

## 活死细胞染色检测试剂盒( Calcein AM,PI 法)

| 品名                           | 货号   | 规格        | 保存温度        |
|------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------|
| 活死细胞染色检测试剂盒( Calcein AM,PI法) | JX25 | 100T/500T | -20℃下密闭冷冻保存 |

钙黄绿素-AM (Calcein-AM) 和碘化丙啶 (PI) 溶液, 分别对活细胞和死细胞染色, 可用于同时对活细胞和死细胞进行荧光染色。Calcein-AM 的乙酸甲基酯亲脂性很高, 使其可透过细胞膜。尽管 Calcein-AM 本身并不是荧光分子, 但通过活细胞内的酯酶作用, Calcein-AM 能脱去 AM 基, 产生的 Calcein 能发出强绿色荧光 (激发: 490 nm, 发射: 515 nm)。因此 Calcein-AM 仅对活细胞染色。另一方面, 作为核染色染料的 PI 不能穿过活细胞的细胞膜。它穿过死细胞膜的无序区域而到达细胞核, 并嵌入细胞的 DNA 双螺旋从而产生红色荧光 (激发: 535 nm, 发射: 617 nm)。由于 Calcein 和 PI-DNA 都可被 490 nm 激发, 因此可用荧光显微镜同时观察活细胞和死细胞。用 545 nm 激发, 仅可观察到死细胞。由于不同细胞系的最佳染色条件不同, 我们建议个别确定 Calcein-AM 和 PI 的合适浓度。

**I. 试剂** Calcein-AM 4mM 50uL in DMSO; Unit Size #500 assays ·PI (2mM) 150uL in water

### II. 操作说明

用荧光显微镜观察细胞形态, 以 HeLa 细胞染色为例, 请注意不同的细胞种类、不同浓度, 有不同的观察条件。根据细胞条件, 摸索不同条件下的细胞贴壁情况和试剂浓度的配制等最佳条件。

#### 1. 染色溶液的配制

- 1) 将 Calcein-AM 储备液和 PI 储备液平衡到室温。
- 2) 分别加 2.5  $\mu$ l Calcein-AM 原液和 12.5  $\mu$ l PI 原液至 5 mL PBS (pH=7.4) 中配制成染色工作液。染色工作液中 Calcein-AM 的浓度为 2  $\mu$ mol/L, PI 的浓度约为 5  $\mu$ mol/L。

#### 2. 细胞染色

- 1) 染色 HeLa 细胞等贴壁细胞时, 先用 Trypsin-EDTA 等消化细胞, 制备成细胞悬液。
- 2) 将细胞悬液离心 3 分钟 (1,000 rpm)。
- 3) 去除上清液, 加入 PBS 缓冲液, 细胞数量调整至  $10^5$ - $10^6$  个/ml。再用移液器充分混匀。
- 4) 由于培养基中的血清等含有酯酶, Calcein-AM 遇水会分解, 会导致空白上升, 所以需要离心数次, 用 PBS 洗涤数次直到完全洗净。
- 5) 将 200  $\mu$ l 细胞悬液移至小试管中, 加入 100  $\mu$ l 染色工作液, 在 37℃ 下孵育 15 分钟。
- 6) 在盖玻片上滴加适量的染色的细胞溶液。
- 7) 在荧光显微镜下, 先用 490 $\pm$ 10 nm 波长激发, 观察黄绿色的活细胞, 还可以同时观察到红色的死细胞, 然后用 545 nm 波长激发, 能够看到红色的死细胞。

#### 3. 染色试剂的最佳浓度

Calcein-AM 和 PI 最佳浓度根据细胞种类而定, 通过以下的操作, 可找到不同细胞染色试剂的最佳浓度。

- 1) 通过在 0.1% 皂苷或 0.1-0.5% 毛地黄皂苷中孵育 10 分钟或通过在 70% 乙醇中孵育 30 分钟制备死细胞。
- 2) 用 0.1-10  $\mu$ M PI 溶液对死细胞染色, 以便找到仅对细胞核染色而不对细胞质染色的 PI 浓度。
- 3) 用 0.1-10  $\mu$ M Calcein-AM 溶液对死细胞染色, 以便找到不对细胞质染色的 Calcein-AM 浓度。接着用该浓度的 Calcein-AM 对活细胞染色以检验活细胞可否被染色。

### III. 注意事项

- 1) Calcein-AM 的 ester 部位遇到湿气会分解, 使用后请在 -20 度下密闭冷冻保存, 防止水分进入。Calcein-AM 储备液用缓冲液或培养基等稀释时尽量现配现用。
- 2) 使用时一定要带手套、眼罩、口罩。万一接触到皮肤的话, 迅速使用大量水清洗。

# Calcein AM /PI Double Staining Kit

Solution A: Calcein-AM 4mM 50uL in DMSO; 500 assays · Solution B: PI (2mM) 150uL in water

## Product Description

Calcein AM /PI Double Staining Kit is utilized for simultaneous fluorescence staining of viable and dead cells. This kit contains Calcein-AM and Propidium Iodide (PI) solutions, which stains viable and dead cells, respectively (Fig. 1). Calcein-AM, an acetoxymethyl ester of calcein, is highly lipophilic and cell membrane permeable. Though Calcein-AM itself is not a fluorescent molecule, the calcein generated from Calcein-AM by esterase in a viable cell emits a strong green fluorescence (excitation at 490 nm, emission at 515 nm). Therefore, Calcein-AM only stains viable cells. On the other hand, PI, a nuclei staining dye, cannot pass through a viable cell membrane. It reaches the nucleus by passing through disordered areas of dead cell membrane, and intercalates with the DNA double helix of the cell to emit red fluorescence (excitation: 535 nm, emission: 617 nm). Since both calcein and PI-DNA can be excited with 490 nm, simultaneous monitoring of viable and dead cells is possible with a fluorescence microscope. With 545 nm excitation, only dead cells can be observed (Fig. 1). Since optimal staining conditions differ from cell line to cell line, we recommend that a suitable concentration of PI and Calcein-AM be individually determined. Please note that PI is suspected to be highly carcinogenic; careful handling is required.

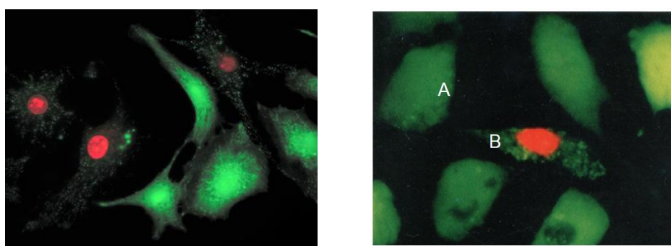


Fig. 1 Cell staining with Double Staining Hela cell, incubated with assay solution for 15 min. A) viable cell; B) dead cell

## Required Equipment and Materials

Microscope with 490 nm excitation filter and 530 nm emission filter; CO<sub>2</sub> incubator; 10 µl and 200 µl adjustable pipettes, PBS Solution A (Calcein-AM); Solution B (PI) Storage Condition: -20°C ; Shipping Condition: blue ice

## Application: Assay Procedure

- 1) Add 2.5 µl Solution A and 12.5 µl Solution B to 5 ml PBS to prepare assay solution.\*
- 2) Wash the cell with PBS several times to remove residual esterase activity.
- 3) Add 100uL of assay solution to 200uL 10<sup>5</sup>~10<sup>6</sup> CELLS solution and incubate the mixture at 37 °C for 15 min.
- 4) Detect fluorescence using a fluorescence microscope with 490 nm excitation for simultaneous monitoring of viable and dead cells. With 545 nm excitation, only dead cells can be observed.

\*The following steps may be necessary to optimize the suitable concentration of each reagent:

- 1) Prepare dead cells by 10 min incubation in 0.1% saponin or 0.1-0.5% digitonin or by 30 min incubation in 70% ethanol.
- 2) Stain dead cells with 0.1-10 µM PI solution to find a PI concentration that stains the nucleus only, not the cytosol.
- 3) Stain dead cells with 0.1-10 µM Calcein-AM solution to find a Calcein-AM concentration that does not stain the cytosol. Then stain viable cells with that Calcein-AM solution to check whether the viable cell can be stained.

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