

DISCOVER THE BEST SURFACE FOR YOUR CELLS

CELLCOAT®

MULTICOAT TEST PLATE

The ideal tool to find the specific environment your cells demand

If you are looking for the optimal cell culture surface for your assay, explore the new CELLCOAT® MultiCoat test plate, which allows the rapid and easy testing of a variety of biological coatings simultaneously.

Take advantage of the choice of 11 different peptide and protein coatings on a single microplate to find the appropriate in-vivo mimicking environment for your cells. Choose between our 96 well or 384 well SCREENSTAR plates, which offer optimum image quality thanks to their cycloolefin bottom with glass-like optical properties and planarity.

By choosing the optimal protein-coated surface for your cells, improve cell attachment, spreading, distribution and growth or modulate differentiation and protein expression.

KEY FACTS

- / Ready to use
- / Ideal to identify the optimal coating
- / 11 different coatings plus control on one plate
- / Available with 96 / 384 well plates ideal for high-resolution imaging
- / Two plates per package



Check out
our new CELLCOAT®
SCREENSTAR plates



PRODUCT OVERVIEW

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND/OR SAMPLE ORDERING
PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE OR CONTACT US.

OVERVIEW OF PEPTIDE & PROTEIN COATINGS

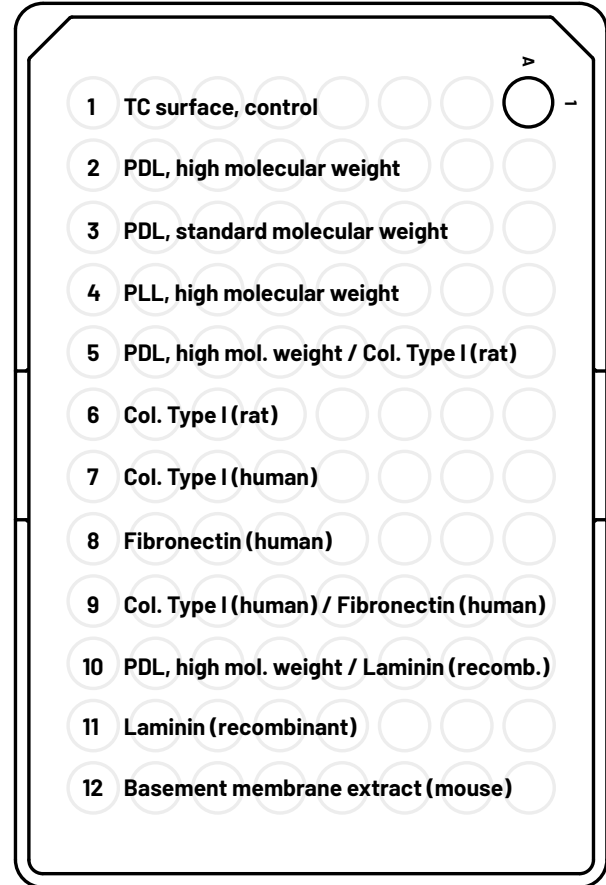
Poly-D-Lysine (PDL) & Poly-L-Lysine (PLL) are synthetic poly-peptides commonly used for cell culture coatings, providing a highly positive charged surface that enhances cell adhesion. PDL coatings are more durable based on their resistance against proteases released by certain cell types.

Collagen Type I (Col. Type I) is a major component of the extracellular matrix (ECM) of numerous cell types. Collagen coatings help mimic the in-vivo microenvironment and promote cell adhesion, proliferation and differentiation of mesenchymal and connective tissue-derived cells.

Fibronectin is a glycoprotein that connects membrane-spanning receptors ("integrins") to extracellular matrix proteins like collagens and heparan sulfate proteoglycans. Fibronectin-binding integrin receptors are present in cell membranes of numerous cell types making fibronectin coatings a preferred choice to facilitate fast, strong attachment, spreading and growth of many cell types.

Laminin is a glycoprotein and major component of the basement membrane. It binds to integrin cell surface receptors in the cell membrane and to type IV collagen, fibronectin and proteoglycans in the extracellular matrix. As a vital support for scaffolding the basal lamina, Laminin coatings promote structural integrity, cell adhesion, migration and tissue organisation, and are commonly used for culturing neurons, muscle cells, epithelial and endothelial cells.

Basement membrane extract (BME) is derived from Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm mouse sarcoma, composed predominantly of laminin, type IV collagen and heparan sulfate proteoglycan. It mimics the basement membrane extracellular environment in many tissues and is used as a "thin coating" for cell adhesion and support of cell-specific phenotype in complex 2D-cell models.



Coating layout of the 96 well MultiCoat Test Plate. In the 384 well format, 2 rows each consist of an individual coating.

CELLCOAT® SCREENSTAR MultiCoate Test Plate

Product colour: black, Bottom: Cycloolefin film, Raw material: COP, Surface treatment: CELLCOAT®, Lid: yes, condensation rings

| Item No. | Well format | Well profile | Protein coating | Working volume | Qty. inner / outer |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 655866-MCP | 96 | F-bottom / Chimney Well | 11 different peptide & protein coatings (single & double coatings) | 25 µl - 440 µl | 1 / 2 |
| 781866-MCP | 384 | F-bottom | 11 different peptide & protein coatings (single & double coatings) | 10 µl - 110 µl | 1 / 2 |