

Red Active Caspase-8 Staining Kit

Introduction

Caspases activation is curial in apoptosis. Red Caspase-8 Staining Kit is an easy and sensitive way of detecting activated caspases in living cells. This assay uses the Caspase-8 inhibitor, IETD-FMK, coupled to sulfo-rhodamine (Red-IETD-FMK) as a marker. In apoptotic cells, the cell permeable and nontoxic Red-IETD-FMK irreversibly binds to activated Caspase-8.

Components and Storage

Components	K2054-100 Assays
Red-IETD-FMK	25 μ L
Wash Buffer	2 x 100 mL
Z-VAD-FMK	10 μ L
Store kit at -20°C in the dark immediately upon receipt. Kit has a storage time of 6 months from receipt.	

Protocol

1. Staining Procedure:

- 1) Induce apoptosis in cells (1×10^6 /ml) by desired method. Concurrently incubate a control culture without induction. An additional negative control can be prepared by adding the caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK at 1 μ L/ml to an induced culture to inhibit caspase activation.
- 2) Aliquot 300 μ L each of the induced and control cultures into eppendorf tubes.
- 3) Add 1 μ L of Red-IETD-FMK into each tube and incubate for 0.5 - 1 hour at 37°C incubator with 5% CO₂.
- 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.

2. Detection:

- 1) **Quantification by Flow Cytometry:** For flow cytometric analysis, resuspend cells in 300 μ L of Wash

buffer. Put samples on ice. Analyzing samples by flow cytometry using the FL-2 channel.

- 2) **Detection by Fluorescence Microscopy:** For fluorescence microscopic analysis, resuspend cells in 100 µl 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-8 positive cells appear to have brighter red signals, whereas Caspase-8 negative control cells show much weaker signal.
- 3) **Analysis by Fluorescence Plate Reader:** For analysis with fluorescence plate reader, resuspend cells in 100 µl Wash Buffer and 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.

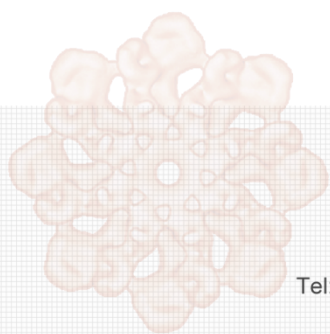
Note

1. For your safety and health, please wear lab coats and gloves during the experiment.
2. For research use only. Not to be used in clinical diagnostic or clinical trials.

Troubleshooting

Problems	Cause	Solution
High Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cell density is higher than recommendedCells were not washed well with wash buffer after stainingCells were Incubated for extended period of timeUse of extremely confluent cellsContaminated cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to data sheet and use the suggested cell numberUse the wash buffer provided, and as instructed in the datasheetRefer to data sheets and incubate for exact timesPerform assay when cells are at 70-95% confluencyCheck for bacteria/ yeast/ mycoplasma contamination
Lower signal levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cells did not initiate apoptosisVery few cells used for analysisIncorrect setting of the equipment used to read samplesUse of expired kit or improperly stored reagents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Determine the time-point for initiation of apoptosis after induction (time-course experiment)Refer to data sheet for appropriate cell numberRefer to data sheet and use the recommended filter settingAlways check the expiry date and store the components appropriately
Erratic results	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Old (unhealthy) cells usedAdherent cells were dislodged and washed away prior to assayingIncorrect incubation times or temperaturesIncorrect volumes used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Seed healthy cells and make sure cells are healthy prior to induction of apoptosisCollect all cells (both attached and dislodged) after induction for accurate resultsRefer to datasheet & verify correct incubation times and temperaturesUse calibrated pipettes and aliquot correctly

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



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