

XFD680 acid

Catalog Number: 70100

Unit Size: 10 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	Refrigerated (2-8 °C), Minimize light exposure
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving

Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid
Molecular Weight	N/A
Soluble In	DMSO

Spectral Properties

Excitation Wavelength	681 nm
Emission Wavelength	704 nm

Applications

XFD680, manufactured by AAT Bioquest, is a bright near-infrared fluorescent dye structurally similar to Alexa Fluor™ 680 (Thermo Fisher). It exhibits a high fluorescence quantum yield, excellent photostability, and superior aqueous solubility, ensuring consistent and reliable performance in various applications. Its pH-independent fluorescence across a broad range (pH 4–11) allows it to maintain stability under diverse experimental conditions. The dye also enables high molar ratio protein conjugation with minimal self-quenching, producing brighter conjugates and enhancing detection sensitivity. Its long-wavelength emission minimizes interference from autofluorescent background signals, enabling accurate detection in complex biological systems.

XFD680 is optimized for red laser excitation and is compatible with flow cytometers equipped with spectral detection systems. It delivers robust and uniform labeling, with high signal intensity and reproducibility, making it ideal for fluorescence imaging, flow cytometry, and other analytical techniques. XFD680 is also widely utilized in advanced applications such as multiplexed western blot detection and stochastic optical reconstruction microscopy (STORM), where its superior photophysical properties enhance resolution and sensitivity.

XFD680 acid is a non-reactive compound that can be employed as a reference standard in studies utilizing XFD680 conjugates. It is also suitable for use as a control in confocal microscopy, immunocytochemistry (ICC), high-content screening (HCS), flow cytometry, and live cell imaging applications. Furthermore, it can be utilized in the synthesis of activated esters and STP and can be coupled to hydrazines, hydroxylamines, or amines in aqueous solutions using water-soluble carbodiimides (e.g., EDAC). This allows for the conjugation of the dye to amino-containing molecules, such as proteins, antibodies, amine-modified oligonucleotides, and peptides.