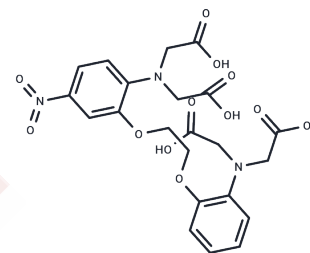


## 5-Nitro BAPTA

## Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	124251-83-8
Formula:	C22H23N3O12
Molecular Weight:	521.43
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years   In solvent: -80°C for 1 year Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.



## Biological Description

Description	5-Nitro BAPTA, a calcium chelator, combined with 2-Me-substituted TM (as a fluorescent moiety), forms a red fluorescent probe (CaTM-2 AM) for imaging cytoplasmic Ca <sup>2+</sup> in cultured living cells. It serves as a building block for synthesizing Ca <sup>2+</sup> specific chelators, Ca <sup>2+</sup> buffers, and fluorescent Ca <sup>2+</sup> indicators [1] [2].
Targets(IC50)	Others
In vitro	<p>5-Nitro BAPTA, designed as a red fluorescent probe for cytoplasmic Ca<sup>2+</sup> with strong emission in the long-wavelength region [1].</p> <p>General procedure for fluorescence imaging of cultured HeLa cells [1]: Plate cells onto a 35-mm poly-L-lysine-coated glass-bottomed dish (Matsunami) in DMEM supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin, and 1% streptomycin. Remove DMEM, wash the dish with HBSS 3 times, and then add CaTM-2 AM (3 μM) in Hanks' Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) containing 0.3% DMSO as a cosolvent. Incubate at 37°C for 30 min, remove the medium, and wash dishes with HBSS 3 times. The cells can be observed in HBSS. Capture fluorescence images with excitation and emission wavelength of 590/610-680 nm.</p> <p>General procedure for fluorescence imaging of slices [1]: Incubate slide cultures with 2 mL dye solution at 37°C for 40 min. The dye solution is artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF) containing 10 μM CaTM-2 AM, 0.01% Pluronic F-127, and 0.005% Cremophor EL. aCSF contains 126 mM NaCl, 26 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 3.5 mM KCl, 1.24 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 1.3 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and 10 mM glucose. Wash slides with aCSF three times and recover in 2 mL aCSF at 37°C for 45 min, with 2 μL of 1 mM Acridine orange added to the aCSF at 40 min. Transfer slice cultures into a recording chamber heated at 35°C and continuously perfused with aCSF at 2 mL/min. Acquire images at 10 frames/s with a Nipkow-disk confocal unit (CSUX-1, Yokogawa Electric, Tokyo, Japan), cooled CCD camera (iXon DU897, Andor, Belfast, UK), a water-immersion objective lens (16×, 0. NA, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan), and image acquisition software (Solis, Andor Technology, Belfast, UK). Set the excitation wavelength to 488 nm (7 mW) and 568 nm (15 mW) for Acridine orange and CaTM-2 with an argon-krypton laser (641-YB-A01; Melles Griot, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and set the emission wavelength to 520-535 nm and 617-673 nm band-pass emission filters, respectively. Analyze data with custom-made software written in Microsoft Visual Basic. Calculate fluorescence change ΔF/F as (F<sub>t</sub>-F<sub>0</sub>)/F<sub>0</sub>, where F<sub>t</sub> is the fluorescence intensity at frame time t, and F<sub>0</sub> is the average baseline.</p>

In vitro	The above information is based on published literature. Experimental procedures should be appropriately modified to meet specific research demands.
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### Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	1.9178 mL	9.589 mL	19.178 mL
5 mM	0.3836 mL	1.9178 mL	3.8356 mL
10 mM	0.1918 mL	0.9589 mL	1.9178 mL
50 mM	0.0384 mL	0.1918 mL	0.3836 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

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