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Product Information: ATTO 550

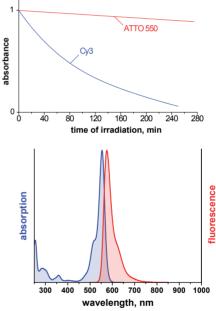


ATTO 550 is a novel fluorescent label related to the well-known dye Rhodamine 6G. The dye is designed for application in the area of life science, e.g. labeling of DNA, RNA or proteins. Characteristic features of the label are strong absorption, high fluorescence quantum yield, high thermal and photo-stability, and very little triplet formation. The dye is highly suitable for single-molecule detection applications and high-resolution microscopy.

ATTO 550 is a cationic dye (charge +1). As supplied **ATTO 550** consists of three isomers with identical absorption and fluorescence. For details of coupling see our recommended labeling procedure at www.atto-tec.com - Support - <u>User Guides & Protocols</u>.

Optical data of the carboxy derivative (in PBS, pH 7.4):

λ_{abs}	=	554 nm
ε _{max}	=	1.2 x 10 ⁵ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹
λ_{fl}	=	576 nm
η _{fl}	=	80 %
$\tau_{\rm fl}$	=	3.6 ns
CF ₂₆₀	=	0.23
CF ₂₈₀	=	0.10



Spectra available in digitized form (excel file) on http://www.atto-tec.com

Modification		MW,	M⁺,	Order Code	
		g/mol	g/mol	Unit (1 mg)	Unit (5 mg)
carboxy		694	594	AD 550-21	AD 550-25
NHS-ester		791	691	AD 550-31	AD 550-35
maleimide		816	716	AD 550-41	AD 550-45
biotin		1005	904	AD 550-71	AD 550-75
phalloidin		1478	1363	AD 550-81*	AD 550-82**
amine		864	636	AD 550-91	AD 550-95
Peg(3)-azide		908	794	AD 550-101	AD 550-105
iodoacetamide		918	804	AD 550-111	AD 550-115
hydrazide		708	608	AD 550-121	AD 550-125
alkyne		731	631	AD 550-141	AD 550-145
cadaverine		906	678	AD 550-231	AD 550-235
tetrazine		891	777	AD 550-2502#	AD 550-2505##
Peg(4)-DBCO new		1200	1100	AD 550-291	AD 550-295
*10 nmol	**20 nmol	[#] 0.2 mg	^{##} 0.5 mg		

General Information

Storage: The product is shipped solvent-free at ambient temperature. Upon receipt store at -20 °C. To avoid moisture condensation onto the product, vial must be equilibrated to room temperature before opening. When stored properly, protected from moisture and light, ATTO-TEC products are stable for at least three years.

Risk and safety: A material safety data sheet (MSDS) of each derivative can be downloaded from our website at <u>www.atto-tec.com</u>.

Solutions: The product is soluble in polar solvents, e.g. dimethylformamide (DMF). dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), or acetonitrile. However, due their inherent to reactivity. NHS-esters and maleimides must be well protected from OH-containing solvents like ethanol in particular. water. Prepare labeling solutions of NHS-esters and maleimides and. immediately before use by dissolving the vial content in anhydrous and amine-free DMF or DMSO. Depending on the quality of the solvent used, such solutions may be of limited stability.

Dye with **free carboxy group (COOH)** may be used for any kind of spectroscopy. Due to the high extinction coefficient and its high quantum yield of fluorescence this product is suitable for high-sensitivity detection including single-molecule work. The dye can be activated at the carboxy group for coupling purposes.

The **NHS-ester** of the dye reacts easily with amino-groups of proteins and other bio-molecules. Since the amino-group must be non-protonated to be reactive, the pH of the reaction solution has to be adjusted sufficiently high. As with all NHS-esters unavoidable hydrolysis takes place at high pH and competes with the desired labeling reaction. Therefore the solution has to be buffered carefully. For details see the Labeling Protocol on <u>www.atto-tec.com</u>.

The **maleimide** is suitable for labeling sulfhydryl (thiol) groups of proteins, in particular cystein residues. See Labeling Protocol on <u>www.atto-tec.com</u>.

The **biotin** derivative can be used as reagent for binding to proteins like avidin and streptavidin.

Phalloidin, a bicyclic heptapeptide, is a very strong binding reagent to actin. Fluorescent labeled phalloidin has become a useful tool to investigate the distribution of F-actin within the cytoskeleton of cells by fluore-scence microscopy. To prepare a stock solution of the phalloidin-conjugate it is recommended dissolving the sample in 1 ml of methanol.

The **amine** derivative may be used for reactions with activated carboxy-groups like NHS-esters, TFP-esters etc.

The **azide** or **alkyne** and **DBCO** modification are "click-reagents" and used in the Huisgen reaction and in case of DBCO in a "strain-promoted" azide-alkyne cycloaddition ("click-chemistry").

The **iodoacetamide** derivative reacts, like the maleimide, with a sulfhydryl group forming a thioether bond. It is predominantly used for tagging cystein residues of proteins.

The hydrazide derivative is used to modify aldehydes and ketones.

The **cadaverine** derivative can be used as a fluorescent amine donor substrate for transglutaminases.

The **tetrazine** derivative readily reacts in a bioorthogonal way with strained alkenes or alkynes such as trans-cyclooctenes (TCO) or cyclooctynes like bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yne (BCN), respectively.

Further Notes:

- ATTO-TEC products are high-quality reagents intended for research purposes only.
- The use of ATTO-TEC products must be supervised by technically qualified personnel experienced in handling potentially hazardous chemicals. For safety instructions please read the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet.
- Most ATTO-TEC products and product applications are covered by European and foreign patents.
- Commercial use of ATTO-TEC products is not permitted without written agreement by ATTO-TEC GmbH. Inquiries for licensing may be directed to info@atto-tec.com.