ab139479 – Nuclear Condensation Assay Kit – Green Fluorescence

Instructions for Use

Designed to assay chromatin condensation in live cells using an intercalating dye which is excitable with a standard 488nm laser

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.
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1. Introduction

During the apoptotic process, chromatin undergoes a phase change from a heterogeneous, genetically active network to an inert highly condensed form that is subsequently fragmented and packaged into apoptotic bodies. Recently, three stages of apoptotic chromatin condensation have been defined based upon morphological and biochemical criteria using a cell-free system: stage 1 “ring” condensation; stage 2 “necklace” condensation; and stage 3 “nuclear collapse/disassembly”. Cells appear to possess an apoptosis-specific system for the induction of chromatin condensation, with phase 2 of the process requiring DNAse(s) and phase 3 requiring hydrolysable ATP. A number of other factors have been implicated in nuclear condensation, including AIF, acinus and phospholipase A2 and research efforts continue in order to better define the key physiological factors that drive chromatin condensation during apoptosis in vivo.
2. Product Overview

The Nuclear Condensation Assay Kit provides a convenient approach for analysis of late stage apoptosis by flow cytometry and microscopy. It can also be used in microplate assays. The basis of the assay is that the compacted chromatin of apoptotic cells binds higher amounts of nuclear dye compared to the healthy cells. The kit is suitable for differentiating between healthy and apoptotic cells with condensed nuclei. A control apoptosis-inducing agent, Staurosporine, is provided for monitoring apoptotic changes in nuclear organization. Potential applications for live-cell studies include quickly testing cell cultures for overall health, as well as rapid screening for compounds that induce apoptosis and chromatin condensation.
3. Assay Summary

Treat cells with experimental test agent of your choice

 detachment

Detach cells from plate if necessary (adherent cells)

 detachment

Wash with 1X Assay buffer

 detachment

Incubate cells with DNA staining solution (30 min, 4°C in dark)

 detachment

Analyse by flow cytometry, fluorescence/confocal microscopy or microplate assay
4. Components and Storage

A. Kit Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Storage Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Detection Reagent</td>
<td>100 μL</td>
<td>≤ -20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apoptosis Inducer (Staurosporine)</td>
<td>50 nmoles</td>
<td>≤ -20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10X Assay Buffer</td>
<td>30 mL</td>
<td>≤ -20°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reagents provided in the kit are sufficient for approximately 200 assays using either live or permeabilized cells.

B. Storage and Handling

All reagents are shipped on dry ice. Upon receipt, the kit should be stored at ≤-20°C, protected from light. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
C. Additional Materials Required

- Flow cytometer equipped with 488 nm laser source.
- Microscope equipped with standard FITC filters.
- Tubes appropriate for holding cells for the flow cytometer.
- Calibrated, adjustable precision pipetters, preferably with disposable plastic tips.
- Adjustable speed centrifuge with swinging buckets (for suspension cultures).
- Deionized water.
- Anhydrous DMSO.
- Total growth medium suitable for cell type.
- 10% Triton X-100 in water (for Sub G0 analysis of permeabilized cells, optional).
5. Pre-Assay Preparation

**NOTE:** Allow all reagents to thaw at room temperature before starting with the procedures. Upon thawing, gently hand-mix or vortex the reagents prior to use to ensure a homogenous solution. Briefly centrifuge the vials at the time of first use, as well as for all subsequent uses, to gather the contents at the bottom of the tube.

### A. Reagent Preparation

1. **Positive Control**
   The Apoptosis Inducer (Staurosporine) is supplied as a lyophilized powder (50 nmoles) and should be reconstituted in 50 μL DMSO for a 1 mM stock solution. It is recommended that with the apoptosis inducer of choice, induction occurs at the effective concentration (EC50) and that the final percent DMSO in the assay not exceed 0.2%.

2. **1X Assay Buffer**
   Allow the 10X Assay Buffer to warm to room temperature. Make sure that the reagent is free of any crystallization before dilution. Prepare enough 1X Assay Buffer for the number of samples to be assayed by diluting each milliliter (mL) of the 10X Assay Buffer with 9 mL of deionized water.
3. **DNA Staining Solutions**

The concentration of Green Detection Reagent for optimal staining will vary depending upon the application. Suggestions are provided to use as guidelines, though some modifications may be required depending upon the particular cell type employed and other factors such as the permeability of the dye to the cells or tissues. To reduce potential artifacts from overloading the cells, the concentration of the dye should be kept as low as possible. Refer to sections C, D and E for details on the preparation of the staining solution for specific applications. Prepare sufficient amount of the staining solution for the number of samples to be assayed.

**B. Cell Preparations**

Positive control cells should be pretreated with Apoptosis inducer for 1-4 hours. Response to Staurosporine is time and concentration dependent and may also vary significantly depending upon cell type and cell line. Negative control cells should be treated with a vehicle (DMSO, media or other solvent used to reconstitute or dilute an inducer or inhibitor) for an equal length of time under similar conditions.
6. Assay Protocol

A. Staining Live Cells for Flow Cytometry

1. Cells should be maintained via standard tissue culture practice. Grow cells overnight to log phase in a humidified incubator at 37°C, 5% CO₂.

2. Treat cells with compound of interest and Negative Control cells with vehicle.

3. Prepare positive control cells by incubating with Apoptosis inducer (0.5-2 μM, see Pre-Assay Preparation section) for 1-4 hours under normal tissue culture conditions.

4. At the end of treatment, trypsinize (adherent cells), or collect cells (suspension cells). Samples may contain 1 x 10⁵ to 1 x 10⁶ cells.

5. Centrifuge at 400 x g for 5 minutes to pellet the cells. Resuspend in media, 1X Assay Buffer, or other buffer of choice and centrifuge as before.

6. Immediately prior to staining the live cell samples, prepare fresh DNA Staining Solution as follows:

   NOTE: A concentration of 1-5 μM Green Detection Reagent is recommended for Chromatin Condensation analysis. The procedure described below is for preparation of 5 μM dye solution.

   For each sample to be stained, dilute 1 μL Green Detection Reagent to a final volume of 1 mL with cold media or buffer of choice. Mix well and keep on ice.
7. Resuspend each live cell sample in 0.5 mL of freshly prepared cold DNA Staining Solution (from step 6). Incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C in the dark. It is important to achieve a monodisperse cell suspension at this step by gently pipetting up and down repeatedly.

8. Analyze the samples in the FL1 channel of a flow cytometer.

B. Staining Permeabilized Cells For Sub-G₀ Analysis by Flow Cytometry

Sub-G₀ analysis of apoptotic cells, a measure of DNA fragmentation, may be performed using the Nuclear Condensation Assay Kit simply by permeabilizing the cells. The Green Detection Reagent intercalates with the chromosomal DNA and a population of lower-fluorescence fragmented DNA can be analyzed as follows.

1. Grow cells overnight to log phase in a humidified incubator at 37°C, 5% CO2.

2. Treat cells with or without experimental compounds.

3. Prepare positive control cells by incubating with pre-diluted Staurosporine (0.5 - 2 μM, see Pre-Assay Preparation section) for 1-4 hours under normal tissue culture conditions.

4. At the end of treatment, trypsinize (adherent cells), or collect cells (suspension cells). Samples may contain 1 x 10⁵ to 1 x 10⁶ cells.

5. Centrifuge at 400 x g for 5 min. to pellet the cells. Resuspend in media, 1X Assay Buffer, or other buffer of choice and centrifuge as before.
6. Immediately prior to staining the cell samples, prepare fresh DNA Staining/Permeabilizing Solution as follows:

**NOTE:** A concentration of 1-5 μM Green Detection Reagent is recommended for permeabilized cells. The procedure described below is for preparation of 5 μM dye solution.

For each sample to be stained, dilute 1 μL Green Detection Reagent and 10 μL of 10% Triton X-100 to a final volume of 1 mL with media or buffer of choice.

7. Re-suspend each fixed cell sample to be fixed in 0.5 mL freshly prepared DNA Staining/Permeabilizing Solution (from step 6) to a final concentration of 1 x 10^5 to 1 x 10^6 cells/mL.

8. Incubate for 30 min. at 37°C in the dark.

9. Analyze the samples in the FL1 channel of a flow cytometer with a 488 nm excitation laser.

**C. Wide Field Fluorescence / Confocal Microscopy**

1. Grow cells directly onto glass slides.

2. Treat cells with compound of interest and Negative Control cells with vehicle.

3. Carefully wash cells twice with ice-cold 1X Assay Buffer in a volume sufficient for covering the cell monolayer.

4. Carefully remove supernatant and dispense the cold DNA staining solution (e.g., 5 μM Green Detection Reagent in 1X Assay Buffer) in a volume sufficient for covering the cell monolayer.

5. Protect samples from light and incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C.
6. Flick the staining solution onto a paper towel and if necessary add a few drops of 1X Assay Buffer to prevent the cells from drying out.

7. Cover cells and observe under a fluorescence/confocal microscope with a filter set for GFP/FITC (Ex/Em: 488/514 nm).

8. Positive Control Samples: It is recommended that positive control samples be pretreated with the Apoptosis Inducer at a final concentration of 2 \( \mu \text{M} \) for 4 hours, though optimal conditions may vary significantly among cell types and cell lines. Follow steps 3-7 post treatment.

D. Microplate Assay for Chromatin Condensation

The Nuclear Condensation Assay Kit can be employed to analyze chromatin condensation using a fluorescence microplate reader. A 96-well black wall, clear bottom microplate is recommended for this method. Optimal conditions will depend upon the cell type and apoptosis inducer of choice. Fluorescence signals are generally in Relative Fluorescence Units (RFUs) and linearity should be verified with appropriate filter sets according to instrument specifications.

1. Cells should be maintained via standard tissue culture practices.

2. Plate 40,000-50,000 cells/100 \( \mu \text{L/well} \) in a 96-well black wall, clear bottom plate. Grow overnight.

3. Replace the media with the apoptosis inducer of choice at required concentration and incubate for 4-6 hours at 37°C.
4. Remove the media, then wash with 1X Assay Buffer.
5. Add DNA staining solution (1-5 μM Green Detection Reagent in 1X Assay Buffer).
6. Incubate at 4°C for 30 minutes.
7. Read the plate in the microplate reader with excitation wavelength ~488 nm and emission wavelength ~520 nm.

7. Data Analysis

A. Fluorescence Channel Selection for Data Collection

The selection of optimal filter sets for a fluorescence microscopy application requires matching the optical filter specifications to the spectral characteristics of the dyes employed in the analysis. Consult the microscope or filter set manufacturer for assistance in selecting optimal filter sets for your microscope. Fluorescence channel FL1 is recommended for imaging Green Detection Reagent with 488 nm excitation.
Figure 1. Absorption and fluorescence emission spectra for Green Detection Reagent. Spectra were determined in 1 X Assay Buffer.

B. Expected results
Apoptosis is characterized by a diverse repertoire of biochemical and cellular signals that alter cellular morphology. Some of the downstream effects observed via fluorescence microscopy include cell shrinkage, loss of membrane symmetry, membrane blebbing and cytoplasmic condensation. Changes at the nuclear level are also evident, including the condensation and fragmentation of nuclear and chromosomal DNA.
1. Microscopy
When observed under the fluorescence microscope, cells treated with Staurosporine or other apoptosis inducers should demonstrate stages of chromatin condensation. Nuclei of the healthy cells demonstrate even nuclear staining with distinctly stained nucleoli. Whereas the cells undergoing apoptosis lose the nucleolar staining and the nuclei take up more stain to demonstrate more dense and compact staining pattern.

2. Flow Cytometry
   a. Positive Control Flow cytometry resolves the healthy cell population from the apoptotic cell population undergoing chromatin condensation based upon an approximately 40-fold increased staining of the condensed chromosomes. Control uninduced Jurkat (T-Cell leukemia) cells are stained as well but mostly display low fluorescence with the exception of a small percentage of cells (up to 15%) with condensed chromatin, as expected in routine cultures of untreated cells (Figure 2, panels A and C). In the samples treated with 2 μM Staurosporine for 4 hours more than 50% of the cells become highly fluorescent, indicating late-stage apoptosis (Figure 2, panels B and D). Panels A and B display the raw, ungated data. The rectangles in panels A and B are suggested gating settings for flow cytometry. Panels C and D show the data after the
suggested gated has been applied, demonstrating clear separation of healthy cells from and apoptotic cells with condensed chromatin (panel D).

**Figure 2.** Flow cytometry analysis of Control and Staurosporine-treated Jurkat cells. Raw data is presented in panels A and B where suggested gating is indicated by rectangles drawn around the cell populations. Panels C and D represent the separation of healthy and apoptotic nuclei based on their characteristic fluorescence.
b. **Appearance of Additional Populations** In addition to the two major populations of weakly (healthy) and strongly (apoptotic) fluorescent cells, additional populations may be resolved based upon the overall granularity and shape size of the cells (as observed by side scatter and/or fluorescence FL1), depending on the nature of the apoptosis inducer. These populations may represent cells undergoing apoptosis at different stages or cells compromised in any other way.

c. **Sub-G0 Analysis.** Sub-G0 analysis of apoptotic cells, a measure of DNA fragmentation, may be performed using the Nuclear Condensation Assay Kit, simply by permeabilizing the cells. The Green Detection Reagent intercalates with the chromosomal DNA and a population of lower fluorescence fragmented DNA can be analyzed as shown in Figure 3.
Figure 3. Detection of the Sub-G0 phase in permeabilized cells using Green Detection Reagent. In the permeabilized cells, the dye intercalates with the chromosomal DNA, resulting in a highly fluorescent healthy cell population. Upon Staurosporine treatment, a population with lower fluorescence, corresponding to fragmented DNA, can be detected via flow cytometry.
# 8. Troubleshooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assay not working</td>
<td>Assay buffer at wrong temperature</td>
<td>Assay buffer must not be chilled – needs to be at RT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protocol step missed</td>
<td>Re-read and follow the protocol exactly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plate read at incorrect wavelength</td>
<td>Ensure you are using appropriate reader and filter settings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsuitable microtiter plate for assay</td>
<td>Fluorescence: Black plates (clear bottoms); Luminescence: White plates; Colorimetry: Clear plates. If critical, protocol will indicate whether to use flat- or U-shaped wells</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unexpected results</td>
<td>Measured at wrong wavelength</td>
<td>Ensure you are using appropriate reader and filter settings</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unsuitable sample type</td>
<td>Refer to datasheet for details about incompatible samples</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Concentrate/dilute samples to be in linear range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samples with inconsistent readings</td>
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<td>Samples are too old or incorrectly stored</td>
<td>Use fresh made samples and store at recommended temperature until use</td>
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<td>Lower/higher readings in samples and standards</td>
<td>Not fully thawed kit components</td>
<td>Wait for components to thaw completely and gently mix prior use</td>
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<td>Solution</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reagents sitting for extended periods on ice</td>
<td>Try to prepare a fresh reaction mix prior to each use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incorrect amounts used</td>
<td>Check pipette is calibrated correctly (always use smallest volume pipette that can pipette entire volume)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not fully thawed kit components</td>
<td>Wait for components to thaw completely and gently mix prior use</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipetting errors when setting up the standard curve</td>
<td>Try not to pipette too small volumes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incorrect pipetting when setting up the reaction mix</td>
<td>Always prepare a master mix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard curve is not linear</td>
<td>Air bubbles in wells</td>
<td>Air bubbles will interfere with readings; try to avoid producing air bubbles and always remove bubbles prior to reading plates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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