of antibiotics may vary between manufacturers, so if you choose to use a different brand, it is essential to validate whether the concentration recommended in the culture medium is suitable. Regardless of the brand used, we recommend maintaining a backup culture without selection antibiotics to avoid potential cell loss due to inappropriate antibiotic concentration.

- 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA (1X), Phenol Red (Gibco, Cat. No. 25200-056)
- Penicillin-Streptomycin (Gibco, Cat. No. 15140-122)
- Phosphate Buffered Saline (1X) (HyClone, Cat. No. SH30256.01)
- Complete Growth Medium: DMEM + 10% FBS, 1% PS
- Culture Medium: DMEM + 10% FBS, Puromycin (2 μg/mL) + Zeocin (20 μg/mL), 1% PS
- Freeze Medium: 90% FBS, 10% (V/V) DMSO
- T-75 Culture flask (Corning, Cat. No. 430641)
- Cryogenic storage vials (SARSTEDT, Cat. No. 72.379.007)
- Thermostat water bath
- Centrifuge (Cence, Model: L550)
- Cell counter (MONWEI, Model: SmartCell200A Plus)
- CO₂ Incubator (Thermo, Model: 3111)
- Biological Safety Cabinet (Thermo, Model: 1389)



Recovery

- 1. Thaw the vial by gently agitating it in a 37°C water bath. To minimize the risk of contamination, ensure the cap remains out of the water. Thawing should be completed quickly, typically within 3-5 minutes.
- 2. After thawing, promptly remove the vial from the water bath and decontaminate it by spraying with 70% ethanol. From this point onward, all operations must be performed under strict aseptic conditions.
- 3. Transfer the contents of the vial to a centrifuge tube containing 4.0 mL of complete growth medium. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 rpm for 5 minutes.
- 4. Resuspend the cell pellet with 5 mL complete growth medium and transfer the cell suspension into a T-75 flask containing 10-15 mL of pre-warmed complete growth medium.
- 5. Incubate at 37°C with 5% CO₂ incubator until the cells are ready to be split.

• Subculture

- 1. Cell viability may be low after thawing, and full recovery may take up to a week. Monitor the cells daily until the culture reaches 80-90% confluency. At this point, remove and discard the spent medium. Avoid allowing the cells to become over-confluent to ensure optimal cell health.
- 2. Wash the cells once with sterile PBS. Avoid adding PBS directly onto the cell surface.
- 3. Add 2 mL of 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA to the T-75 flask. Place the flask at 37°C for 2-3 minutes, until 90% of the cells have detached. Monitor under a microscope to avoid over-trypsinization.
- 4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of culture medium using a pipette and gently rinse the cells from the surface of the T-75 flask. Gently pipette up and down several times to achieve a single cell suspension without cell clumps.
- 5. Transfer appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to a new T-75 flask. A subcultivation ratio of 1:4 to 1:8 is recommended. Adjust the ratio based on your specific culture system.
- 6. Incubate at 37°C with 5% CO₂ incubator.
- 7. When the cell culture reaches 80-90% confluency, proceed to the next subculture. Avoid over-confluency, as this may negatively impact cell performance in subsequent passages.

Note: After recovery, maintain the cells for 1-2 passages in the complete growth medium not containing the selection marker, if the cells are in good condition, transition to the culture medium containing the selection marker during subculturing.



• Cryopreservation

- 1. When the cell culture reaches 80-90% confluency, remove and discard the spent medium.
- 2. Wash the cells once with sterile PBS. Avoid adding PBS directly onto the cell surface.
- 3. Add 2 mL of 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA to the T-75 flask. Place the flask at 37°C for 2-3 minutes, until 90% of the cells have detached. Monitor under a microscope to avoid over-trypsinization.
- 4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium using a pipette and gently rinse the cells from the surface of the T-75 flask. Gently pipette up and down several times to achieve a single cell suspension without cell clumps. Count the viable cells.
- 5. Transfer the cell suspension to a centrifuge tube. Centrifuge at 1000 rpm for 5 min at room temperature to pellet the cells.
- 6. After centrifugation, discard the supernatant. Resuspend the cells in ice cold freezing medium to a concentration of 5×10^6 to 1×10^7 cells/mL.
- 7. Aliquot the cell suspension into cryogenic storage vials. Place the vials in a programmable cooler or an insulated box placed in a -80°C freezer overnight, then transfer to liquid nitrogen storage for long-term storage.

Note: It is recommended to establish a cell bank at the earliest possible passage for long-term use.

Storage Condition

Cells must be received in a frozen state on dry ice and should be transferred to liquid nitrogen or a -80° C freezer immediately upon receipt. If stored in a -80° C freezer, it is recommended to limit the storage period to no more than two weeks. For long-term preservation, transfer the cells to liquid nitrogen is highly recommended.



• Receptor Assay

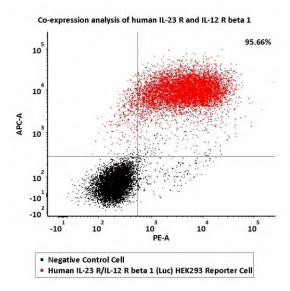


Fig1. Co-expression analysis of human IL-23 R and IL-12 R beta 1 on Human IL-23 R/IL-12 R beta 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell by FACS. Cell surface staining was performed on Human IL-23 R/IL-12 R beta 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell or negative control cell using PE-labeled anti-IL-23 R antibody and APC-labeled anti-IL-12 R beta 1 antibody.

• Signaling Bioassay

Human IL-23 Protein Stimulation (RLU)

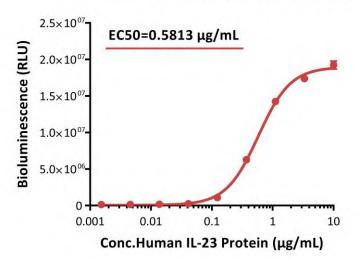


Fig2. Response to human IL-23 protein (RLU). The Human IL-23 R/IL-12 R beta 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell was stimulated with serial dilutions of human IL-23 protein (Cat. No. ILB-H52W5). The EC50 was approximately 0.5813 μg/mL.



Human IL-23 Protein Stimulation (FOLD)

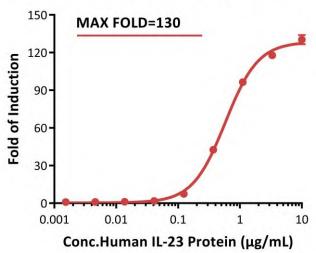


Fig3. Response to human IL-23 protein (FOLD). The Human IL-23 R/IL-12 R beta 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell was stimulated with serial dilutions of human IL-23 protein (Cat. No. ILB-H52W5). The max induction fold was approximately 130.

• Application

Anti-human P40 Neutralizing Antibody Screening

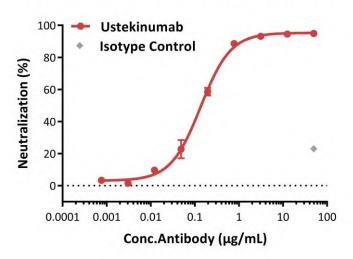


Fig4. Inhibition of human IL-23 protein-induced reporter activity by anti-human P40 neutralizing antibody.

This reporter cell was incubated with serial dilutions of the anti-human P40 neutralizing antibody in the presence of human IL-23 protein (Cat. No. ILB-H52W5) with a final concentration of 0.3 µg/mL. The EC50 of Ustekinumab is approximately 0.1358 µg/mL.



Anti-human P19 Neutralizing Antibody Screening

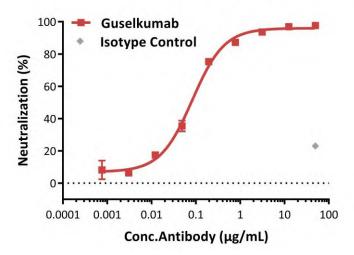


Fig5. Inhibition of human IL-23 protein-induced reporter activity by anti-human P19 neutralizing antibody. This reporter cell was incubated with serial dilutions of anti-human P19 neutralizing antibody in the presence of human IL-23 protein (Cat. No. ILB-H52W5) with a final concentration of 0.3 μg/mL. The EC50 of Guselkumab is approximately 0.08329 μg/mL.



• Related Products

<u>Products</u>	Cat. No.
Human IL-23 Protein	ILB-H52W5
Human VEGF R2 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF044
Human TSLP R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF045
NFAT (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF046
STAT3 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF047
NF- K B (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF048
Human EGF R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF049
NFAT (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF050
Human PD-1/LAG-3 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter	SCJUR-STF063
Human PD-1 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF064
Human LAG-3 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF065
Human CD16a (158V) (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF067
Human CD16a (158F) (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF068
Human CD32a (131H) (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF069
Human CD32a (131R) (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF070
Human CD32b (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF071
Human CD64 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF072
Human 4-1BB (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF073
Human IL-5 R alpha/CD131 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF074
Human IL-21 R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF051
Human IL-11 R alpha (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF052
Human IL-4 R alpha/IL-13 R alpha 1 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF075
Human TrkA (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF093
Human IL-31 RA/OSMR (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF094
Human IL-10 R alpha/IL-10 R beta (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF095
Human GLP-1R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF096
Human CD40 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF097
Human IL-7 R alpha/CD132 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF099



• Related Products

<u>Products</u>	Cat. No.
Human GCGR (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF103
Human GIPR (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF104
Human HVEM (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF105
Human BTLA (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF106
Human IGF-1 R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF107
NF-kB (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF113
TCF/LEF (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF114
Human GLP-2R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF128
Human 5-HT1A (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF131
Human RANK (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF129
Human NKp46 (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF130
Human IL-17 RA/IL-17 RC (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF133
ISRE (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF134
Human OX40 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF135
Human IL-2 R beta/IL-2 R gamma (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF136
Human c-MET (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF144
Human TGF-beta R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF145
Human FGF-21 (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF163
Human Activin RII (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF164
Human IL-22 R alpha 1/IL-10 R beta (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF167
Human DR3 (TL1A receptor) (Luc) Jurkat Reporter Cell	SCJUR-STF178
Human THRA (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF180
Human THRB (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF181
Human TSHR (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF187
Human BMP (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF188
Human PTH1R (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF194
Human TACI (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF197
Human IL-2 R alpha & IL-2 R beta & IL-2 R gamma (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF201
Human IL-1 R1 & IL-1 RAcP (Luc) HEK293 Reporter Cell	CHEK-ATF202