Hoechst 33258 staining kit (ready to use)

EGY0641

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Introduction: The most significant change in cell apoptosis is chromosome pyknosis, and DNA fragmentation changes the nuclear morphology. The fluorescent dye Hoechst 33258 is a non-toxic, water-soluble benzimidazole compound, which can be used as a fluorescent probe to combine with DNA molecules. In apoptotic cells, the uptake of Hoechst 33258 by the cell membrane is increased. Because of the high concentration of chromosomes, Hoechst 33258 is strongly combined with it, showing strong blue fluorescence, while normal cells only show weak fluorescence, and dead cells are not stained, so apoptosis can be detected.

Components:

Components	Size	Storage conditions
Hoechst 33258 dye solution	10 mL	2-8 ℃, dark

Experimental protocol:

1. Cell culture on slide;
2. Wash the cells with cold PBS twice (in situ fixation and staining of adherent cells)
3. Add 500 μL of 4% formaldehyde solution (prepared by the user), fixed cells at 4 ℃ for 10-30min;
4. Remove the fixative and wash it twice with PBS;
5. Dripping 100 μL Hoechst 33258 dye solution, stain at room temperature for 10 min, rinse with water and air dry;
6. Add a drop of anti quenching sealing liquid to cover the sample;
7. Excited by ultraviolet light at 340nm, the emission wavelength is 460nm, which can be observed under the fluorescence microscope.