

ReadiUse™ bacterial cell lysis buffer *5X*

Catalog number: 24100
Unit size: 10 mL

Component	Storage	Amount (Cat No. 24100)
ReadiUse™ bacterial cell lysis buffer *5X*	Refrigerated (2-8 °C)	1 bottle (10 mL)

OVERVIEW

Cell lysis refers to the breaking down of cells, and it is often used to analyze specific cellular compositions such as proteins, lipids, nucleic acids, reporter molecules, cell signal molecules and other small biomolecules. Depending upon the detergents used, either all or some membranes are lysed. ReadiUse™ reagents require minimal hands-on time. This bacterial cell lysis buffer just requires a simple 5-fold dilution. It is widely used for lysing cells for quantifying small biological molecules such as NAD(P)/NAD(P)H measurement in bacteria.

AT A GLANCE
Important Note

Expiration date is 6 months from the date of receipt.

PREPARATION OF WORKING SOLUTION
ReadiUse™ bacterial cell lysis buffer working solution (1X)

1. Add 1 mL of ReadiUse™ bacterial cell lysis buffer (5X) into 4 mL of Mili-Q water and mix well.

SAMPLE EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

Following is our recommended protocol for loading AM esters into live cells. This protocol only provides a guideline and should be modified according to your specific needs.

1. Prepare bacterial cell samples by collecting bacterial cells via centrifugation (10,000 g, 0°C, 15 minutes). Use about 100 to 10 million cells/mL of ReadiUse™ lysis buffer working solution (1X), and keep the treated solution at room temperature for 15 minutes.
2. Centrifuge at 2500 rpm for 5 minutes, and use the supernatant for further biochemical analysis.

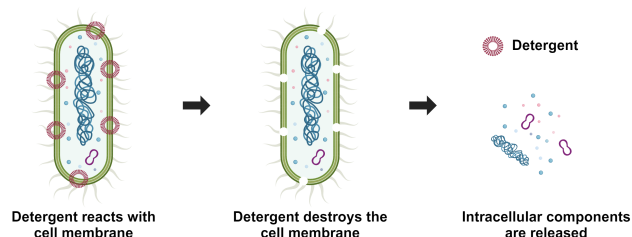
EXAMPLE DATA ANALYSIS AND FIGURES


Figure 1. Bacterial cell lysis is the process of breaking down cells, which is commonly used to analyze cellular components like ribosomes, inclusion bodies, plasmids, nucleoids, and other small biomolecules. The membranes can be entirely or partially lysed, depending on the detergents used. ReadiUse™ reagents require minimal hands-on time, as this bacterial cell lysis buffer only requires a simple 5-fold dilution. It is widely used for lysing cells to quantify small biological molecules such as NAD(P)/NAD(P)H in bacteria.