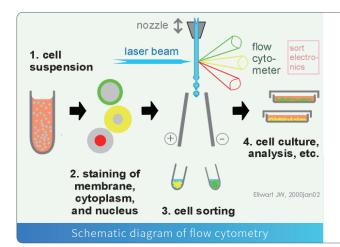


Introduction to Flow Cytometry

Flow Cytometry (FCM) emerged in the late 1960s. It is a groundbreaking technology that uses a flow cytometer to rapidly and quantitatively analyze the physical and chemical properties of cell populations and to precisely sort cells based on these characteristics.

The technology integrates computer technology, laser technology, fluid dynamics, cellular chemistry, and cellular immunology. Flow Cytometry can measure not only cell size and the internal granularity of cells but also detect cell surface and cytoplasmic antigens, as well as intracellular DNA and RNA content.

It is widely applied in fields such as hematology, immunology, oncology, pharmacology, and molecular biology.



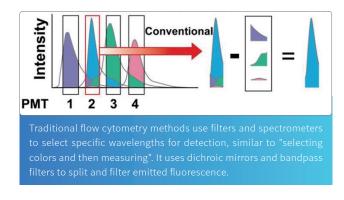
The sample is prepared as a single-cell suspension.

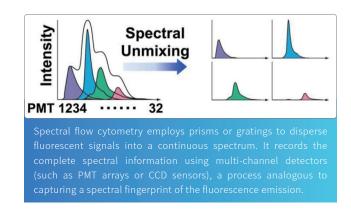
After entering the flow cytometer, the cells pass through the detection point in single file, at which point they are interrogated by the optical system.

The flow cytometer consists of three main systems: a fluidic system, an optical system, and an electronic system, each performing distinct functions.

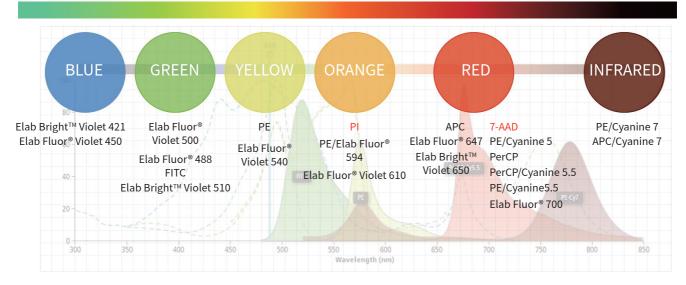
The working principle of the flow cytometer is illustrated in the figure on the left.

At the turn of the millennium, researchers began to explore the concept of imaging spectroscopy. In 2004, Indiana University pioneered the application of full-spectrum imaging for cell analysis. In 2012, Sony released the world's first commercial spectral flow cytometer, marking the practical implementation of this technology. Subsequently, companies such as Cytek and BD introduced their own full-spectrum systems-which now support over 40 parameters and can be equipped with multiple laser excitation sources.





Panel Design Principles



Balance Antigen Density and Fluorochrome Brightness

- High abundance antigen + Dim fluorochrome
- O Low abundance antigen + Bright fluorochrome

Avoid Spectral Overlap between Fluorochromes

- O Low abundance antigen can be detected in non-interference channel
- © High abundance antigen must be detected in channels that do not interfere with other channels

Minimize the Complexity of Analysis

- Allow the spillover of mutually exclusive antigens
- © Allow the spillover of co-expressed antigens with highly abundance
- Allow the spillover of offspring to their parents, but not the opposite

Use Tandem Dyes Carefully

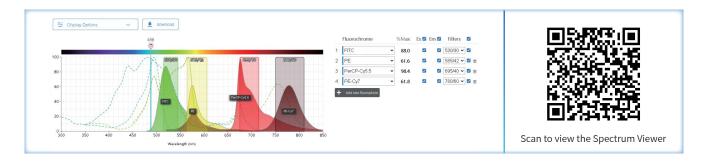
- © Easily degraded when exposed to light or undergoing fixation
- © Follow protocols strictly to avoid tandem dyes degradation

Cautions with Experiment Working Buffers

- The acid buffer or fixing step may destruct some dyes eg: FITC is susceptible to low pH condition
- © Fixation and extended storage lead to dye degradation

Spectrum Viewer

Use the fluorescence spectroscopy analysis software (Spectrum viewer) on the Elabscience official website to obtain information on the excitation and emission spectra of fluorochrome dyes.

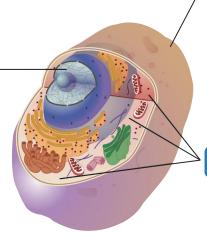


Essential Markers for Phenotyping

Marker Locations

Nucleus

- Transcription factors and histone markers
- Severe fixation | Permeable cell and nuclear membrane Washing after dyeing



Cell Membrane

Direct labeling of living cellsMost of CD markers

Cytoplasm

- Cytokinemarkers
- Mildfixation | Permeable cell membrane | Washing after dyeing
 - O Interleukins
 - O Interferon
 - Tumor necrosis factor,etc.

Classification of cell markers

Generally speaking, most CD markers are located on the surface of cell membrane. Cytokines, such as interleukins and interferon (IFN- α , IFN- β and IFN- γ), tumor necrosis factor (TNF- α , TNF- β) etc., are intracellular markers. And Foxp3 is the most popular intranuclear marker.

For the intracellular and intranuclear markers, the cell needs to be fixed and broken before staining. If there is any intracellular or intranuclear maker, by conventional method, the first step is to stain the surface markers .Because "fixation" is easy to damage the tandem fluorescein, tandem dyes shall be not used in this step.

Classical Detection Markers of Common Cells

Cells	Human	Mouse
Leukocyte common antigen	CD45	CD45
B cells	CD19, CD20	CD19, CD45R/B220
T cells	CD3	CD3
Helper T cells	CD3, CD4	CD3, CD4
Cytotoxic T cells	CD3, CD8	CD3, CD8
Regulatory cells	CD4, CD25, Foxp3, CD127(low/-)	CD4, CD25, Foxp3
Dendritic cells	CD1c, CD11c, HLA-DR, CD141, CD123, CD303	CD11c, MHC II
Natural Killer cells	CD3(-), CD16, CD56	CD3(-), NK1.1, CD49b(DX5)
Monocytes	CD14, CD16, CD64	CD11b, CD115, Ly-6C
Macrophages	CD14, CD68, CD163, CD206, CD86	F4/80, CD11b, CD206, CD86
Haematopoietic stem cells	CD34, CD90, CD117	Sca-1, CD117, CD150
Platelets	CD42b, CD62p	CD41, CD62p
Erythrocyte	CD235a	Ter-119
Neutrophils	CD11b, CD15, CD16	CD11b, Ly-6G, Ly-6C, Gr-1
Eosinophils	CD11b, CD193, Siglec-8, EMR1	CD11b, CD193, Siglec-F, F4/80
Basophils	CD123, CD203c, CD117(-)	FcεRIα, CD200R3

Flow Cytometery Information

Channel and optional fluorochrome				
Flow cytometer	Excitation	Detector (Filter)	Common fluorochrome	
		530/30	FITC, Elab Fluor® 488	
	488 nm	575/26	PE	
Take the flow cytometer with double laser as an example		610/20	PE/TR, PE/Elab Fluor®594	
		695/40	PerCP/Cyanine5.5, PE/Cyanine5, PerCP	
		780/60	PE/Cyanine7	
		660/20	APC, Elab Fluor® 647	
	633 nm	730/45	Elab Fluor® 700	
		780/60	APC/Cyanine7, Elab Fluor® Red780	

Different manufacturers or different models have different configurations, even if the same model may have different configurations. When designing the panels, we must check the configuration of flow cytometry before we select appropriate fluorescence. It is suggested to check the information as below:

- © Excitation: there are several lasers can be used as excitation wavelength. The common flow cytometry lasers are 405 nm, 488 nm, 561 nm, 633 nm, etc.
- O Detector: detectors are used to analysis emission wavelength.

Relative Brightness of Common Fluorochrome



Fluorochrome Wavelength Information

Fluorochrome	Fluorescence Emission Color	Excitation Laser Lines(nm)	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)	Relative Fluorochrome Brightness
Elab Bright TM Violet 421	Blue	405	406	423	含含含含含
Elab Fluor® Violet 450	Blue	405	410	450	☆☆ ☆☆☆
Elab Fluor® Violet 500	Green	405	410	501	⇔ជជជជ
Elab Bright TM Violet 510	Green	405	327,405	512	** **
Elab Fluor® 488	Green	488	495	520	食食食食
FITC	Green	488	490	530	含含含 含含
Elab Fluor®Violet 540	Yellow	405	402	548	☆☆☆☆☆
PE	Yellow	488/561	495, 565	575	含含含含 含
Elab Fluor®Violet 610	Orange	405	421	613	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
PE/Elab Fluor® 594	Orange	488/561	495, 565	620	会会会会会
Elab Bright TM Violet 650	Red	405	407	646	会会会会
APC	Red	633	650	660	含含含含 含
Elab Fluor® 647	Red	633	650	670	含含含含 含
PE/Cyanine5	Red	488/561	495, 565, 655	670	会会会会
PerCP	Red	488	440, 480, 675	675	¢☆☆☆☆
PerCP/Cyanine5.5	Red	488	440, 480, 675	675	含含含含含
PE/Cyanine5.5	Far Red	488/561	495, 565, 675	690	食食食食食
Elab Fluor®700	Far Red	640	696	719	含含含含 含
PE/Cyanine7	Infrared	488/561	495, 565, 755	775	会会会会
Elab Fluor® Red 780	Infrared	633	625	765	^
APC/Cyanine7	Infrared	633	650, 760	780	★★★☆☆

Fluorochrome Characteristics

Fluorochrome	Characteristic
FITC	Easily affected by pH value. When the pH value decreases, the fluorescence intensity also decreases
Elab Fluor®488	Resistant to light and remains stable in a wide pH value (pH4~10)
PE	High brightness, relatively stable
APC	High brightness, less stable than PE
PerCP/Cyanine5.5	Relatively stable (brightness and fixation) tandem dye
PE/Cyanine 5	High brightness, easy to quench, not suitable to fixation, no matching with APC
Elab Fluor® Red 780	ER780 can replace APC/cyanine 7. Suitable for fixation and has less spillover to APC detector
APC/Cyanine 7	Weak brightness, not suitable for the analysis of low abundance antigens. Easy to quench and not suitable for fixation
PE/Cyanine7	High brightness, easy to quench, not suitable for fixation, no overlap with FITC, little interference and spillover with APC
Elab Bright™ Violet 421	Violet laser excitation, exhibits high brightness, excellent stability, and minimal spectral overlap with other fluorochromes
Elab Fluor® Violet 450	A novel small-molecule fluorescent dye that can replace Pacific Blue
Elab Fluor® Violet 500	Violet laser excitation, exhibits a large Stokes shift, high brightness, good photostability and solubility, and is pH-insensitive
Elab Bright™ Violet 510	Violet laser excitation, conjugated fluorochrome, high brightness, chemically stable, and photobleaching-resistant
Elab Fluor®488	Resistant to light and remains stable in a wide pH value (pH4~10)
FITC	Easily affected by pH value. When the pH value decreases, the fluorescence intensity also decreases
Elab Fluor®Violet 540	Violet laser excitation, with a large Stoker shift, high stability, good water solubility, and moderate fluorescence intensity
PE	High brightness, relatively stable
Elab Fluor®Violet 610	Violet or yellow laser excitation,with a large Stoker shift, high brightness, photostability, good solubility, not affected by pH value
PE/Elab Fluor® 594	The donor has a high molar extinction coefficient, resulting in stronger signal intensity for the tandem dye
Elab Bright™ Violet 650	Violet laser excitation, conjugated fluorochrome, high brightness (though slightly less bright than Elab Bright Violet 421), good stability,photobleaching-resistant and minimal spectral overlap with other fluorescent dyes
APC	High brightness, less stable than PE
Elab Fluor® 647	Offers good fluorescence quantum yield and photostability; fluorescence is stable over pH 4-10
PE/Cyanine 5	High brightness, easy to quench, not suitable to fixation, no matching with APC
PerCP	Features a high extinction coefficient, high quantum yield, and a large Stokes shift
PerCP/Cyanine5.5	Relatively stable (brightness and fixation) tandem dye
PE/Cyanine5.5	Possesses a large Stokes shift, high fluorescence quantum yield, and good stability
Elab Fluor®700	Bright and stable; unaffected by pH changes in the range of 4-10 and exhibits good photostability
PE/Cyanine7	High brightness, easy to quench, not suitable for fixation, no overlap with FITC, little interference and spillover with APC
Elab Fluor® Red 780	Can replace APC/cyanine 7. Suitable for fixation and has less spillover to APC detector
APC/Cyanine 7	Weak brightness, not suitable for the analysis of low abundance antigens. Easy to quench and not suitable for fixation

Flow Cytometry Related Reagents

In flow cytometry analysis, reagents play a critical role alongside Fluorochrome conjugated antibodies. Elabscience® offers a comprehensive portfolio of reagent solutions. By selecting the appropriate reagents tailored to specific experimental requirements, these solutions facilitate sample preparation and staining for surface, intracellular, and nuclear antigens, enabling optimal staining results in every experiment.

Product Category	Product Name	Cat. No.	Application
T Cell Activation	Human CD3/CD28 T Cell Activation Beads	MIH001A	Activation and expansion of sorted T cells or T cells in PBMCs
and Expansion	Mouse CD3/CD28 T Cell Activation Beads	MIM001A	Activation and expansion of sorted T cells or T cells from mouse spleen
Pad Pland Call Lysis	10×ACK Lysis Buffer	E-CK-A105	Red Blood Cell Lysis
Red Blood Cell Lysis	10× RBC Lysis/Fixation Solution	E-CK-A106	Red Blood Cell Lysis
Cell separation	Human PBMC Separation Solution(P 1.077)	E-CK-A103	Human PBMC Separation
FcR Blocking	Purified Anti-Mouse CD16/32 Antibody	E-AB-F0997A	Mouse Sample Blocking
rek blocking	Purified Anti-Human CD16 Antibody	E-AB-F1236A	Human Sample Blocking
	Cell Stimulation and Protein Transport Inhibitor Kit	E-CK-A091	Stimulation/Transport Inhibitor
Cell Stimulation and Protein Transport Inhibitor	Cell Stimulation MIX Kit	E-CK-A019	Cell Stimulation
	Protein Transport Inhibitor MIX	E-CK-A013	Protein Transport Inhibitor
Cell Fixation/	Foxp3/Transcription Factor Staining Kit	E-CK-A108	Fixation/Permeabilization
Permeabilization	Intracellular Fixation/Permeabilization Buffer Kit	E-CK-A109	Intracellular Fixation/Permeabilizatio
	PI Reagent	E-CK-A161	Nuclear Staining
Nuclear Staining	7-AAD Reagent	E-CK-A162	Nuclear Staining
	DAPI Reagent	E-CK-A163	Nuclear Staining
Wash and Dilute Buffer	Cell Staining Buffer	E-CK-A107	Dilution and Washing

Apoptosis and Cell Health Detection

Apoptosis Detection Kits—Annexin V

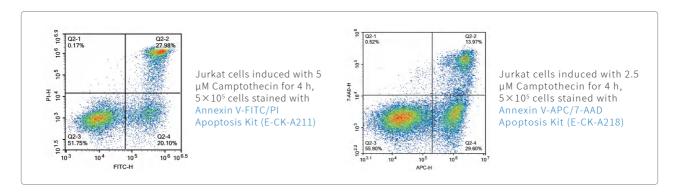
Annexin V is the most common reagent for detecting apoptosis. It specifically binds to phosphatidylserine exposed on the outer membrane of apoptotic cells.

When conjugated to various fluorochromes, Annexin V enables flow cytometry analysis which can effectively distinguish early and late apoptosis. Its straightforward protocol and reliable results make it the standard choice for cell viability assays.

■ Features of Elabscience® AnnexinV Apoptosis Detection Kits

- Multiple Options 15 fluorochromes and 3 nuclear dyes(PI,7-AAD,DAPI)
- Simple&Fast Staining can be completed in 15-20 min
- Superior Performance Handles cell overload with clear separation even at 2million cells
- High Cost-Effectiveness 100 assays can be used for 200 tests

■ Experimental Results



■ Elabscience® Top-Selling Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kits

Product Name	Cat. No.	Product Name	Cat. No.
Annexin V-FITC/PI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A211	Annexin V-APC/7-AAD Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A218
Annexin V-FITC/7-AAD Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A212	Annexin V-FITC/DAPI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A252
Annexin V-PE/7-AAD Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A216	Annexin V-PE/DAPI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A256
Annexin V-APC/PI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A217	Annexin V-APC/DAPI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A258

For more Annexin V kits, please visit: www.elabscience.com

Apoptosis Detection Kits—Mitochondrial Detection

The decline of mitochondrial membrane potential ($\Delta\Psi m$) is a hallmark event in early apoptosis, occurring prior to nuclear apoptotic features (chromatin condensation, DNA fragmentation) . Once $\Delta\Psi m$ collapses, apoptosis becomes irreversible. Monitoring $\Delta\Psi m$ changes allows for apoptosis detection.

JC-1, an ideal fluorescent probe for assessing $\Delta\Psi m$ in cells, tissues, or isolated mitochondria, exists in two forms with distinct emission spectra:

Normal cells (high \Delta\Psim): JC-1 accumulates in mitochondria as aggregates, emitting red fluorescence (590 nm) **Early apoptosis (low \Delta\Psim)**: JC-1 remains as monomers in the cytoplasm, emitting green fluorescence (530 nm) The shift from red to green fluorescence indicates $\Delta\Psi$ m dissipation, enabling apoptosis determination.

■ Features of Elabscience® Mitochondrial Assay Kits

Multiple Options Multiple fluorochromes for different samples

Simple Operation Simplified steps, shorter experimental time

Convenient Use Complete components, no additional reagents needed

Experimental Result

Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Assay Kit (E-CK-A301) results: Normal cultured cells show minimal apoptosis with weak green fluorescence (left); Camptothecin-induced apoptosis increases green fluorescence(right)

■ Elabscience® Mitochondrial Assay Kits

Product Name	Cat. No.
Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Assay Kit (with JC-1)	E-CK-A301
MitoBright Red Probe Assay Kit	E-CK-A402
MitoBright Deep Red Probe Assay Kit	E-CK-A403

Apoptosis Detection Kits—TUNEL

The TUNEL series of apoptosis kits developed by Elabscience, including the One-step TUNEL In Situ Apoptosis Kit, One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit, and TUNEL In Situ Apoptosis Kit (HRP-DAB Method), can be used for apoptosis detection of tissue samples (paraffin-embedded, frozen section) and cells samples (cell smears, cell crawling films, suspension cells, adherent cells).

Elabscience® TUNEL assay kits have high sensitivity, quick and easy operation, which can better assist in apoptosis research on diseases related to cell function and R&D of related drugs.

■ Features of Elabscience® TUNEL Apoptosis Kits

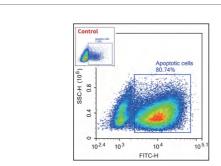
Multiple Options Choose the most suitable kit based on sample type and instrument

Safe & Non-Toxic No arsenic compounds, safe for humans and the environment

Convenient Complete components, no need for additional reagents

Specialized Specialized reagents for in situ/flow cytometry detection

■ Experimental Result



HL-60 cells, treated with 2.5 μM camptothecin for 4 h (Control: without camptothecin treated), detected with One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit (Green, Elab Fluor® 488) (Ε-CK-A421)

■ Elabscience® TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Detection Kits

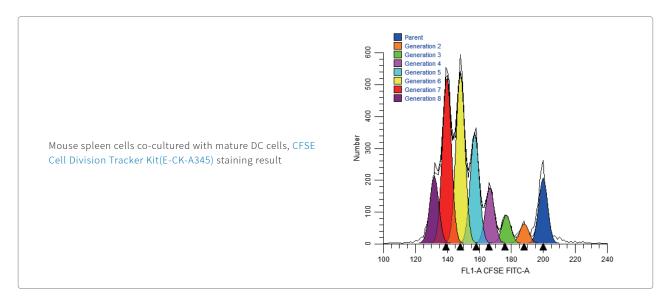
Product Name	Cat. No.
One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit (Green, FITC)	E-CK-A420
One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit (Green, Elab Fluor® 488)	E-CK-A421
One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit (Red, Elab Fluor® 594)	E-CK-A422
One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit (Blue, Elab Fluor® Violet 450)	E-CK-A423
One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit (Red, Elab Fluor® 647)	E-CK-A424
One-step TUNEL Flow Cytometry Apoptosis Kit (Red, Elab Fluor® 555)	E-CK-A425

For more TUNEL Apoptosis Detection Kits, please visit: www.elabscience.com

Cell Proliferation and Cell Cycle Kits—CFSE

CFDA SE is a fluorochrome with membrane permeability, which has no fluorescence itself. When CFDA SE enters living cells through the cell membrane, it can be catalyzed by esterase in cytoplasm to produce carboxyfluorescein succinimide ester (CFSE), which can emit strong green fluorescence, cannot penetrate the cell membrane, and remains intact in the cell. In the process of cell division and proliferation, CFDA SE-labeled cells are evenly distributed to two progeny cells, and the fluorescence intensity becomes half of the parental cells. CFDA SE-labeled cells can be used for in vitro and in vivo proliferation studies which can be detected by flow cytometry and fluorescence microscope.

Experimental Result



■ Features of Elabscience® CFSE Kit

Stable Signal Fluorochrome remains in cells for weeks

Safe & Non-Toxic Minimal cytotoxicity

Simple Operation Staining takes 0.5-1 h

■ Elabscience® CFSE Kit

Product Name	Cat. No.
CFSE Cell Division Tracker Kit	E-CK-A345

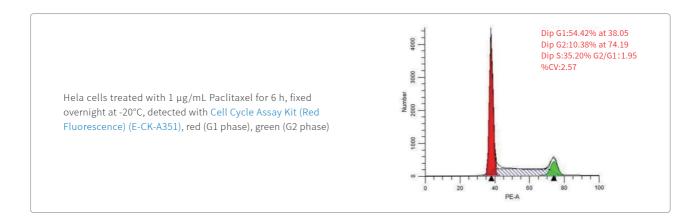
Cell Proliferation and Cell Cycle Kits—Cell Cycle

The cell cycle refers to the entire process of continuous cell division from the end of one mitosis to the end of the next mitosis. During this process, the cell's genetic material is duplicated and then doubled, and at the end of division, it is evenly distributed to two daughter cells. DNA cycle detection can be used to reflect the status of each phase of the cell cycle, i.e., cell proliferation status. Elabscience® offers three different fluorochrome cell cycle detection kits that can avoid cell spontaneous fluorescence, meeting your different experimental needs.

■ Features of Elabscience® Cell Cycle Assay Kits

- Multiple Options Three fluorochromes, resistant to autofluorescence
- Wide Applicability Suitable for various cell samples
- High Accuracy Precise identification of different cell cycle phases

■ Experimental Result



■ Elabscience® Cell Proliferation and Cell Cycle Assay Kits

Product Name	Cat. No.
CFSE Cell Division Tracker Kit	E-CK-A345
Cell Cycle Assay Kit (Red Fluorescence)	E-CK-A351
Cell Cycle Assay Kit (Green Fluorescence)	E-CK-A352
Cell Cycle Assay Kit (Blue Fluorescence)	E-CK-A353

Cell Viability/Toxicity Assay Kit—Calcein-AM/PI

Calcein AM easily penetrates live cell membranes, hydrolyzed by intracellular esterases to generate Calcein (Ex/Em=490/515 nm), used with PI to distinguish live/dead cells.

Calcein AM and PI can perform double fluorescence staining on living cells and dead cells at the same time, which can be used for the detection of cell activity and cytotoxicity. Elabscience® Calcein AM/PI Double Staining Kit can be used to distinguish dead cells and living cells in mammals with esterase activity.

■ Features of Elabscience® Calcein-AM/PI Double Staining Kit

Easy to Operate

No need to explore reagent dilution ratio conditions, operation time is Only $15\text{--}30~\mathrm{min}$

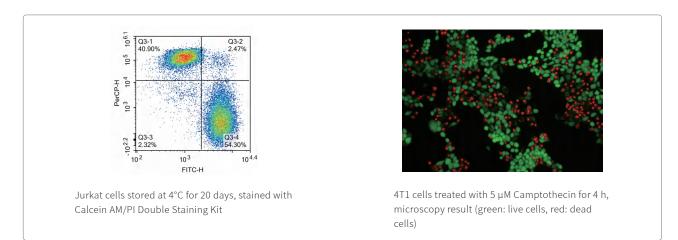
Low Toxicity

No effect upon cell differentiation and proliferation

② Cost-effective

The reagent component is complete, and the buffer contains components to prevent Calcein spill

■ Experimental Result



■ Elabscience® Cell Viability/Toxicity Assay Kit

Product Name	Cat. No.
Calcein AM/PI Double Staining Kit	E-CK-A354

Product Citations (Partial)

Cited in over 208,000 SCI literature by the end of 2024, Elabscience® continues to support scientific research.

Elabscience® Flow Cytometry Antibodies Citations

Product	Cat. No.	Citation Information	IF
PE Anti-Mouse CD119 Antibody[GR-20]	E-AB-F1115D	Benguigui M, Cooper TJ, Kalkar P, et al. Interferon-stimulated neutrophils as a predictor of immunotherapy response[J]. <i>Cancer Cell</i> . 2024 Feb 12;42(2):253-65.	48.8
PerCP Anti-Mouse CD48 Antibody[HM48-1]	E-AB-F1017UF	Simats A, Zhang S, Messerer D, et al. Innate immune memory after brain injury drives inflammatory cardiac dysfunction[J]. <i>Cell</i> . 2024 Aug 22;187(17):4637-55.	45.5
PE Anti-Mouse CD54 Antibody[YN1/1.7.4]	E-AB-F1018D	Born E, Lipskaia L, Breau M, et al. Eliminating senescent cells can promote pulmonary hypertension development and progression[J]. <i>Circulation</i> , 2023, 147(8): 650-666.	37.8
APC Anti-Mouse CD8a Antibody[53-6.7]	E-AB-F1104E		
PE Anti-Mouse CD25 Antibody[PC-61.5.3]	E-AB-F1102D		
FITC Anti-Mouse Foxp3 Antibody[3G3]	E-AB-F1238C	Lu C, Liao S, Chen B, et al. Responsive probes for in vivo magnetic	
PE Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody[CI:A3-1]	E-AB-F0995D		
Biotin Anti-Mouse CD31 Antibody[390]	E-AB-F1180B	resonance imaging of nitric oxide[J]. Nature Materials , 2024, 1-10.	37.2
APC Anti-Mouse Ly6C Antibody[Monts 1]	E-AB-F1121E		
Purified Anti-Mouse CD16/32 Antibody[2.4G2]	E-AB-F0997A		
APC Anti-Mouse Ly-6G/Ly-6C (Gr-1) Antibody[RB6-8C5]	E-AB-F1120UE		
APC Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody[CI:A3-1]	E-AB-F0995E	Che Y J, Ren X H, Wang Z W, et al. Lymph-Node-Targeted Drug Delivery for Effective Immunomodulation to Prolong the Long-Term Survival After Heart Transplantation[J]. <i>Advanced Materials</i> , 2022.	32.0
Purified Anti-Mouse CD16/32 Antibody[2.4G2]	E-AB-F0997A		
Elab Fluor® Red 780 Anti-Mouse CD45 Antibody[30-F11]	E-AB-F1136S	Cai J, Quan Y, Zhu S, et al. The browning and mobilization of subcutaneous	
FITC Anti-Mouse Ly6G Antibody[1A8]	E-AB-F1108C	white adipose tissue supports efficient skin repair[J]. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> . 2024 Jun 4;36(6):1287-301.	29.0
APC Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody[CI:A3-1]	E-AB-F0995E		
PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody[17A2]	E-AB-F1013J		

Product	Cat. No.	Citation Information	IF
PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD11c Antibody[N418]	E-AB-F0991UH	Yin D, Zhong Y, Ling S, et al. Dendritic-cell-targeting virus-like particles as potent mRNA vaccine carriers[J]. <i>Nature Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2024, 1-16.	28.1
FITC Anti-Mouse Ly6G Antibody[1A8]	E-AB-F1108C	Cai J, Quan Y, Zhu S, et al. The browning and mobilization of subcutaneous white adipose tissue supports efficient skin repair[J]. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2024, 36(6), 1287-1301.	27.7
FITC Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody[17A2]	E-AB-F1013C	Mai Z, Fu L, Su J, et al. Intra-tumoral sphingobacterium multivorum promotes triple-negative breast cancer progression by suppressing tumor immunosurveillance. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> . 2025 Jan 8;24(1):6.	27.7
PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[GK1.5]	E-AB-F1097H		
PE Anti-Mouse CD25 Antibody[PC-61.5.3]	E-AB-F1102D		
PE Anti-Mouse CD106 Antibody[M/K-2.7]	E-AB-F1091D	Shi N N, Yang Q, Zhang H R, et al. Restoration of dystrophin expression in mice by suppressing a nonsense mutation through the incorporation of unnatural amino acids[J]. <i>Nature Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2022, 6: 195–206.	25.6
APC Anti-Mouse Ly6A/ E(Sca-1) Antibody[D7]	E-AB-F1191E		
PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD31 Antibody[390]	E-AB-F1180H		
PE Anti-Human CD56/NCAM Antibody[5.1H11]	E-AB-F1239D		
FITC Anti-Human CD29 Antibody[TS2/16.2.1]	E-AB-F1049C		
PE Anti-Mouse CD49b/pan-NK cells Antibody[DX5]	E-AB-F1116D	Yan F, Li R, Liu J, et al. Hybrid near-infrared-activated luminescent gold nanoparticle platform for efficient cancer therapy. <i>Advanced Composites</i> and <i>Hybrid Materials</i> . 2025 Apr;8(2):173.	23.2
PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Rat CD45 Antibody[OX-1]	E-AB-F1227UJ	Tianyuan Z, Haoyuan D, Jianwei L, et al. A Smart MMP13 - Responsive Injectable Hydrogel with Inflammatory Diagnostic Logic and Multiphase Therapeutic Ability to Orchestrate Cartilage Regeneration[J]. <i>Advanced Functional Materials</i> 2023, 33(16): 2213019.	19.9
APC Anti-Mouse/Human CD11b Antibody[M1/70]	E-AB-F1081E	Liu X, Zhang R, Zhou N, et al. A Dual Drug - Loaded Smart Liposome System Capable of Capturing Leukemia Cells Followed by Releasing Drugs Within Cells for Synergistic Therapy. <i>Advanced Functional Materials</i> 2025: 2425739.	18.5
PE Anti-Human CD45 Antibody[HI30]	E-AB-F1137D		
FITC Anti-Mouse/Human CD11b Antibody[M1/70]	E-AB-F1081C	Zhao F, He J, Tang J, et al. Brain milieu induces early microglial maturation through the BAX-Notch axis[J] <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13(1): 6117.	17.6
APC Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody[17A2]	E-AB-F1013E	Sun D, Li Y, Yin X, et al. Utilizing Engineered Bacteria as "Cell Factories" In Vivo for Intracellular RNA-Loaded Outer Membrane Vesicles' Self-Assembly in Tumor Treatment[J]. ACS Nano, 2024, 82 1.	15.8
FITC Anti-Mouse CD4 Antibody[GK1.5]	E-AB-F1097C		
PE Anti-Mouse CD8a Antibody[53-6.7]	E-AB-F1104D		
FITC Anti-Mouse IFN-γ Antibody[XMG1.2]	E-AB-F1101C		

Elabscience® Cell Function Assay Kits Citations

Product	Cat. No.	Citation Information	IF
Calcein AM/PI Double Staining Kit	E-CK-A354	Tang, H., Yang, Y., Liu, Z. et al. Injectable ultrasonic sensor for wireless monitoring of intracranial signals[J]. <i>Nature</i> , 2024, 630(8015):84-90.	64.8
One-step TUNEL In Situ Apoptosis Kit (Green, Elab Fluor® 488)	E-CK-A321	Sang D, Lin K, Yang Y, et al. Prolonged sleep deprivation induces a cytokine-storm-like syndrome in mammals[J]. <i>Cell</i> , 2023, 186(25): 5500-5516.	64.5
Annexin V-FITC/PI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A211	Jiang M, Qi F, Zhang K, et al. MARCKSL1–2 reverses docetaxel-resistance of lung adenocarcinoma cells by recruiting SUZ12 to suppress HDAC1 and elevate miR-200b[J]. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2022, 21(150).	41.4
Enhanced Cell Counting Kit 8 (WST-8/CCK8)	E-CK-A362	Del Gaudio, N., Di Costanzo, A., Liu, N.Q. et al. CBX2 shapes chromatin accessibility promoting AML via p38 MAPK signaling pathway[J]. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2022, 21(1):125.	41.4
Enhanced Cell Counting Kit 8 (WST-8/CCK8)	E-CK-A362	Song R, Guo P, Ren X, et al. A novel polypeptide CAPG-171aa encoded by circCAPG plays a critical role in triple-negative breast cancer[J]. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2023, 22(1): 104.	37.3
One-step TUNEL In Situ Apoptosis Kit (Green, FITC)	E-CK-A320	Hirakawa H, Gao L, Tavakol D N, et al. Cellular plasticity of the bone marrow niche promotes hematopoietic stem cell regeneration[J]. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2023, 55(11): 1941-1952.	30.8
Annexin V-Elab Fluor® 647/ DAPI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A254	Song J L, Xu R Y, Zhang H, et al. Cell-in-Cell-Mediated Entosis Reveals a Progressive Mechanism in Pancreatic Cancer[J]. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2023, 165(6):1505-1521.	29.4
One-step TUNEL In Situ Apoptosis Kit (Green, FITC)	E-CK-A320	Fei, D., Wang, F., Wang, Y. et al. Circular RNA ACVR2A promotes the progression of hepatocellular carcinoma through mir-511-5p targeting PI3K-Akt signaling pathway[J]. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2024, 23(1):159.	27.7
Annexin V-FITC/PI Apoptosis Kit	E-CK-A211	Wen D, Xiao H, Gao Y, et al. N6-methyladenosine-modified SENP1, identified by IGF2BP3, is a novel molecular marker in acute myeloid leukemia and aggravates progression by activating AKT signal via de-SUMOylating HDAC2[J]. <i>Molecular Cancer</i> , 2024, 23(1):116.	27.7
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One-step TUNEL In Situ Apoptosis Kit (Green, FITC)	E-CK-A320	Zhao Y, Shi Y, Yang H, et al. Stem cell microencapsulation maintains stemness in inflammatory microenvironment[J]. <i>International Journal Of Oral Science</i> , 2022, 14(1):48.	24.9
One-step TUNEL In Situ Apoptosis Kit (Red, Elab Fluor® 555)	E-CK-A325	Silva-Sanchez A, Meza-Perez S, Liu M, et al. Activation of regulatory dendritic cells by Mertk coincides with a temporal wave of apoptosis in neonatal lungs[J]. <i>Science Immunology</i> , 2023, 8(84).	24.8

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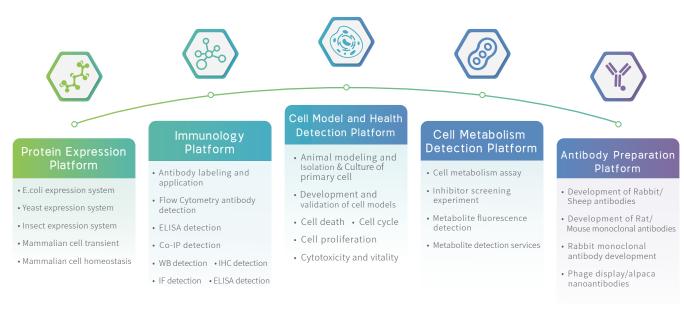
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