

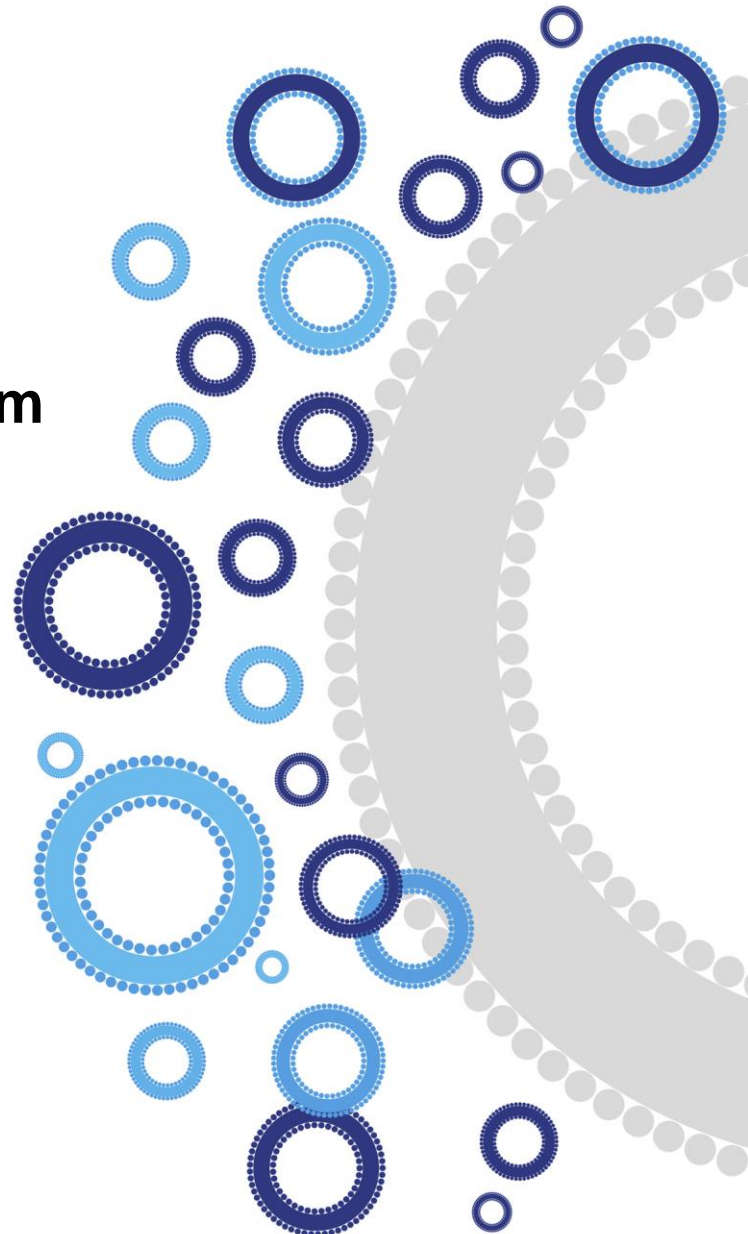
User Guide

CD63 TRIFic™

Exosome Detection System

Europium time-resolved immuno-
fluorescence assay for detection
of exosome antigens

Cat EX102



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CD63 TRIFic™

Exosome Detection System

Storage

- Store technical positive control at -80°C immediately upon receipt.
- Store all other components at 4°C.
- The kit has a shelf life of at least three months from receipt.

Product components

- 1 x Streptavidin-coated 96-well plate (8-well strip format)
- 1 x Technical positive control (100 µg/ml in PBS), 25 µg
N.B. The technical positive control is shipped on dry ice in a separate box
- 1 x Eu-labeled CD63 mAb (in 40 µl TSA buffer, 0.1% BSA), 2.75 µg
- 1 x Biotinylated CD63 mAb (in 27 µl PBS 7.4 pH, 15 mM NaAz), 22 µg
The CD63 antibody used in the kit is human specific
- 1 x Assay buffer, 22 ml
- 1 x Europium fluorescence intensifier (EFI Solution), 11 ml
- 1 x 25x wash buffer, 20 ml
- 1 x User Guide

Equipment and materials required but not supplied with this kit

- Time-resolved fluorescence microplate reader
- Automatic plate washer
- Plate shaker
- Pipettes for dispensing reagents
- Multichannel micropipette reservoir
- Distilled / Milli-Q water
- Phosphate buffered saline (PBS)

Product information

Introduction and assay principle

In the TRIFic™ exosome assay, the same antibody is used for binding of target to the assay plate and for detection. The assay consists of a monoclonal antibody (labeled with biotin) bound to a streptavidin-coated plate which captures protein present on the surface of exosomes (Figure 1). Subsequently, an identical monoclonal antibody (labeled with europium) is used for detection. Because the capture and detection antibody are identical, they require two linked copies of the same epitope for a signal to be detected. Exosomes provide an ideal structure to link CD63 molecules and allow detection of CD63 in this assay. Exosomes typically have multiple copies of CD63 facing towards the attachment surface and additional CD63 molecules available for detection. Any non-specific binding of capture and detection antibodies is unlikely to generate a signal. Using a europium fluorophore (see below) provides high levels of sensitivity for the assay, which is able to detect small changes in the abundance of the target CD63 protein even within unpurified complex biological samples, such as blood plasma and cerebral spinal fluid.

Fluorophores are chemical substances that emit light following excitation by light or other electromagnetic radiation. The emission of light from a fluorophore is maximal immediately following excitation and decays over a period of time. Time-resolved fluorimetry uses fluorophores which have long decay periods. For such fluorophores, measurement of emitted light can be performed when the excitation light is no longer present, thus increasing sensitivity.

Europium is a fluorophore which produces an extended emission decay and has a wide Stokes shift with maximal excitation at 340 nm and peak emission at 615 nm. TRIFic™ assays are time-resolved immunofluorescence assays which utilize europium and have been developed to measure the abundance of CD63 protein specifically associated with exosomes in biological fluids including urine, saliva, cell culture medium, cerebral spinal fluid and blood plasma.

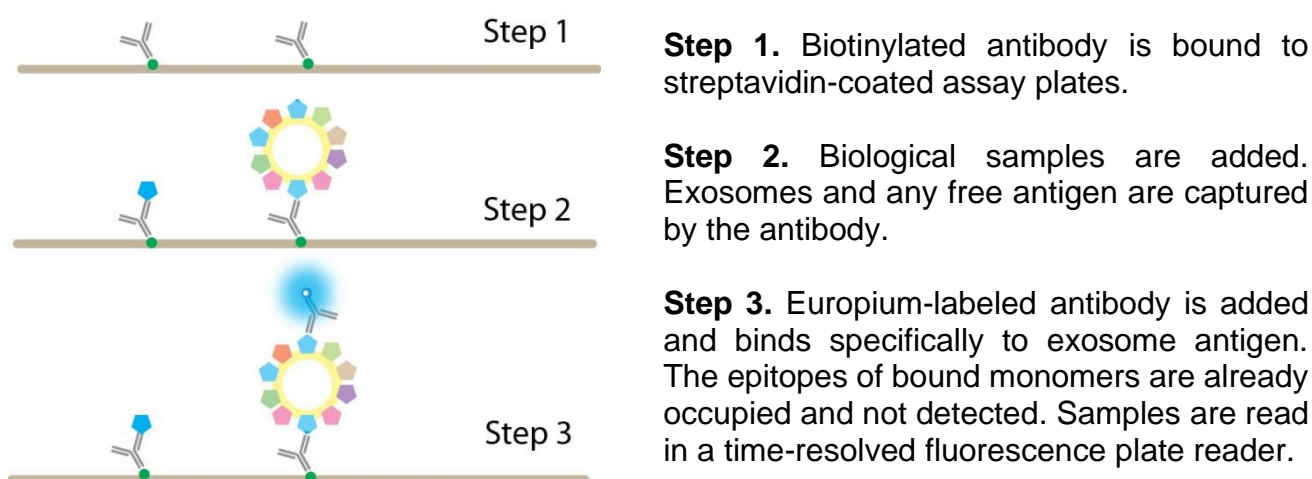


Figure 1. Protocol overview

General note

The technical positive control provided with the kit can be used to verify that adequate technical and handling procedures have been conducted and a signal can be detected at the end of the protocol. The provided technical positive control cannot be used to generate a quantification curve for directly quantifying exosomes. Extracellular vesicles of different origin have different CD63 prevalence on their surface.

If absolute quantification is required, an internal quantification curve can be obtained for each population of exosomes studied by correlating CD63 TRIFic™ signal intensity with Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis (NTA) measurements at different concentrations of purified exosomes.

Reagent preparation

- **Preparation of the wash buffer:** Dilute the wash buffer concentrate 25x in Milli-Q water (20 ml concentrate in 500 ml Milli-Q water). The diluted solution may then be stored at room temperature.
- **Preparation of the biotin CD63 in assay buffer:** [Dilutions should be made on the day the assay is performed]. Briefly centrifuge the vial containing the antibody to gather all the liquid at the base of the vial. Prepare a ~2 ng/μl working solution of biotinylated Ab, by diluting 27 μl (22 μg) in 11 ml of assay buffer.
- **Preparation of the europium CD63 in assay buffer:** [Dilutions should be made on the day the assay is performed]. Briefly centrifuge the vial containing the antibody to gather all the liquid at the base of the vial. Prepare a ~0.25 ng/μl working solution of Eu-labeled CD63 mAb, by diluting 40 μl (2.75 μg) in 11 ml of assay buffer.

Technical positive control preparation

1. 25 μg of exosomes have been purified from cell culture and their total protein concentration determined by Bradford assay. The 25 μg of exosomes are provided in 250 μl PBS, at a concentration of **100 μg/ml**.
2. Prepare 7 microcentrifuge tubes, each with 125 μl of PBS.
3. Prepare dilutions as shown in the table below. Ensure that samples are properly mixed in each tube.

Table 1. Positive control preparation

Technical positive control #	Exosomes	Diluted in PBS (μl)	Exosome concentration (125 μl solution)
1	25 μg (in 250 μl PBS)	250	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
2	125 μl of Tube #1	125	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
3	125 μl of Tube #2	125	25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
4	125 μl of Tube #3	125	12.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
5	125 μl of Tube #4	125	6.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
6	125 μl of Tube #5	125	3.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
7	125 μl of Tube #6	125	1.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
8	125 μl of Tube #7	125	0.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$

Protocol

Coat the wells with CD63 capture antibody

1. Add 100 μl of the freshly prepared dilute solution (2 $\text{ng}/\mu\text{l}$) of biotin-CD63 antibody (prepared as described above) to each well.
2. Incubate the plate for 1 hour at room temperature on a plate shaker at 750 RPM.
3. Wash the plate using an automatic plate washer. Wash each well three times using 250 μl wash buffer for each cycle.
4. Remove the remaining wash buffer.

Add the sample

5. Clear cells and cellular debris from test samples by centrifuging at 3,000 x g for 20 minutes.
6. Transfer 100 µl of the test sample supernatant to each well. Use 100 µl of PBS instead of sample in order to generate a blank reading.
7. Incubate the plate for 1 hour at room temperature on the plate shaker at 750 RPM.
8. Wash the plate using an automatic plate washer. Wash each well three times using 250 µl wash buffer each time.
9. Remove the remaining wash buffer.

Add the europium-labeled CD63 detection antibody

10. Add 100 µl per well of the freshly prepared Eu-labeled CD63 antibody dilution (prepared as described above).
11. Incubate the plate for 1 hour at room temperature on the plate shaker at 750 RPM.
12. Wash the plate using an automatic plate washer. Wash each well three times using 250 µl wash buffer each time.
13. Remove the remaining wash buffer.

Signal enhancement and reading

14. Add 100 µl of EFI solution to each well.
15. Incubate the plate for 15 minutes at room temperature on the plate shaker at 750 RPM.
16. Measure fluorescence on a time-resolved fluorescence microplate reader using an excitation wavelength of 340 nm and a measurement wavelength of 615 nm. Measurements should be performed in triplicate. Before taking the readings, make sure that the plate reader is set to read the fluorescence at the bottom of the plate, the integration time is set at 400 µs and the lag time is set at 200 µs.

Technical positive control example

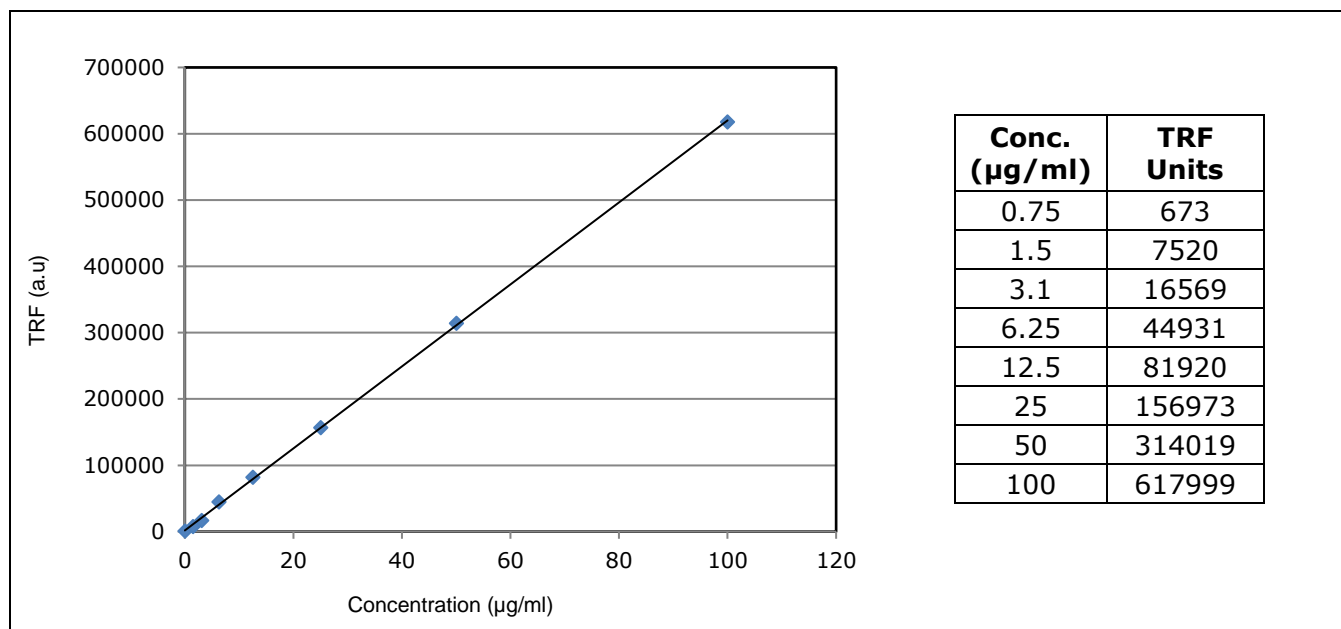


Figure 2. Example readings obtained using the TRIFic™ exosome assay with the provided technical control sample (exosomes purified from cell culture). Note the linearity of response over a wide range of concentrations.

Related products

Related products	Product description	Product code
Exosome purification	Exo-spin™ purification kit	EX01, EX02, EX03, EX04
Exosome tracking	ExoFLARE™ tracking assay	EX301, EX302, EX303, EX304, EX305, EX306
Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis (NTA) size profiling service	ZetaView NTA Particle Analysis Service	ZV-1 and ZV-12

Exo-spin™ purification kit

The Exo-spin™ technology combines precipitation and size exclusion chromatography techniques, making it a superior method for exosome separation and concentration, allowing for high specificity and high recovery of exosomes. Exo-spin™ is available in 4 different configurations represented with catalogue codes EX01, EX02, EX03, and EX04; specifically designed and optimized for different sample types and downstream applications.

ExoFLARE™ tracking assay

ExoFLARE™ utilizes a combination of a FLARE (FLuorescence Activating Response Element) protein tag together with a pro-fluorophore dye. Neither the protein nor dye exhibit fluorescence in isolation. However, when the protein binds to the dye, it causes a change in structure which results in fluorescence. The dye and protein form an unstable bond with a continuous turnover of the dye, resulting in sustained fluorescence without the levels of photo-bleaching associated with fluorescent proteins (i.e. GFP). This enables ExoFLARE™ to be monitored for extensive periods to allow tracking of dye movement.

NTA size profiling service

Exosome characterization service for analysis of particle size and particle concentration using the ZetaView instrument from Particle Metrix.

Purchaser Notification

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Cell Guidance Systems' reagents and services enable control, manipulation and monitoring of the cell, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*

Growth Factors

- Recombinant
- Sustained Release

Exosomes

- Purification
- Detection
- Tracking
- NTA Service

Small Molecules

Cell Counting Reagent

Matrix Proteins

Cell Culture Media

- Pluripotent Stem Cells
- Photostable
- *In Vitro* Blastocyst Culture
- ETS-embryo Culture
- Custom Manufacturing Service

Gene Knock-Up System

Cytogenetics Analysis



General info@cellgs.com
Technical Enquiries tech@cellgs.com
Quotes quotes@cellgs.com
Orders order@cellgs.com

www.cellgs.com

EUROPE
Cell Guidance Systems Ltd
Maia Building
Babraham Bioscience Campus
Cambridge
CB22 3AT
United Kingdom
T +44 (0) 1223 967316
F +44 (0) 1223 750186

USA
Cell Guidance Systems LLC
Helix Center
1100 Corporate Square Drive
St. Louis
MO 63132
USA
T 760 450 4304
F 314 485 5424