

## Phalloidin-iFluor® 350 Conjugate

Catalog number: 23110  
Unit size: 300 Tests

Component	Storage	Amount (Cat No. 23110)
Phalloidin-iFluor™ 350 Conjugate	Freeze (< -15 °C), Minimize light exposure	300 Tests

### OVERVIEW

This blue fluorescent phalloidin conjugate (equivalent to Alexa Fluor® 350-labeled phalloidin) selectively binds to F-actins. Phalloidin derivatives are convenient probes used at nanomolar concentrations for labeling, identifying, and quantitating F-actins in formaldehyde-fixed and permeabilized tissue sections, cell cultures, or cell-free experiments. Phalloidin binds to actin filaments much more tightly than to actin monomers, leading to a decrease in the rate constant for the dissociation of actin subunits from filament ends, essentially stabilizing actin filaments through the prevention of filament depolymerization. Moreover, phalloidin is found to inhibit the ATP hydrolysis activity of F-actin. Phalloidin functions differently at various concentrations in cells. When introduced into the cytoplasm at low concentrations, phalloidin recruits the less polymerized forms of cytoplasmic actin and filamin into stable "islands" of aggregated actin polymers. Yet, it does not interfere with stress fibers, i.e., thick bundles of microfilaments. The property of phalloidin is a valuable tool for investigating the distribution of F-actin in cells by labeling phalloidin with fluorescent analogs and using them to stain actin filaments for light microscopy. Fluorescent derivatives of phalloidin have been enormously helpful in localizing actin filaments in living or fixed cells and visualizing individual actin filaments *in vitro*. Fluorescent phalloidin derivatives have been used as an important tool in studying actin networks at high resolution. AAT Bioquest offers a variety of fluorescent phalloidin derivatives with different colors for multicolor imaging applications.

### AT A GLANCE

#### Protocol Summary

1. Prepare samples in microplate wells
2. Remove liquid from samples in the plate
3. Add Phalloidin-iFluor™ 350 Conjugate solution (100 µL/well)
4. Stain the cells at room temperature for 20 to 90 minutes
5. Wash the cells
6. Examine the specimen under microscope with DAPI filter

#### Important note

Warm the vial to room temperature and centrifuge briefly before opening.

#### Storage and Handling Conditions

The solution should be stable for at least 6 months if store at -20 °C. Protect the fluorescent conjugates from light, and avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Note:** Phalloidin is toxic, although the amount of toxin present in a vial could be lethal only to a mosquito (LD50 of phalloidin = 2 mg/kg), it should be handled with care.

### PREPARATION OF WORKING SOLUTION

#### Phalloidin-iFluor™ 350 Conjugate working solution

Add 1 µL of Phalloidin-iFluor™ 350 Conjugate solution to 1 mL of PBS with 1% BSA.

**Note:** The stock solution of phalloidin conjugate should be aliquoted

and stored at -20 °C, protected from light.

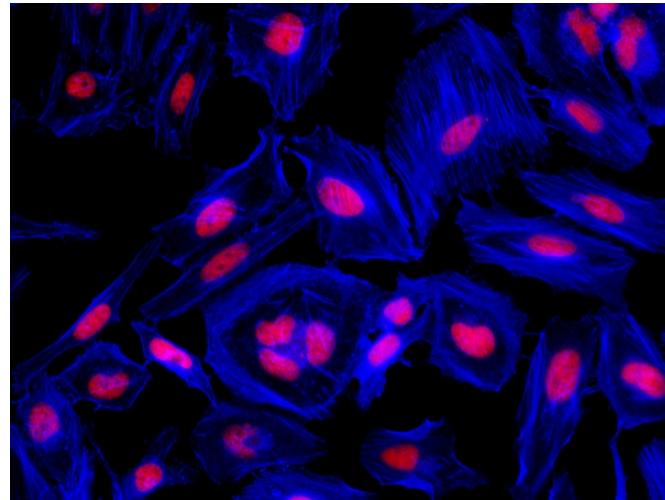
**Note:** Different cell types might be stained differently. The concentration of phalloidin conjugate working solution should be prepared accordingly.

### SAMPLE EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

#### Stain the cells

1. Perform formaldehyde fixation. Incubate cells with 3.0–4.0 % formaldehyde in PBS at room temperature for 10–30 minutes.
- Note:** Avoid any methanol containing fixatives since methanol can disrupt actin during the fixation process. The preferred fixative is methanol-free formaldehyde.
2. Rinse the fixed cells 2–3 times in PBS.
3. **Optional:** Add 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS into fixed cells for 3 to 5 minutes to increase permeability. Rinse the cells 2–3 times in PBS.
4. Add 100 µL/well (96-well plate) of Phalloidin-iFluor™ 350 Conjugate working solution into the fixed cells, and stain the cells at room temperature for 20 to 90 minutes.
5. Rinse cells gently with PBS 2 to 3 times to remove excess phalloidin conjugate before plating, sealing and imaging under microscope with DAPI filter set.

### EXAMPLE DATA ANALYSIS AND FIGURES



**Figure 1.** Fluorescence image of HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde then stained with Phalloidin-iFluor® 350 Conjugate (Cat#23110, Blue) and nuclei stain Nuclear Red™ DCS1 (Cat#17552, Red), respectively.

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