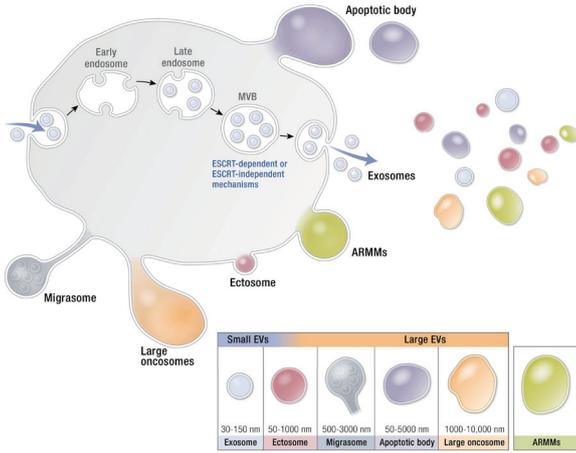


EXODUS

Large Extracellular Vesicles Isolation Solution



Endocrine Reviews. 2022, 43(3):441-468.

Extracellular vesicles (EVs) are membrane vesicles, typically 30–1000 nm in diameter. According to the MISEV2018 and MISEV2023 guidelines, EVs are classified into small extracellular vesicles (sEVs, <200 nm) and large extracellular vesicles (IEVs, >200 nm).

Currently, most research has been focused on investigating sEVs, while less is done on IEVs, which is mainly due to the lack of effective methods to isolate IEVs. Establishing a method to precisely isolate IEVs based on size is urgently required and may help analyze generation mechanisms, functions, and potential applications of IEVs in disease diagnosis, treatment, and drug delivery.

J Extracell Vesicles. 2018, 23;7(1):1535750.

J Extracell Vesicles. 2024, 13(2):e12404.

Key features



Precise isolation:

EXODUS can isolate small EVs and large EVs by size



Label-free:

Only need PBS buffer

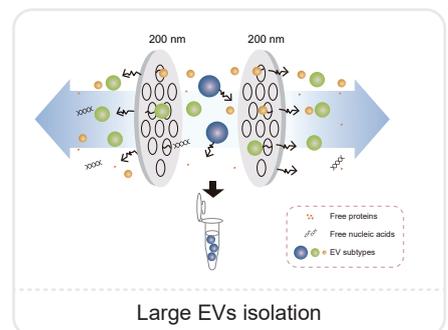
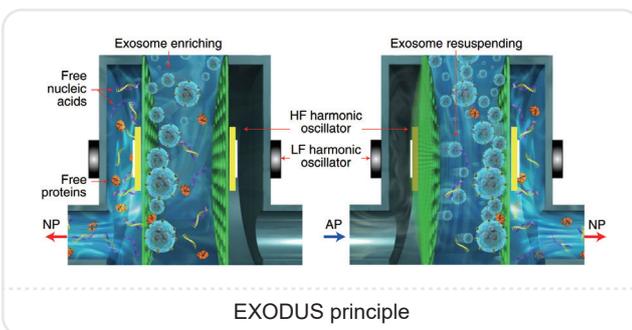


Save hands-on time:

Load sample, choose your settings, and let EXODUS automatically isolate EV subtypes

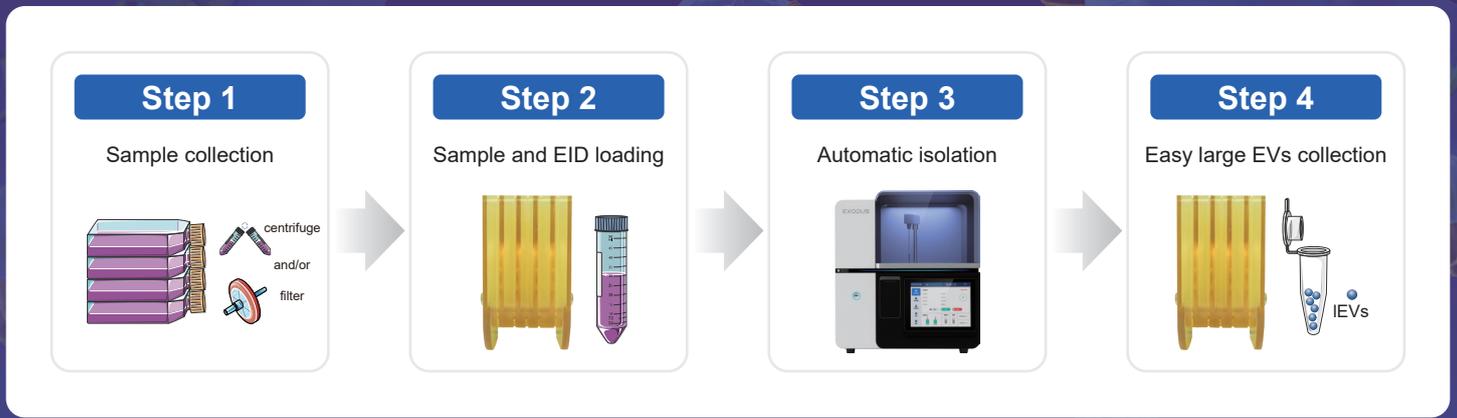


Isolation principle



Nature Methods. 2021, 18(2):212-218.

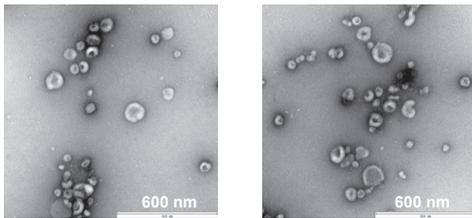
Isolation procedure



Comparative results

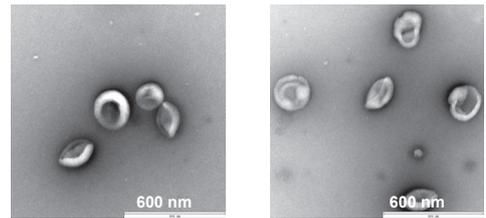
Urine

Small EVs (< 200 nm)



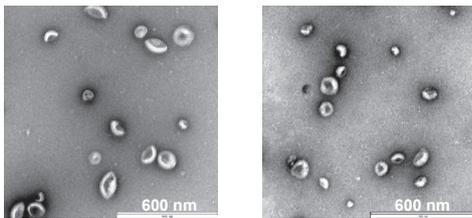
VS

Large EVs (> 200 nm)



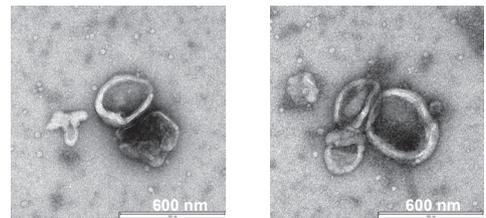
Cell culture medium

Small EVs (< 200 nm)



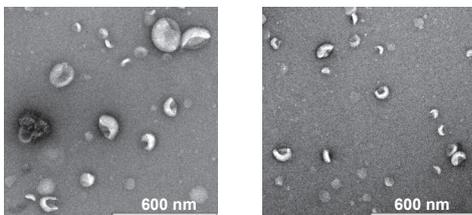
VS

Large EVs (> 200 nm)



Plasma

Small EVs (< 200 nm)



VS

Large EVs (> 200 nm)

