

Inhibitors

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Proteins

## NLRP3 Protein, Mouse (His-SUMO)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71598
Synonyms:	Nlrp3; Cias1; Mmig1; Nalp3; Pypaf1; NACHT; LRR and PYD domains-containing protein 3; Cold autoinflammatory syndrome 1 protein homolog; Cryopyrin; Mast cell maturation-associated- inducible protein 1; PYRIN-containing APAF1-like protein 1
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q8R4B8 (M1-R153)
Gene ID:	216799
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 35 kDa

PROPERTIES	
T KOT EKTIES	
AA Sequence	MTSVRCKLAQ YLEDLEDVDL KKFKMHLEDY PPEKGCIPVP RGQMEKADHL DLATLMIDFN GEEKAWAMAV WIFAAINRRD
	LWEKAKKDQP EWNDTCTSHS SMVCQEDSLE EEWMGLLGYL SRISICKKKK DYCKMYRRHV RSRFYSIKDR NAR
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against solution in 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0 or 50 mM Tris-HCL, 300 mM NaCL, 200 mM arginine, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

## DESCRIPTION

## Background

NLRP3 protein functions as the sensor component of the NLRP3 inflammasome, orchestrating inflammasome activation in response to defects in membrane integrity. Upon encountering pathogens or damage-associated signals affecting membrane integrity, NLRP3 initiates the assembly of the inflammasome polymeric complex composed of NLRP3, CASP1, and PYCARD/ASC. Recruitment of pro-caspase-1 to the NLRP3 inflammasome results in caspase-1 activation, subsequently cleaving and activating inflammatory cytokines IL1B and IL18, along with gasdermin-D (GSDMD), leading to cytokine secretion and pyroptosis. NLRP3 activation stimuli encompass a range of factors, including extracellular ATP, nigericin, reactive oxygen species, crystals, and various environmental particles. Notably, almost all stimuli induce intracellular K(+) efflux, contributing to membrane perturbation and NLRP3 activation. The activated NLRP3 is transported to the

microtubule organizing center (MTOC) and, upon interaction with NEK7, undergoes relocalization to dispersed trans-Golgi network (dTGN) vesicle membranes, forming an active inflammasome complex. Additionally, NLRP3 plays a role in T helper 2 (Th2) cell differentiation, influencing Th2 cell-dependent processes such as asthma and tumor growth by regulating the transcription of key genes involved in these pathways.

## Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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