

LysoBrite™ Blue

Catalog number: 22642
Unit size: 500 Tests

Component	Storage	Amount (Cat No. 22642)
LysoBrite™ Blue	Freeze (< -15 °C), Minimize light exposure	500 Tests

OVERVIEW

Lysosomes are cellular organelles that contain acid hydrolase enzymes to break up waste materials and cellular debris. Lysosomes digest excess or worn-out organelles, food particles, and engulfed viruses or bacteria. The membrane around a lysosome allows the digestive enzymes to work at pH 4.5. The interior of the lysosomes is acidic (pH 4.5-4.8) compared to the slightly alkaline cytosol (pH 7.2). The lysosome maintains this pH differential by pumping protons from the cytosol across the membrane via proton pumps and chloride ion channels. LysoBrite™ Blue selectively accumulates in lysosomes, probably via the lysosome pH gradient. The lysotropic indicator is a hydrophobic compound that easily permeates intact live cells and is trapped in lysosomes after it gets into cells. Its fluorescence is significantly enhanced upon entering lysosomes. This key feature significantly reduces its staining background and makes it useful for various studies, including cell adhesion, chemotaxis, multidrug resistance, cell viability, apoptosis, and cytotoxicity. It is suitable for proliferating and non-proliferating cells and can be used for both suspension and adherent cells.

Chemical and Physical Properties of LysoBrite™ Dyes

Cat#	Dye	Unit	Mol. Wt.	Ex (nm)	Em (nm)
22641	LysoBrite™ NIR	500 tests	~700	636 nm	650 nm
22642	LysoBrite™ Blue	500 tests	~350	433 nm	480 nm
22643	LysoBrite™ Green	500 tests	~450	501 nm	509 nm
22644	LysoBrite™ Orange	500 tests	~700	542 nm	556 nm
22645	LysoBrite™ Red	500 tests	~700	575 nm	597 nm
22646	LysoBrite™ Deep Red	500 tests	~800	596 nm	619 nm
22647	LysoBrite™ Red DND-99	500 tests	~400	573 nm	592 nm
22648	LysoBrite™ Green DND-26	500 tests	~400	504 nm	511 nm

AT A GLANCE

Assay Protocol with LysoBrite™ Blue

1. Prepare cells

2. Add dye working solution
3. Incubate at 37 °C for 30 minutes
4. Wash the cells
5. Analyze under a fluorescence microscope

Storage and Handling Conditions

The LysoBrite™ Blue stock solution provided is 500X in DMSO. It should be stable for at least 6 months if stored at -20°C. Protect from light, and avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

KEY PARAMETERS

Fluorescence microscope

Emission	DAPI filter set
Excitation	DAPI filter set
Recommended plate	Black wall/clear bottom

Fluorescence microplate reader

Cutoff	470
Emission	500
Excitation	400
Recommended plate	Black wall/clear bottom
Instrument specification(s)	Bottom read mode

Flow cytometer

Emission	450/40 nm filter
Excitation	405 nm laser
Instrument specification(s)	Pacific Blue channel

PREPARATION OF WORKING SOLUTION

Prepare LysoBrite™ Blue Working Solution

1. Warm LysoBrite™ Blue dye to room temperature.
2. Prepare dye working solution by diluting 20 µL of 500X LysoBrite™ Blue with 10 mL of Hanks and 20 mM HEPES buffer (HBSS) or buffer of your choice.

Note: 20 µL of LysoBrite™ Blue dye is enough for one 96-well plate. Aliquot and store unused LysoBrite™ dye stock solutions at < -15 °C. Protect it from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Note: The optimal concentration of the fluorescent lysosome indicator varies depending on the specific application. The staining conditions may be modified according to the particular cell type and the permeability of the cells or tissues to the probe.

SAMPLE EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

This protocol only provides a guideline and should be modified according to your specific needs.

Protocol for Preparing and Staining Adherent Cells

1. Grow cells in a 96-well black wall/clear bottom plate (100 μ L/well/96-well plate) or on coverslips inside a petri dish filled with the appropriate culture medium.
2. When cells reach the desired confluence, add an equal volume of the dye-working solution (from Preparation of Working Solution Step 2).
3. Incubate the cells in a 37 °C, 5% CO₂ incubator for 30 minutes.
4. Wash the cells twice with pre-warmed (37 °C) Hanks and 20 mM HEPES buffer (HBSS) or buffer of your choice. Then fill the cell wells with HBSS or growth medium.
5. Observe the cells using a fluorescence microscope fitted with the desired filter set.

Note: It is recommended to increase either the labeling concentration or the incubation time to allow the dye to accumulate if the cells do not appear to be sufficiently stained.

Protocol for Preparing and Staining Suspension Cells

1. Add an equal volume of the dye-working solution (from Preparation of Working Solution Step 2).
2. Incubate the cells in a 37 °C, 5% CO₂ incubator for 30 minutes.
3. Wash the cells twice with pre-warmed (37 °C) Hanks and 20 mM HEPES buffer (HBSS) or buffer of your choice. Then fill the cell wells with HBSS or growth medium.
4. Observe the cells using a fluorescence microscope fitted with the desired filter set.

Note: It is recommended to increase either the labeling concentration or the incubation time to allow the dye to accumulate if the cells do not appear to be sufficiently stained.

Note: Suspension cells may be attached to coverslips treated with BD Cell-Tak® (BD Biosciences) and stained as adherent cells (see Protocol for Preparing and Staining Adherent Cells).

EXAMPLE DATA ANALYSIS AND FIGURES

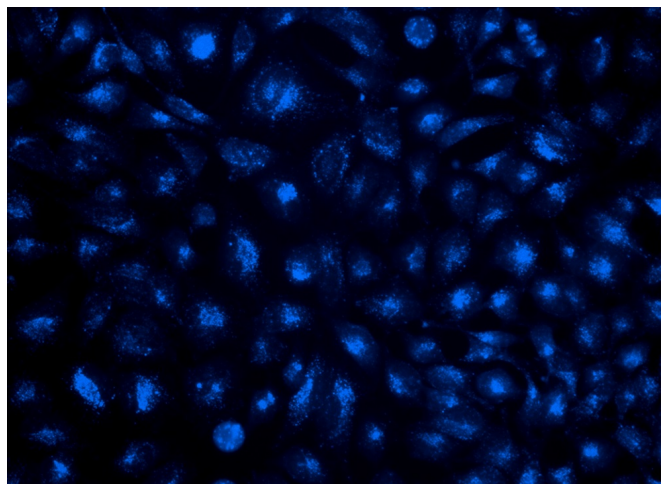


Figure 1. Image of HeLa cells stained with LysoBrite™ Blue in a Costar black wall/clear bottom 96-well plate.

DISCLAIMER

AAT Bioquest provides high-quality reagents and materials for research use only. For proper handling of potentially hazardous chemicals, please consult the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provided for the product. Chemical analysis and/or reverse engineering of any kit or its components is strictly prohibited without written permission from AAT Bioquest. Please call 408-733-1055 or email info@aatbio.com if you have any questions.