SUPERMETHYLTM-FAST

BISULFITE CONVERSION KITS





10 min conversion & 35 min protocol time



Excellent recovery > 80% post-conversion



High C-to-U conversion & Low background



For downstream PCR, NGS, microarrays & more

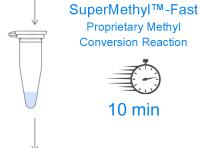
The SuperMethyl™-Fast Bisulfite Conversion Kits from Ellis Bio deliver speed and reliability for DNA methylation analysis. With a rapid 10 minute proprietary bisulfite conversion step and a 35 minute total protocol time, you can achieve high-quality results quickly. Designed for 10 ng to 2 μg input DNA, the kits ensure exceptional conversion efficiency exceeding 99.5%, minimizing false positives while preserving DNA integrity. Magnetic bead and spin-column formats are available for workflow flexibility. The purified, converted DNA is ideal for downstream applications, including methylation-specific PCR (MSP), library preparation for next-generation sequencing (NGS), and methylation microarrays. The SuperMethyl™-Fast Bisulfite Conversion Kits set a new benchmark in efficiency, precision, and versatility for cutting-edge epigenetics applications.

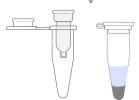


FAST WORKFLOW



Purified DNA (cell, tissue, blood)





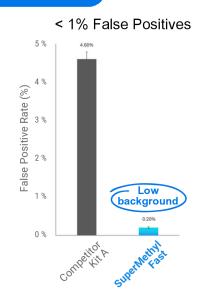
Platform Compatibility

Column or Bead Purification available

KAPA Library kits (Roche),

Illumina sequencing platforms

GET QUALITY PERFORMANCE FAST



C-to-U conversion efficiency and false positive rates assessed across different bisulfite kits. Fragmented λ -DNA was subjected to bisulfite conversion kits. Libraries were prepared with the KAPA HyperPrep kit (Roche) and sequenced on an Illumina NGS platform.

SPECIFICATIONS

Input

10 ng - 2 μg purified DNA (gDNA, cfDNA, FFPE)

Conversion Efficiency

>99.5%

DNA Recovery

>80%

Elution Volume

Beads: 30 μL Column: 10 - 30 μL

AVAILABLE ON ELLISBIO.COM

Product	Kit
SMF-50R-BEAD	SuperMethyl™-Fast Bisulfite Conversion Kit 50-Reactions, Magnetic Bead Purification
SMF-50R-COLUMN	SuperMethyl™-Fast Bisulfite Conversion Kit 50-Reactions, Column Purification



Dai, Q., Ye, C., Irkliyenko, I. et al. Nat Biotechnol 42, 1559–1570 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41587-023-02034-w