

Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 647/PI Apoptosis Detection Kit

Product Information

Product name	Cat#	Specification
Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 647/PI Apoptosis Detection Kit	40304ES20	20 T
	40304ES50	50 T
	40304ES60	100 T

Product Description

Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 647/PI Apoptosis Detection Kit is an Annexin Fluor 647 labeled with Annexin V as a probe to detect the occurrence of early apoptosis, which can be detected by flow cytometry or other fluorescence detection equipment.

The detection principle is that in normal living cells, phosphatidylserine (PS) is located on the inner side of the cell membrane, but in early apoptotic cells, PS reverses from the inner side to the surface of the cell membrane and is exposed to the extracellular environment. Annexin V is a Ca^{2+} -dependent phospholipid binding protein with a molecular weight of 35-36 kD that binds PS with high affinity. Phosphatidylserine can bind to the membrane of early-apoptotic cells by exposing it laterally.

In addition, Propidium Iodide (PI) is provided in this kit to distinguish between surviving early cells and necrotic or late apoptotic cells. PI is a kind of nucleic acid dye, which can not penetrate the intact cell membrane of normal cells or early apoptotic cells, but can penetrate the cell membrane of late apoptotic and necrotic cells and make the cell nucleus red. Therefore, when Annexin V was used in combination with PI, PI was excluded from living cells (Annexin V⁻/PI⁻) and early apoptotic cells (Annexin V⁺/PI⁻). The apoptotic and necrotic cells were double positive by Alexa Fluor 647 and PI binding staining (Annexin V⁺/PI⁺). This kit requires flow cytometry.

Product Components

Component		40304ES20 (20T)	40304ES50 (50T)	40304ES60 (100T)
40304-A	Annexin V-Alexa Fluor647	100 μL	250 μL	500 μL
40304-B	PI Staining Solution (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	200 μL	500 μL	1.0 mL
40304-C	1 \times Binding Buffer	10 mL	25 mL	50 mL

Shipping and Storage

The components are shipped with ice pack and can be stored at -20°C for 1 year.

Cautions

1. As cell apoptosis is a rapid process, it is recommended that samples be analyzed within 1 hour after staining.
2. Digestion is a critical step for adherent cells. When adherent cells induce cell apoptosis, if there are floating cells, floating cells and adherent cells should be collected and combined with staining. When handling adherent cells, be careful to avoid artificial damage to cells.
3. If the sample comes from blood, be sure to remove platelets from the blood. Because platelets contain PS, Annexin V binds and interferes with the results.
4. Please centrifuge the reagent briefly before opening the cover, and throw the liquid on the inner wall of the cover to the bottom of the tube to avoid liquid spilling when opening the cover.
5. Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 647 and PI are photosensitive substances, please avoid light when operating.
6. For your safety and health, please wear lab coat and disposable gloves for operation.
7. For research use only!

Instructions

1. Sample dyeing

1.1 suspension cells: 300 g, centrifuged at 4°C for 5 mins to collect cells.

Adherent cells: After digestion with trypsin without EDTA, cells were collected by centrifugation at 300 g at 4°C for 5 mins. Trypsin digestion time should not be too long to prevent false positive.

1.2. Cells were washed twice with pre-cooled PBS, 300 g each time, centrifuged at 4°C for 5 mins.

1.3. Discard PBS and add 100 μ L 1 \times Binding Buffer to resuscitate cells.

1.4. Add 5 μ L Annexin V-Alexa Fluor 647 and 10 μ L PI, mix gently.

1.5. The reaction was conducted at room temperature for 15 mins, away from light.

1.6. 400 μ L 1 \times Binding Buffer was added, and the samples were mixed and placed on ice. The samples were detected by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscope within 1 hour.

【Notes】: In order to avoid the loss of cells when washing cells, a small tip can be used to suck liquid.

2. Flow cytometry analysis

Alexa Fluor 647 has a maximum excitation wavelength of 651 nm and a maximum emission wavelength of 667 nm; The maximum excitation wavelength of pi-DNA complex is 535 nm, and the maximum emission wavelength is 615 nm. Analysis was performed using CellQuest and other software to plot two-color dot plots with Alexa Fluor647 as abscissa and PI as ordinates. 10,000 events were collected for each sample.