

SensiDeath

Ultra-sensitive human cell death assay



Taking benefit from qPCR high sensitivity, **SensiDeath** provides a simple method to detect cell death at its earliest stages by quantifying genomic DNA fragments released in the cell cytosol.

Key features

Fast & simple

As simple as a qPCR. Lyse your cells, collect the cytosolic fraction and get results in less than 2h !

Scalable

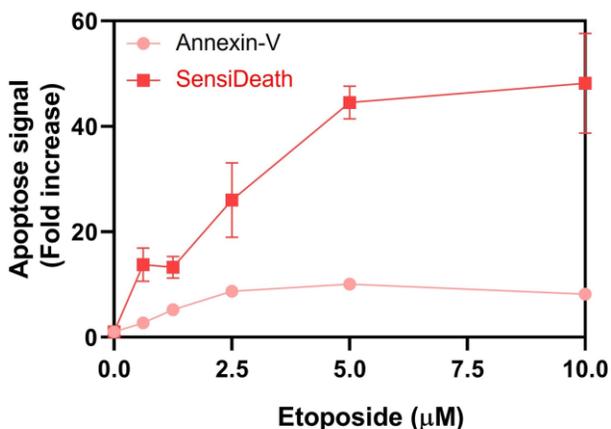
Compatible with 96-well plate format and efficient on small cell populations, SensiDeath is a convenient method for high-throughput cytotoxicity assays

Early detection

Based on extremely sensitive cytosolic detection of genomic DNA, SensiDeath detects cell death as soon as it is initiated and up to its late phase

Extended dynamic Range

Get reliable data and make sure to never miss out subtle changes in cell death



How does it work?



20 min

Lyse your sample

Using our special lysis buffer disrupting cell plasma membrane without altering that of nucleus and organelles

1

Collect cytosolic fractions

Using a simple centrifugation step



5 min

2

Cytosolic fractions can be stored at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ and processed later if needed

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2 h

Amplify

Specific genomic sequences by quantitative PCR using our optimized primers

3

Assess cell death

By quantifying cytosolic enrichment in genomic DNA

Figure 1. Annexin-V or SensiDeath methods were used to measure cell death in MOLM14 cells treated with increasing concentrations of Etoposide for 16 hours.

The SensiDeath kit is based on a patented method developed by Eric Lacazette, Henrik Laurell & Christian Touriol (Team ANUBIS, Université de Toulouse, France - Patent n°WO2020188216A1).