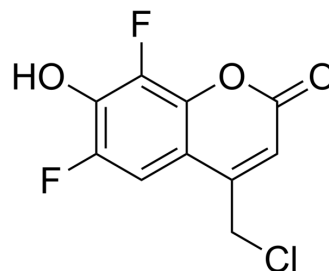


CellTracker Blue CMF2HC Dye

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Cat. No.: | HY-D1571 |
| CAS No.: | 215868-45-4 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₀ H ₅ ClF ₂ O ₃ |
| Molecular Weight: | 246.59 |
| Target: | DNA Stain |
| Pathway: | Cell Cycle/DNA Damage |
| Storage: | 4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light) |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 125 mg/mL (506.91 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Concentration | Solvent | Mass | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| Preparing Stock Solutions | 1 mM | 4.0553 mL | 20.2766 mL | 40.5531 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.8111 mL | 4.0553 mL | 8.1106 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.4055 mL | 2.0277 mL | 4.0553 mL |

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

CellTracker Blue CMF2HC Dye is a blue dye, can be used in two-channel nuclei acid sequencing, with blue and purple excitation light (450-460 nm/400-405nm or 415-450 nm/480-525nm). CellTracker Blue CMF2HC Dye can be used to rapid determination of antibiotic sensitivity of microorganisms^{[1][2]}.

In Vitro

CellTracker Blue CMF2HC Dye is a blue dye that can be excitable by a blue light source having a wavelength of about 450-460 nm, is used as the first or the second detectable label described herein^[1].
Blue/Violet Two-Channel Sequencing Methods^[1]:

1. Contacting a primer polynucleotide/target polynucleotide complex with a mixture comprising one or more of a first type of nucleotide, a second type of nucleotide, a third type of nucleotide, and a fourth type of nucleotide, wherein the primer polynucleotide is complementary to at least a portion of the single stranded target polynucleotide;
2. Incorporating one type of nucleotide from the mixture to the primer polynucleotide to produce an extended primer polynucleotide (i.e., an extended primer polynucleotide/target polynucleotide complex);
3. Performing a first imaging event using a first excitation light source and collecting a first emission signal from the extended primer polynucleotide/target polynucleotide complex with a first emission filter;
4. Performing a second imaging event using a second excitation light source and collecting a second emission signal from the extended primer polynucleotide/target polynucleotide complex with a second emission filter;

Note^[1]:

a. one of the first excitation light source and the second excitation light source has a wavelength of about 350 nm to about 410 nm, and the other one of the first excitation light source and the second excitation light source has a wavelength of about 450 nm to about 460 nm;

b. one of the first emission filter and the second emission filter has a detection wavelength of about 415 nm to about 450 nm, and the other one of the first emission filter and the second emission filter has a detection wavelength of about 480 nm to about 525 nm.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Wu Xiaolin, et al. Methods and compositions for nucleic acid sequencing: US, US20220195518[P]. 2022-06-23.

[2]. Super Michael, et al. Rapid antibiotic susceptibility testing: US, US20150064703[p]. 2015-03-05.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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