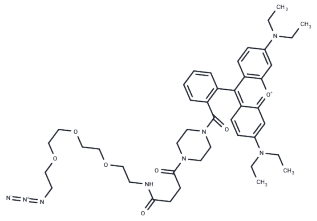
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T39908)

TargetMol

Rhodamine-N3 chloride

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 2363751-90-8

Formula: C44H59ClN8O7

Molecular Weight: 847.46

Storage: Keep away from moisture,Keep away from direct sunlight
Store at -20°C
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Rhodamine-N3 chloride is a rhodamine fluorescent dye with an azide group and a click chemistry reagent (Ex/Em = 544/576 nm) capable of labeling biomolecules containing alkyne, DBCO, or BCN groups.
Targets(IC50)	Others
In vitro	In situ labeling sample processing based on the gel-based ABPP method [2] 1. Thaw cells on ice. Add 200 μL cold DPBS and protease inhibitor to each sample. Lysate cells using a probe sonicator and centrifuge at 100,000 × g for 45 minutes to separate. 2. Take the supernatant (soluble proteome) and resuspend it in 200 μL cold DPBS with protease inhibitor. Standardize the protein concentration of each sample to 1 mg/mL, resulting in a volume of 43 μL. 3. Perform click chemistry on each sample using a solution containing final concentrations of 25 μM Rhodamine-N3 chloride, 1 mM TCEP, 100 μM TBTA, and 1 mM $CuSO_4$, to a final volume of 50 μL. Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour. 4. Add 20 μL of 4X SDS loading buffer to each sample, load 30 μL of sample, and perform electrophoresis on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel. Image using a fluorescence scanner.

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 20 mg/mL (23.6 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	1.180 mL	5.900 mL	11.800 mL
5 mM	0.236 mL	1.180 mL	2.360 mL
10 mM	0.118 mL	0.590 mL	1.180 mL
50 mM	0.0236 mL	0.118 mL	0.236 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.

Reference

Cai S, et al. Glycyrrhizic Acid-Induced Differentiation Repressed Stemness in Hepatocellular Carcinoma by Targeting c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase 1. Front Oncol. 2020;9:1431

Lanning BR, et al. A road map to evaluate the proteome-wide selectivity of covalent kinase inhibitors. Nat Chem Biol. 2014;10(9):760-767.

Wang YJ, et al. A Bioorthogonal and Programmable Bacterial Delivery System for Spatiotemporally Targeted Therapy of Solid Tumors. Exploration. 2025;5(6).