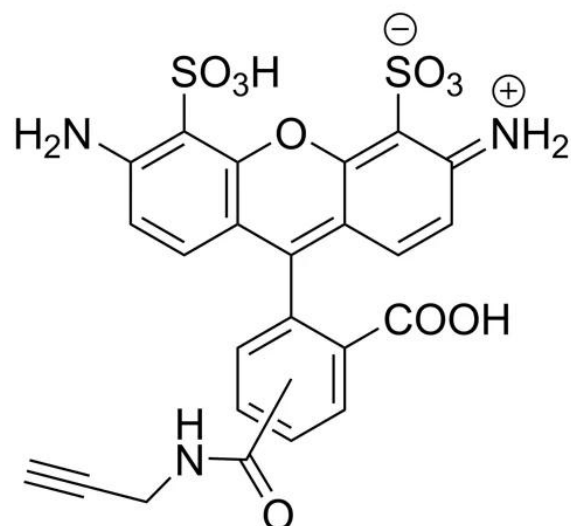




AZDYE 488 ALKYNE

SKU: CCT-1277



DESCRIPTION

AZDye™ 488 Alkyne is a bright, green-fluorescent alkyne-activated probe routinely used for imaging of low abundance azide-containing biomolecules. AZDye™ 488 Alkyne reacts with azides via a copper-catalyzed click reaction (CuAAC) to form a stable triazole linker. A probe for copper-less azide detection (AZDye™ 488 DBCO) is also available for application where the presence of copper is not acceptable.

AZDye™ 488 is a bright, and highly photostable, green-fluorescent probe optimally excited by the 488 nm laser line. This probe is water-soluble and its fluorescence is pH independent over a wide pH range. The brightness and photostability of blue dyes are best suited to direct imaging of low-abundance targets. AZDye™ 488 is structurally identical to Alexa Fluor® 488 Alkyne. Its absorption/emission spectra is a perfect match to spectra of many other fluorescent dyes based on sulfonated rhodamine 110 core, including DyLight® 488, Alexa Fluor® 488 and CF® 488 Dye.

For research use only. Not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use in animals or humans.



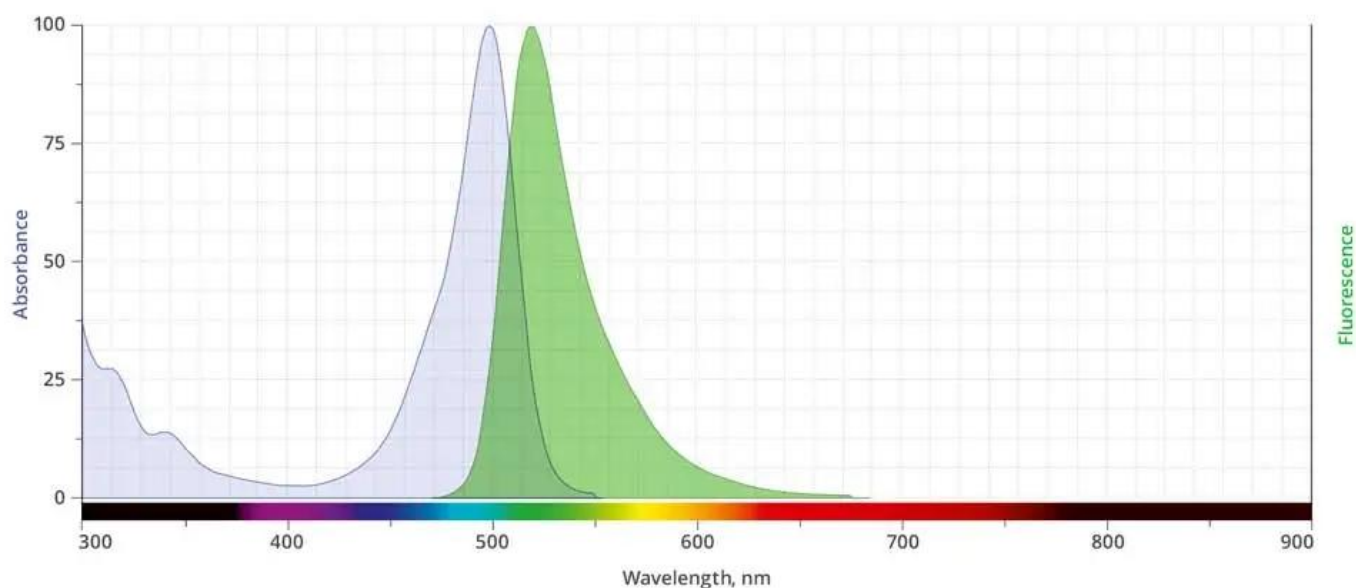
Alexa Fluor® and DyLight® are registered trademarks of Thermo Fisher Scientific.

SPECIFICATIONS

CAS Number	N/A
Molecular Weight	571.53 (protonated)
Appearance	Orange to light red solid
Extinction Coefficient	73,000
Purity	>95% (HPLC)
Unit Size	1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg
Solubility	Water, DMSO, DMF
Storage Instructions	-20°C. Desiccate
Spectrally Similar Dyes	FAM, Alexa Fluor® 488, Atto™ 488, CF® 488A Dye, DyLight® 488
Laser Line	488 nm
Excitation/Emission Maximum	494/517 nm
Shipping Conditions	Ambient temperature
Shipping Instructions	Ambient temperature

ABS/EM SPECTRA

For research use only. Not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use in animals or humans.



SELECTED REFERENCES

1. Tharp, J. M., *et al.* (2021). Genetic Encoding of Three Distinct Noncanonical Amino Acids Using Reprogrammed Initiator and Nonsense Codons. *ACS Chem Biol.*, **16** (4), 766-774. [[PubMed](#)]
2. Bruna, R. E., *et al.* (2021). Limitation of phosphate assimilation maintains cytoplasmic magnesium homeostasis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.*, **118** (11), e2021370118. [[PubMed](#)]
3. Kwong, J. Q., *et al.* (2021). Mitochondrial functional resilience after TFAM ablation in the adult heart. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol.*, **320** (6), C929-C942. [[PubMed](#)]
4. Schuler, D., *et al.* (2021). Differential Labeling of Chemically Modified Peptides and Lipids among Cyanobacteria *Planktothrix* and *Microcystis*. *Microorganisms*, **9**, 1578. [[MDPI](#)]

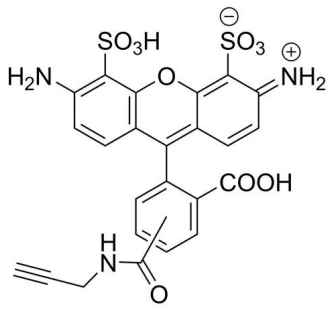
DOCUMENTS

- [Safety Data Sheet](#)
- [Download CoA](#)
- [Datasheet](#)

For research use only. Not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use in animals or humans.



GALLERY IMAGES



For research use only. Not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use in animals or humans.