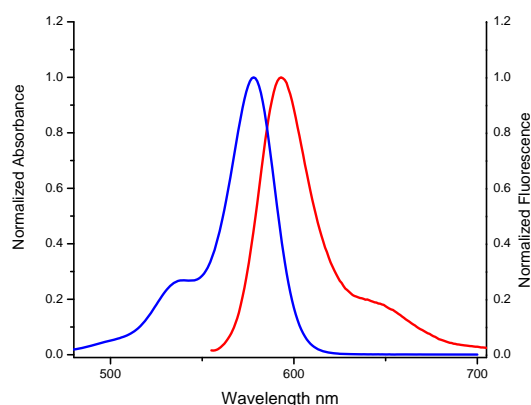
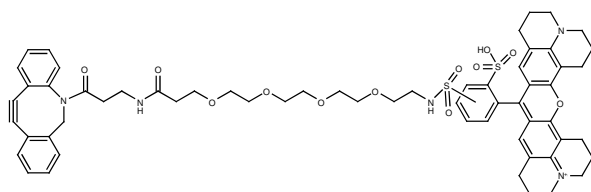


## Dibenzylcyclooctyne-PEG4-Fluor 585

Cat. No.	Amount
CLK-A111N-2	2 mg
CLK-A111N-5	5 mg



Absorption and emission spectrum Fluor 585

**Molecular formula:** C<sub>60</sub>H<sub>67</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>12</sub>S<sub>2</sub>

**Molecular weight:** 1114.33 g/mol

**Spectroscopic properties:**

$\lambda_{\text{abs}}$  584 nm;  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  603 nm;

$\epsilon$  108,000 cm<sup>-1</sup> M<sup>-1</sup> (in MeOH)

**Storage conditions:** store undissolved at -20°C, for use prepare a fresh solution

**Purity:** >90% (HPLC)

**Appearance:** dark red solid

**Shelf life:** 12 months (undissolved)

**Solubility:** DMSO, DMF, DCM, MeOH

**Product Features and Benefits:**

This Sulforhodamine 101 (commonly known as Texas Red) based Dibenzylcyclooctyne-Fluor 585 probe emits at a longer wavelength than do either tetramethylrhodamine or Lissamine™ rhodamine B conjugates. Unlike other rhodamine based probes, the Dibenzylcyclooctyne-Fluor 585 exhibits very little spectral overlap with fluorescein. With peak absorption at 584 nm, Dibenzylcyclooctyne-Fluor 585 probe is particularly well suited for excitation by the 568 nm spectral line of the Ar - Kr mixed gas laser commonly used in many confocal laser-scanning microscopes or the 594 nm spectral line of the orange He-Ne laser.

The fluorescence quantum yield of the Dibenzylcyclooctyne-Fluor 585 probe is higher than that of tetramethylrhodamine or Lissamine™ rhodamine B. Usually, conjugates of Dibenzylcyclooctyne-Fluor 585 exhibit higher fluorescence intensity than conjugates of other rhodamine based probes.

**For research use only!**