

## Product Information

### Caspase-2 Fluorometric Assay Kit

#### I. Kit Contents:

Component	K2016-25 25 assays	K2016-100 100 assays	K2016-200 200 assays	K2016-400 400 assays	Part Number
Cell Lysis Buffer	25 ml	100 ml	100 ml	100 ml	K2016-C-1
2X Reaction Buffer	2 ml	4 x 2 ml	16 ml	32 ml	K2016-C-2
VDVAD-AFC (1 mM)	125 $\mu$ l	500 $\mu$ l	2 x 0.5 ml	2 x 1 ml	K2016-C-3
DTT (1 M)	100 $\mu$ l	400 $\mu$ l	400 $\mu$ l	400 $\mu$ l	K2016-C-4

#### II. Introduction:

Cysteine-dependent aspartate-directed proteases (Caspases) are a family of cysteine proteases that play important roles in apoptosis, necrosis, and inflammation. Sequential activation of caspases plays an important role in cell apoptosis. Caspase-2 is a member of the caspase family. Caspase-2, as well as caspase-8, -9 and -10, is an initiator caspase. Caspase-2 has a strict requirement for an Asp residue for proteolytic activity and has a preferred cleavage sequence of Val-Asp-Val-Ala-Asp- (VDVAD).

Caspase-2 Fluorometric Assay Kit provides a convenient and simple way for detecting the VDVAD-dependent caspase activity. VDVAD-AFC (AFC: 7-amino-4-trifluoromethyl coumarin) emits blue light ( $\lambda_{max} = 400$  nm); while cleavage of the substrate VDVAD-AFC by Caspase-2 or related caspases, free AFC emits a yellow-green fluorescence ( $\lambda_{max} = 505$  nm), which can be quantified by using a fluorescence microtiter plate reader or a fluorometer. Comparison of the fluorescence of free AFC from an apoptotic sample with an uninduced control determines the fold increase in Caspase-2 activity.

#### III. Caspase-2 Assay Protocol:

##### A. General Considerations

Aliquot enough 2X Reaction Buffer for the number of assays to be performed. Add DTT to the 2X Reaction Buffer immediately before use (10 mM final concentration: add 10  $\mu$ l of 1.0 M DTT stock per 1 ml of 2X Reaction Buffer).

After thawing, store the Cell Lysis Buffer and 2X Reaction Buffer at 4°C. All kit reagents are stable for 6 months

Protect VDVAD-AFC from light.

##### B. Assay Procedure

1. Induce apoptosis in cells by desired method. Concurrently incubate a control culture without induction.
2. Count cells and pellet 1 - 5 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells or use 50 - 200  $\mu$ g cell lysates if protein concentration has been measured.
3. Resuspend cells in 50  $\mu$ l of chilled Cell Lysis Buffer. Incubate cells on ice for 10 minutes.
5. Add 50  $\mu$ l of 2X Reaction Buffer (containing 10 mM DTT) to each sample. Add 5  $\mu$ l of the 1 mM VDVAD-AFC substrate (50  $\mu$ M final concentration) and incubate at 37°C for 1 - 2 hour.
7. Read samples in a fluorometer equipped with a 400-nm excitation filter and 505-nm emission filter. For a plate-reading set-up, transfer the samples to a 96-well plate. You may also perform the entire assay directly in a 96-well plate.

Fold-increase in Caspase-2 activity can be determined by comparing the results of treated samples with the level of the uninduced control.

## General Troubleshooting Guide for Caspase Colorimetric and Fluorometric Kits:

Problems	Cause	Solution
Assay not working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cells did not lyse completely</li> <li>• Experiment was not performed at optimal time after apoptosis induction</li> <li>• Plate read at incorrect wavelength</li> <li>• Old DTT used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resuspend the cell pellet in the lysis buffer and incubate as described in the datasheet</li> <li>• Perform a time-course induction experiment for apoptosis</li> <li>• Check the wavelength listed in the datasheet and the filter settings of the instrument</li> <li>• Always use freshly thawed DTT in the cell lysis buffer</li> </ul>
High Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased amount of cell lysate used</li> <li>• Increased amounts of components added due to incorrect pipetting</li> <li>• Incubation of cell samples for extended periods</li> <li>• Use of expired kit or improperly stored reagents</li> <li>• Contaminated cells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to datasheet and use the suggested cell number to prepare lysates</li> <li>• Use calibrated pipettes</li> <li>• Refer to datasheet and incubate for exact times</li> <li>• Always check the expiry date and store the individual components appropriately</li> <li>• Check for bacteria/ yeast/ mycoplasma contamination</li> </ul>
Lower signal levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cells did not initiate apoptosis</li> <li>• Very few cells used for analysis</li> <li>• Use of samples stored for a long time</li> <li>• Incorrect setting of the equipment used to read samples</li> <li>• Allowing the reagents to sit for extended times on ice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the time-point for initiation of apoptosis after induction (time-course experiment)</li> <li>• Refer to datasheet for appropriate cell number</li> <li>• Use fresh samples or aliquot and store and use within one month for the assay</li> <li>• Refer to datasheet and use the recommended filter setting</li> <li>• Always thaw and prepare fresh reaction mix before use</li> </ul>
Samples with erratic readings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven number of cells seeded in the wells</li> <li>• Samples prepared in a different buffer</li> <li>• Adherent cells dislodged and lost at the time of experiment</li> <li>• Cell/ tissue samples were not completely homogenized</li> <li>• Samples used after multiple freeze-thaw cycles</li> <li>• Presence of interfering substance in the sample</li> <li>• Use of old or inappropriately stored samples</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed only equal number of healthy cells (correct passage number)</li> <li>• Use the cell lysis buffer provided in the kit</li> <li>• Perform experiment gently and in duplicates/triplicates; apoptotic cells may become floaters</li> <li>• Use Dounce homogenizer (increase the number of strokes); observe efficiency of lysis under microscope</li> <li>• Aliquot and freeze samples, if needed to use multiple times</li> <li>• Troubleshoot as needed</li> <li>• Use fresh samples or store at correct temperatures until use</li> </ul>
Unanticipated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measured at incorrect wavelength</li> <li>• Cell samples contain interfering substances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the equipment and the filter setting</li> <li>• Troubleshoot if it interferes with the kit (run proper controls)</li> </ul>
General issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improperly thawed components</li> <li>• Incorrect incubation times or temperatures</li> <li>• Incorrect volumes used</li> <li>• Air bubbles formed in the well/tube</li> <li>• Substituting reagents from older kits/ lots</li> <li>• Use of a different 96-well plate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thaw all components completely and mix gently before use</li> <li>• Refer to datasheet &amp; verify the correct incubation times and temperatures</li> <li>• Use calibrated pipettes and aliquot correctly</li> <li>• Pipette gently against the wall of the well/tubes</li> <li>• Use fresh components from the same kit</li> <li>• Fluorescence: Black plates; Absorbance: Clear plates</li> </ul>

Note# The most probable cause is listed under each section. Causes may overlap with other sections.

**For research use only! Not to be used in humans.**

## **Our promise**

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For more details, please visit <http://www.apexbt.com/> or contact our technical team.

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