

Product Information

Cy5-E SE

Catalog Number: C5045

Product Size: 1 mg

Application Scope: Fluorescent labeling reagent

Parameters

Appearance: purple solid soluble in anhydrous DMSO or DMF

Ex/Em: 646/662 nm

Extinction Coefficient: 250,000

Molecular Weight: 721

Substitute: Alexa Fluor 647, TRITC, DyLight 594 etc

Storage

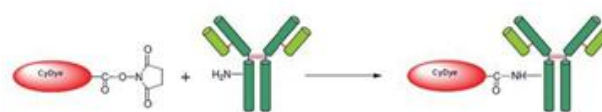
Store desiccated at -20°C and protect from light. Expiration date marked on the outer packing.

Description

Cyanine dye is a kind of fluorescent dye with excellent performance. Its molar absorptivity is incomparable in fluorescent dyes. Succinimide is a common fat amino labeling agent, widely used in protein, antibody, nucleic acid and other biological molecules. By changing the length of the methylene chain, the fluorescence emission wavelength can be changed. Every time a double bond is added, the red shift is about 100 nm according to the Huffman rule.

Cy3 and Cy5, the water-soluble cyanine dyes, have become the common fluorescent markers of gene chip. In addition, the absorption of Cy5, Cy5.5 and Cy7 in the near-infrared region is very low, which is a long wavelength dye with high fluorescence intensity and good stability. It is especially suitable for imaging in vivo of small living animals instead of radioactive elements.

The ratio of cyanine dye to biomolecule F/P=4~12 has better fluorescence intensity. The fluorescence probe with high F/P value will self quench and affect the biological activity of biomolecule. Monosuccinimide is commonly used to label biomolecule, but the double modified Cy Dye SE does not find cross-linking. At pH (8.5-9.4), the F/P of Cy Dye SE labeled antibody can reach 5-6 in 10 minutes, but hardly react at pH 7.0. We found that the F/P values of 1:1,5:1,10:1 and 20:1 were 0.28:1,1.16:1,2.3:1 and 4.6:1, respectively.



Labeling of cyanine dye succinimide (Cy Dye SE)

Protocol

1. Protein labeling with Cy5-E SE (routine method)

(1) Preparation of dye storage solution

Preheat a tube of 1 mg Cy5-E SE at room temperature, add 0.139 mL of anhydrous DMSO or DMF(amine free) into the tube, and prepare a dye storage solution with a concentration of 10 mM. Under suitable conditions, the dye can be swirled to fully dissolve. If a smaller amount of protein is used for the labeling reaction, the dye needs to be diluted to a lower concentration.

Note: The remaining dye storage solution shall be stored at -20°C for subsequent use. If anhydrous DMSO is used to



prepare dye storage solution, it can be kept for at least a month.

(2) Calculation of dye dosage

Dosage of Cy5-E SE [mg] = $8 \times \text{mass of labelled protein} \times \text{molecular weight of Cy5-E SE} / \text{molecular weight of labelled protein}$.

Note: 8, mole ratio of protein and dyes. It is an experimental empirical value, which is suitable for conventional protein and peptide labeling.

(3) Defined reaction volume

Dye labeling can be carried out in different scale, from nmole to g level. When the labeling amount is small, small volume (such as 10-20 μL) is fine, and the protein concentration should be controlled at 1-10 mg/mL.

(4) Dissolve the Cy5-E SE needed for the reaction with 1/10 V DMF or anhydrous DMSO.

(5) Resuspended the protein to be labeled with 9/10 volume buffer of pH 8.3-8.5. 0.1 M sodium bicarbonate solution with pH of 8.3 or a 0.1 M phosphate buffer is recommended. Pay attention to control the pH between 8.3-8.5. Avoid using buffers containing amines (sometimes Tris may be used, but we do not recommend).

Note: when large-scale labeling (several hundred mg of SE esters) was performed, it was noted that the mixture tended to acidify over time due to the hydrolysis of SE esters. You need to monitor pH or use a stronger buffer.

(6) The dye was added to the protein solution and vortex mixed, and reacted overnight on ice or at room temperature for at least 4 hours.

(7) Purification of dye-protein conjugates with appropriate methods

Gel filtration is a commonly used method for macromolecular substances. In addition, precipitation or chromatography can also be used for separation and purification. For protein or nucleic acid purification, ethanol or acetone precipitation can

also be used, too.

(8) Calculate of the concentration of dye-protein conjugate, the value of F/P

Determination of dye-protein conjugate's concentration:

■ $C(\text{mg/mL}) = \{[A_{280} - (A_{\text{max}} \times C_f)] / \epsilon\} \times \text{dilution factor}$

■ C: concentration of dye-protein conjugate

■ Dilution factor: dilution ratio in photometry

■ A_{280} , A_{max} : absorbance at 280 nm and at the maximum absorption wavelength, respectively

■ C_f : correction factor

■ ϵ : extinction coefficient of protein (mL/mg)

Note: the protein solution eluted through the column may be too concentrated for absorbance detection directly, so it needs to be diluted to about 0.1 mg/mL. The dilution ratio (dilution factor) needs to be estimated from the initial number of antibodies (e.g. 5 mg) and the total volume of protein elution.

Calculation of F/P: For example, the molar absorption coefficient of Cy5-E SE at 650 nm is $250000 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, the molar absorption coefficient of protein used at 280 nm is $170000 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$; the absorption coefficient of Cy5-E SE at 280 nm is 3% of 650 nm. Calculate the F/P value as follows.

$$[\text{Cy5-E SE}] = (A_{650}) / 250000$$

$$[\text{peptide}] = [A_{280} - (0.03 \times A_{650})] / 170000$$

$$\text{F/P final} = [\text{dye}] / [\text{peptide}] = \{0.86 \times A_{650}\} / \{A_{280} - (0.03 \times A_{650})\}$$

Notes

1. The unsealed powder should be stored desiccated at -20°C and protected from light; any dissolved Cy SE powder is better to be used immediately.

2. There are quenching problems with fluorescent dyes. Please avoid light to slow down the fluorescence quenching.

3. For your safety and health, please wear lab coats and disposable gloves.

