Caspase-Family Colorimetric Substrate Set Plus

CATALOG #: K136-7-25

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at -20 °C.

SHELF LIFE: 6 months under proper storage conditions

KIT CONTENTS:

Concentration	Description	Volume	Part Number
4 mM	Caspase-1 Substrate, Ac-YVAD-*p*NA	125 µl	K111-25-3
4 mM	Caspase-2 Substrate, Ac-VDVAD-*p*NA	125 µl	K117-25-3
4 mM	Caspase-3 Substrate, Ac-DEVD-*p*NA	125 µl	K106-25-3
4 mM	Caspase-5 Substrate, Ac-WEHD-*p*NA	125 µl	K123-25-3
4 mM	Caspase-6 Substrate, Ac-VEID-*p*NA	125 µl	K115-25-3
4 mM	Caspase-8 Substrate, Ac-IETD-*p*NA	125 µl	K113-25-3
4 mM	Caspase-9 Substrate, Ac-LEHD-*p*NA	125 µl	K119-25-3
N/A	Cell Lysis Buffer	100 ml	1067-100
N/A	Dilution Buffer	200 ml	K111-200-5
N/A	2X Reaction Buffer	20 ml	1068-20
1 M	DTT	0.4 ml	K111-100-4

ASSAY PROCEDURE:

1. Induce apoptosis in cells by desired method. Concurrently incubate a control culture *without* induction.
2. Count cells and pellet 1-5 x 10^6 cells.
3. Resuspend cells in 50 µl of chilled Cell Lysis Buffer (Cat# 1067-100, -400) and incubate cells on ice for 10 minutes. Centrifuge for 1 min in a microcentrifuge (10,000 x g).
5. Transfer supernatant to a fresh tube and assay protein Concentration.
6. Dilute 100-300 µg protein to 50 µl Cell Lysis Buffer for each assay.
7. Add 50 µl of 2X Reaction Buffer (Cat# 1068-20, -80) containing 10 mM DTT (Cat# 1201-1) to each sample.
8. Add 5 µl of the 4 mM *p*NA conjugated substrates (200 µM final conc.) into each tube individually and incubate at 37° C for 1-2 hour.
9 Read samples at 400 nm or 405 nm in a microtiter plate reader, or spectrophotometer using a 100-µl micro quartz cuvette (Sigma), or dilute sample to 1 ml with Dilution Buffer (Cat# 1066-100, -500) and using regular cuvette (**Note:** Dilution of the samples proportionally decreases the reading). Fold-increase in caspase activity can be determined by comparing these results with the level of the uninduced control.
Note: Background reading from cell lysates and buffers should be subtracted from the readings of both induced and the uninduced samples before calculating fold increase in caspase activity.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

Apoptosis Detection Kits & Reagents
- Annexin V Kits & Bulk Reagents
- Caspase Assay Kits & Reagents
- Mitochondrial Apoptosis Kits & Reagents
- Nuclear Apoptosis Kits & Reagents
- Apoptosis Inducers and Set
- Apoptosis siRNA Vectors

Cell Fractionation System
- Mitochondria/Cytosol Fractionation Kit
- Nuclear/Cytosol Fractionation Kit
- Membrane Protein Extraction Kit
- Cytosol/Particulate Rapid Separation Kit
- Mammalian Cell Extraction Kit
- FractionPREP Fractionation System

Cell Proliferation & Senescence
- Quick Cell Proliferation Assay Kit
- Senescence Detection Kit
- High Throughput Apoptosis/Cell Viability Assay Kits
- LDH-Cytotoxicity Assay Kit
- Bioluminescence Cytotoxicity Assay Kit
- Live/Dead Cell Staining Kit

Cell Damage & Repair
- HDAC Fluorometric & Colorimetric Assays & Drug Discovery Kits
- HAT Colorimetric Assay Kit & Reagents
- DNA Damage Quantification Kit
- Glutathione & Nitric Oxide Fluorometric & Colorimetric Assay Kits

Signal Transduction
- cAMP & cGMP Assay Kits
- Akt & JNK Activity Assay Kits
- Beta-Secretase Activity Assay Kit

Adipocyte & Lipid Transfer
- Recombinant Adiponectin, Survivin, & Leptin
- CETP Activity Assay & Drug Discovery Kits
- PLTP Activity Assay & Drug Discovery Kits
- Total Cholesterol Quantification Kit

Molecular Biology & Reporter Assays
- siRNA Vectors
- Cloning Insert Quick Screening Kit
- Mitochondrial & Genomic DNA Isolation Kits
- 5 Minutes DNA Ligation Kit
- 20 Minutes Gel Staining/Destaining Kit
- β-Galactosidase Staining Kit & Luciferase Reporter Assay Kit

Growth Factors and Cytokines

Monoclonal and Polyclonal Antibodies

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.

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GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE FOR CASPASE COLORIMETRIC AND FLUOROMETRIC KITS:

Problems	Cause	Solution
Assay not working	• Cells did not lyse completely	• Resuspend the cell pellet in the lysis buffer and incubate as described in the datasheet
	• Experiment was not performed at optimal time after apoptosis induction	• Perform a time-course induction experiment for apoptosis
	• Plate read at incorrect wavelength	• Check the wavelength listed in the datasheet and the filter settings of the instrument
	• Old DTT used	• Always use freshly thawed DTT in the cell lysis buffer
High Background	• Increased amount of cell lysate used	• Refer to datasheet and use the suggested cell number to prepare lysates
	• Increased amounts of components added due to incorrect pipetting	• Use calibrated pipettes
	• Incubation of cell samples for extended periods	• Refer to datasheet and incubate for exact times
	• Use of expired kit or improperly stored reagents	• Always check the expiry date and store the individual components appropriately
	• Contaminated cells	• Check for bacteria/ yeast/ mycoplasma contamination
Lower signal levels	• Cells did not initiate apoptosis	• Determine the time-point for initiation of apoptosis after induction (time-course experiment)
	• Very few cells used for analysis	• Refer to datasheet for appropriate cell number
	• Use of samples stored for a long time	• Use fresh samples or aliquot and store and use within one month for the assay
	• Incorrect setting of the equipment used to read samples	• Refer to datasheet and use the recommended filter setting
	• Allowing the reagents to sit for extended times on ice	• Always thaw and prepare fresh reaction mix before use
Samples with erratic readings	• Uneven number of cells seeded in the wells	• Seed only equal number of healthy cells (correct passage number)
	• Samples prepared in a different buffer	• Use the cell lysis buffer provided in the kit
	• Adherent cells dislodged and lost at the time of experiment	• Perform experiment gently and in duplicates/triplicates; apoptotic cells may become floaters
	• Cell/ tissue samples were not completely homogenized	• Use Dounce homogenizer (increase the number of strokes); observe efficiency of lysis under microscope
	• Samples used after multiple freeze-thaw cycles	• Aliquot and freeze samples, if needed to use multiple times
	• Presence of interfering substance in the sample	• Troubleshoot as needed
	• Use of old or inappropriately stored samples	• Use fresh samples or store at correct temperatures until use
Unanticipated results	• Measured at incorrect wavelength	• Check the equipment and the filter setting
	• Cell samples contain interfering substances	• Troubleshoot if it interferes with the kit (run proper controls)
General issues	• Improperly thawed components	• Thaw all components completely and mix gently before use
	• Incorrect incubation times or temperatures	• Refer to datasheet & verify the correct incubation times and temperatures
	• Incorrect volumes used	• Use calibrated pipettes and aliquot correctly
	• Air bubbles formed in the well/tube	• Pipette gently against the wall of the well/tubes
	• Substituting reagents from older kits/ lots	• Use fresh components from the same kit
	• Use of a different 96-well plate	• Fluorescence: Black plates; Absorbance: Clear plates

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

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