

## Product Information

### Red Active Caspase-3 Staining Kit

#### I. Kit Contents:

| Component    | K2053-25   | K2053-100   | Part Number |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | 25 assays  | 100 assays  |             |
| Red-DEVD-FMK | 25 $\mu$ l | 100 $\mu$ l | K2053-C-1   |
| Wash Buffer  | 50 ml      | 2 x 100 ml  | K2053-C-2   |
| Z-VAD-FMK    | 10 $\mu$ l | 10 $\mu$ l  | A1902       |

#### II. Introduction:

Caspases activation is curial in apoptosis. Red Caspase-3 Staining Kit is an easy and sensitive way of detecting activated caspases in living cells. This assay uses the Caspase-3 inhibitor, DEVD-FMK, coupled to sulfo-rhodamine (Red-DEVD-FMK) as a marker. In apoptotic cells, the cell permeable and nontoxic Red-DEVD-FMK irreversibly binds to activated Caspase-3.

#### III. Caspase-3 Assay Protocol:

##### A. Staining Procedure:

1. Induce apoptosis in cells ( $1 \times 10^6$ /ml) by desired method. Concurrently incubate a control culture without induction. An additional control can be prepared by adding the caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK at 1  $\mu$ l/ml to an induced culture to inhibit caspase activation.
2. Aliquot 300  $\mu$ l each of the induced and control cultures into eppendorf tubes.
3. Add 1  $\mu$ l of Red-DEVD-FMK into each tube and incubate for 0.5 - 1 hour at 37°C incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
4. Centrifuge cells at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes and remove supernatant.
5. Resuspend cells in 0.5 ml of Wash Buffer, and centrifuge again.
6. Repeat Step 5.

Proceed to B, C, or D depending on methods of analysis.

##### B. Quantification by Flow Cytometry:

For flow cytometric analysis, resuspend cells in 300  $\mu$ l of Wash buffer. Put samples on ice. Analyzing samples by flow cytometry using the FL-2 channel.

##### C. Detection by Fluorescence Microscopy:

For fluorescence microscopic analysis, resuspend cells in 100  $\mu$ l Wash buffer. Put one drop of the cell suspension onto a microslide and cover with a coverslip. Observe cells under a fluorescence microscope using rhodamine filter. Caspase positive cells appear to have brighter red signals, whereas caspase negative control cells show much weaker signal.

##### D. Analysis by Fluorescence Plate Reader:

For analysis with fluorescence plate reader, resuspend cells in 100  $\mu$ l Wash Buffer and then transfer the cell suspension to each well of the black microtiter plate. Measure the fluorescence intensity at Ex/Em = 540/570 nm (Note: Ex/Em = 488/570 nm will also work, although it's not an optimal wavelength). For control, use wells containing unlabeled cells.

## General Troubleshooting Guide:

| Problems  | Cause   | Solution   |
|---|---|--|
| High Background   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cell density is higher than recommended</li> <li>• Cells were not washed well with wash buffer after staining</li> <li>• Cells were Incubated for extended period of time</li> <li>• Use of extremely confluent cells</li> <li>• Contaminated cells</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to data sheet and use the suggested cell number</li> <li>• Use the wash buffer provided, and as instructed in the datasheet</li> <li>• Refer to data sheets and incubate for exact times</li> <li>• Perform assay when cells are at 70-95% confluency</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>• Incorrect setting of the equipment used to read samples</li> <li>• Use of expired kit or improperly stored reagents</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 data sheet for appropriate cell number</li> <li>• Refer to data sheet and use the recommended filter setting</li> <li>• Always check the expiry date and store the components appropriately</li> </ul>                    |
| Erratic results   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old (unhealthy) cells used</li> <li>• Adherent cells were dislodged and washed away prior to assaying</li> <li>• Incorrect incubation times or temperatures</li> <li>• Incorrect volumes used</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed healthy cells and make sure cells are healthy prior to induction of apoptosis</li> <li>• Collect all cells (both attached and dislodged) after induction for accurate results</li> <li>• Refer to datasheet &amp; verify correct incubation times and temperatures</li> <li>• Use calibrated pipettes and aliquot correctly</li> </ul> |
| <p>Note: The most probable cause is listed under each section. Causes may overlap with other sections</p> |   |  |

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## 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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