**Technical Data Sheet: THP-1 CRE-LUC2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATCC® Number</th>
<th>TIB-202-CRE-LUC2™</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organism</td>
<td>Homo sapiens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tissue/Disease Source</td>
<td>Acute Monocytic Leukemia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Product Description**

THP-1 cell line (ATCC TIB-202™) is commonly used to study human monocyte and macrophage activities, functions, innate immune mechanisms and signaling pathways. This luciferase reporter cell line was derived from parental line TIB-202 by stably expressing firefly luciferase gene (luc2) under control of a cAMP-response element (CRE) promoter. This cell line was established through lentiviral transduction and single cell cloning. The cells, upon stimulation, express high levels of enzymatically active luciferase protein, which can be detected via *in vitro* bioluminescence assays. This reporter cell line is useful for monitoring the activity of cell signal transduction pathways, specifically detecting the activation of the cAMP/PKA signaling pathway in immune cells.

**Application**

Enabling sensitive and quantitative assessment of signal transduction makes this reporter cell line ideal for *in vitro* bioluminescence assays to study immune response in human monocytes, development of new drugs, and safety evaluation of new chemicals and drugs.

---

**Luciferase Expression**

![Graph showing bioluminescence linearity](image)

**Figure 1: Linearity of luminescence and *in vitro* quantification of luciferase activity of THP-1 CRE-LUC2.** Cells were seeded in a 96-well plate, after stimulating overnight, bioluminescence signals were detected using Bright-Glo™ (Promega®) and a luminometer (Glomax™). Error bars show standard deviation (n=3). (A) Cells were seeded at indicated cell numbers and stimulated with 100 µM of Forskolin to determine the linear correlation of bioluminescence intensity with cell numbers. (B) Serial dilution of stimulus reagents (Forskolin or PMA and Ionomycin) to demonstrate dose response sensitivity of the CRE promoter.
Figure 2: Cell morphology of THP-1 parental and THP-1 CRE-LUC2. Cells were maintained in ATCC recommended culture conditions. Cell morphology was observed under microscopy and images were captured by digital camera. Red bar represents 1000 µm.