pH-Xtra Glycolysis Assay Kit

Easily Measure Extracellular Acidification Rate (ECAR)

- Measurement of glycolytic activity in real-time
- Simple mix-and-measure protocol
- Non-destructive and reversible
- Plate reader compatible



Observe Glycolysis in Live Cells - In Real-Time

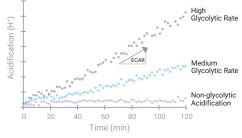


Figure 1. Extracellular acidification (ECAR) measured with the pH-Xtra is a reliable and established indicator for glycolytic activity in cells.¹

Glycolysis is a critical metabolic pathway in eukaryotic cells and plays a significant role in physiological processes like differentiation, proliferation, and ATP generation. Alterations in glycolysis also have critical implications in a plethora of diseases, which include, but are not exclusive to cancer, cardiovascular and metabolic diseases.

Unlike conventional end-point glycolysis assays, the pH-Xtra Glycolysis Assay measures extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) in real-time, allowing the observation of temporary changes and fast responses of the glycolytic machinery. Samples are unsealed; under these conditions, ECAR is a reliable and robust measure of glycolytic activity.

pH-Xtra Glycolysis Assay

The pH-Xtra Glycolysis Assay allows researchers to conveniently assess glycolytic activity for metabolic characterisation and determination of how specific interventions like nutrient deprivation, hypoxia, drug treatment or genetic manipulation impact on glycolytic flux.

A simple "mix-and-measure" protocol allows multiparametric analysis with a range of other assay kits, for example MitoXpress Xtra Oxygen Consumption Assay.

A major advantage of using kits is that they are designed for use with most time resolved fluorescence plate readers and standard 96- and 384-well microtitre plates!

NO in lab waiting time for specialised equipment to become available and NO capital expenditure required

pH-Xtra Glycolysis Assay, PH-200-4 Kit Component Details

Kit Component	Item	Description
pH-Xtra Reagent	4 Vials	pH sensing probe
Respiration Buffer	4 Tablets	Buffer with low buffering capacity

REFERENCES

¹ Hynes, J., et al., Anal. Biochem., (2009), 390(1), p. 21-8.

www.agilent.com

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