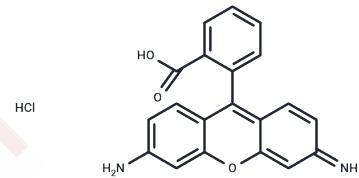


Rhodamine 110

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	13558-31-1
Formula:	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ ClN ₂ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	366.8
Storage:	Keep away from direct sunlight Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>



Biological Description

Description	Rhodamine 110 (RH110) is a xanthene dye similar to fluorescein and eosin.
Targets(IC50)	Others
In vitro	Rhodamine 110 accumulates in mitochondria in its cationic form, altering the pH in this cellular compartment. It shows no cytotoxicity to human lymphoblastoid cells at concentrations below 10 μ M, but induces cell death in Friend leukemia cells at concentrations above 100 μ M[1].
In vivo	Rhodamine 110 exhibits lower toxicity than its parent molecule, Rhodamine B, as evidenced by their respective intravenous LD50 values of 140.0 mg/kg for Rhodamine 110 and 89.5 mg/kg for Rhodamine B. Furthermore, Rhodamine 110 has been observed to increase testis weight in male rats and cause liver and kidney enlargement in both sexes, with male rats showing more pronounced effects. Pharmacokinetic studies involving oral and intravenous administration of Rhodamine 110 at various doses reveal that the area under the concentration-time curve (AUC) is dose-proportional, and clearance rates for orally administered doses indicate efficient processing by the body. Maximum plasma concentrations (C _{max}) attained at different times post-administration suggest delayed absorption from the intestines into the bloodstream. This comprehensive analysis, employing noncompartmental model analysis with WinNonlin Standard Edition for pharmacokinetic parameter calculation, underscores the specific biodynamic profiles and comparative toxicity of Rhodamine 110.
Cell Research	<p>I. Solution preparation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mother solution preparation: Dissolve Rhodamine 110 in DMSO to obtain the required mother solution, usually 1-10mM. Working solution preparation: Dilute the mother solution with PBS/DMEM/H₂O to the required working solution, usually with a concentration range of 1-10μM. <p>II. Protease detection in solution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add Rhodamine 110 working solution to a sample containing protease (such as cell lysate or purified enzyme preparation). Incubate the reaction mixture at an appropriate temperature for 30 minutes to 1 hour. Measure the fluorescence signal at 498 nm excitation and 521 nm emission wavelength using a fluorescence spectrometer or microplate reader.

Cell Research	<p>4. The increase in fluorescence indicates protease activity, which can be used to quantitatively analyze enzyme activity.</p> <p>II. Cell experiment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add Rhodamine 110 working solution to cell culture medium and incubate for 30 minutes to 1 hour. 2. Use fluorescence microscopy to detect the fluorescence signal in the cells (excitation wavelength 498 nm, emission wavelength 521 nm). 3. Quantify the fluorescence intensity to evaluate the protease activity in the cells. <p>The above information is based on published literature. Experimental procedures should be appropriately modified to meet specific research demands.</p>
---------------	---

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 83.33 mg/mL (227.18 mM), Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
------------	---

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.7263 mL	13.6314 mL	27.2628 mL
5 mM	0.5453 mL	2.7263 mL	5.4526 mL
10 mM	0.2726 mL	1.3631 mL	2.7263 mL
50 mM	0.0545 mL	0.2726 mL	0.5453 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

Jiang SH, et al. Pharmacokinetics of Rhodamine 110 and Its Organ Distribution in Rats. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2017 Sep 6;65(35):7797-7804.

Gooch J, et al. Solid-phase synthesis of Rhodamine-110 fluorogenic substrates and their application in forensic analysis. *Analyst.* 2016 Apr 21;141(8):2392-5.

Şen FB, Bener M, Apak R. A Simple Determination of Trinitrotoluene (TNT) Based on Fluorescence Quenching of Rhodamine 110 with FRET Mechanism. *J Fluoresc.* 2021 Jul;31(4):989-997.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel: 781-999-4286 E_mail: info@targetmol.com Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02481