



Hepatic Steatosis Assay Kit

Product Information

Cat

Kit-2224

Cat.No.

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Product Overview

Hepatic Steatosis, also known as fatty liver, is a disease characterized by an excessive accumulation of lipid droplets within the liver. This can be caused by multiple factors, including excessive alcohol intake, obesity, and other diseases with abnormal fat metabolism. Hepatic Steatosis is commonly used as a marker to determine the hepatotoxicity of drug candidates. Hepatic Steatosis Kit provides reagents for measurement of intracellular triglyceride accumulation and staining reagents to visualize the lipid droplet formation in hepatocytes. The kit can be used to screen and evaluate steatosis risk of drug candidates and to study the mechanism of steatosis development. Chloroquine is included as a positive control for inducing steatosis in liver cells, such as HepG2. The kit provides enough reagents for 100 assays for triglyceride quantitation and staining reagents enough for two 96-well plates, two 6-well plates, or four 100 mm culture dishes.

Applications

Evaluate hepatic steatosis, quantify triglycerides, and visualize lipid droplet accumulation; Screen drug candidates for steatotic risk.

Storage

4°C

Shipping

Gel Pack

Size

100 assays

Kit Components



Hepatic Steatosis Assay Kit

Triglyceride Assay Buffer; Triglyceride Probe (in DMSO); Lipase; Triglyceride Enzyme Mix; Triglyceride Standard (1 mM); Chloroquine; PBS; Formalin (10%); Oil Red O; Methyl Green

Target Species

Mammalian

Detection method Absorbance (OD 570 nm) or Fluorescence (Ex/Em = 535/587 nm) and Microscopy

Features & Benefits

Only Kit on the market to use a dual method to study Hepatic Steatosis: Quantifies Triglycerides (colorimetric/fluorometric) and visualizes lipid droplets by staining with Oil Red O.

The kit provides enough reagents for 100 assays for triglyceride quantitation and staining reagents enough for two 96-well plates, two 6-well plates, or four 100 mm culture dishes.

Easy and simple protocol. This kit can be used to screen and evaluate steatosis risk of drug candidates and to study the mechanism of steatosis development.

Chloroquine is included as a positive control for inducing steatosis in liver cells, such as HepG2.
