# invitrogen

# Dead Cell Apoptosis Kit with Annexin V PE & SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green for Flow Cytometry

Catalog Number V35112

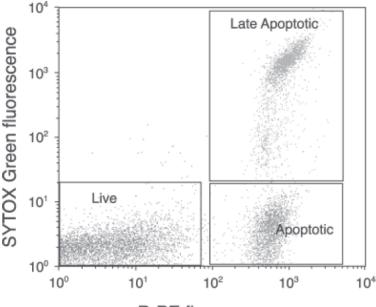
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**WARNING!** Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available from thermofisher.com/support.

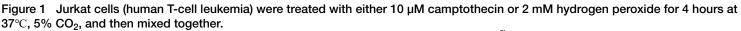
### **Product description**

Annexins are a family of calcium-dependent phospholipid-binding proteins that preferentially bind phosphatidylserine (PS). Under normal physiologic conditions, PS is predominantly located in the inner leaflet of the plasma membrane. Upon initiation of apoptosis, PS loses its asymmetric distribution across the phospholipid bilayer and is translocated to the extracellular membrane leaflet marking cells as targets of phagocytosis. Once on the outer surface of the membrane, PS can be detected by fluorescently labeled Annexin V in a calcium-dependent manner.

The Dead Cell Apoptosis Kit with Annexin V PE & SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green for flow cytometry provides a rapid and convenient assay for apoptosis. The kit contains recombinant Annexin V conjugated to R-phycoerythrin (R-PE). R-PE is an extremely fluorescent phycobiliprotein, which can be easily excited with an argon ion laser (488 nm) on a standard flow cytometer and has an emission maxima of >575 nm. In addition to R-PE Annexin V, the kit includes a solution of SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green nucleic acid stain. The SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green dye is impermeant to live cells and apoptotic cells, but stains dead cells with intense green fluorescence by binding to cellular nucleic acids. After staining a cell population with R-PE Annexin V and SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green stain, apoptotic cells show orange fluorescence and very little green fluorescence, late apoptotic cells show a higher level of green and orange fluorescence, and live cells show little or no fluorescence (Figure 1). These populations can easily be distinguished using a flow cytometer with the 488 nm line of an argon-ion laser for excitation.



#### **R-PE** fluorescence



Cells were incubated with the reagents in the kit, and then analyzed by flow cytometry. The SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green fluorescence versus R-PE (R-phycoerythrin) fluorescence dot plot shows resolution of live, apoptotic, and late apoptotic cell populations.

The assay has been optimized using Jurkat cells, a human T-cell leukemia clone, treated with camptothecin to induce apoptosis. Some modifications may be required for use with other cell types. Since no single parameter defines apoptosis in all systems, it is prudent



to use a combination of different measurements for reliable detection of apoptosis. Refer to thermofisher.com/apoptosis for a wide selection of products for apoptosis research.

# Contents and storage

Component	Amount <sup>[1]</sup>	Composition	Storage <sup>[2,3]</sup>
R-phycoerythrin (R-PE) Annexin V (Component A) <sup>[4]</sup>	250 µL	Solution in 25 mM HEPES, 140 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.4, 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA)	Store at 2–6°C. Protect from light. Do note freeze Component A.
SYTOX <sup>™</sup> Green Stain (Component B) <sup>[5]</sup>	100 µL	10 µM solution in DMSO	
5X Annexin-binding buffer (Component C)	15 mL	50 mM HEPES, 700 mM NaCl, 12.5 mM CaCl <sub>2</sub> , pH 7.4	

 $^{[1]}\,$  Sufficient material is supplied for 50 flow cytometry assays based on a 100  $\mu L$  assay volume.

[2] For long-term storage, store the vial of SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green stain at <-20°C. The SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green stain and R-phycoerythim annexin V are light sensitive and may be handled in normal room light, but avoid prolonged exposure to light.

<sup>[3]</sup> When stored as directed this kit is stable for 6 months.

<sup>[4]</sup> Approximate fluorescence excitation/emission maxima: 488/575 nm

<sup>[5]</sup> Approximate fluorescence excitation/emission maxima: 503/524 nm, bound to DNA.

# Required materials not supplied

- Samples (appropriate sample concentrations range from 2 × 10<sup>5</sup> to 1 × 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL)
- · Inducing agent
- 2 mM hydrogen peroxide
- Phosphate buffered saline (PBS)
- Deionized water

#### Label apoptotic cells for flow cytometry

**Note:** This assay has been optimized using Jurkat cells treated with camptothecin to induce apoptosis. Some modifications may be required for use with other cell types. Because no single parameter defines apoptosis in all systems, we strongly suggest using a combination of different measurements for reliable detection of apoptosis. A wide selection of products for apoptosis research can be found at **thermofisher.com/apoptosis** 

- 1. Induce apoptosis in cells using the desired method. Prepare a negative control by incubating cells in the absence of inducing agent. Prepare a positive control for necrosis by incubating cells with 2 mM hydrogen peroxide for 4 hours at 37°C.
- 2. Prepare 1X annexin-binding buffer. For example, for ~10 assays, add 2 mL 5X annexin-binding buffer (Component C) to 8 mL deionized water.
- 3. Prepare a 1 µM working solution of SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green stain. For example, dilute 5 µL of 10 µM SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green stain stock solution (Component B) in 45 µL 1X annexin-binding buffer. The SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green stain concentration may have to be adjusted for individual cell types.

Note: Store the unused portion of this working solution at  $\leq -20^{\circ}$ C for up to 1 month.

- 4. Harvest the cells following apoptosis induction and wash in 1X annexin-binding buffer.
- 5. Centrifuge the washed cells, discard the supernatant, and resuspend the cells at a concentration of  $\sim 1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL in 1X annexin-binding buffer.
- 6. Add 5 μL R-PE Annexin V (Component A) and 1 μL 1 μM SYTOX<sup>™</sup> Green stain working solution (prepared in step 3) to each 100 μL of cell suspension.
- 7. Incubate the cells at 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 15 minutes.
- 8. After the incubation period, add 400 µL of the 1X annexin-binding buffer, mix gently, and keep the samples on ice.

9. As soon as possible, analyze the stained cells by flow cytometry, measuring the fluorescence emission at 530 nm and 575 nm.

Note: The population should separate into three groups: live cells with only a low level of green and orange fluorescence, apoptotic cells with a high level of orange fluorescence and little green fluorescence, and late apoptotic cells with a high level of green and orange fluorescence (see Figure 1).

10. Confirm the flow cytometry results by viewing the cells with a fluorescence microscope, using filters appropriate for fluorescein (FITC) and tetramethylrhodamine (TRITC).

## **Related products**

For more information on other products for apoptosis research, visit thermofisher.com/apoptosis.

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Revision	Date	Description
A.0	19 May 2022	The content and format were updated. This document supercedes Rev. 2.0, revision date
		July 2010.

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