

5-FAM Cysteamine

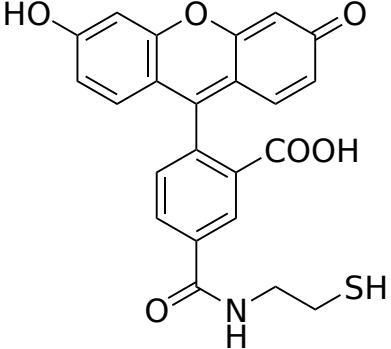
Catalog Number: 5210

Unit Size: 5 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	Freeze (< -15 °C), Minimize light exposure
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving

Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid orange
Molecular Weight	435.45
Soluble In	DMF
Chemical Structure	 The chemical structure of 5-FAM Cysteamine is a derivative of fluorescein. It features a central quinoline-like core with a hydroxyl group (HO) at position 5 and a carboxylic acid group (COOH) at position 7. A phenyl ring is attached to the 5-position, and a cysteamine side chain is attached to the 7-position. The cysteamine side chain consists of a carbonyl group (C=O), a nitrogen atom (NH), and a two-carbon ethyl group (CH2-CH3) ending in a thiol group (-SH).

Spectral Properties

Excitation Wavelength	493 nm
Emission Wavelength	517 nm

Applications

5-Carboxyfluorescein (also known as 5-FAM or 5-Fluorescein) is a fluorescent dye commonly used in molecular biology and biochemistry research. It belongs to the family of fluorescein derivatives and is often used as a fluorescent label or tracer in various applications. 5-FAM cysteamine contains a free thiol group that readily reacts with maleimide and other SH-reactive groups such as iodoacetamide and vinyl sulfone etc. It is an excellent building block for developing fluorescent probes with maleimide-modified biomolecules. The resulting probes exhibit strong fluorescence when excited with light in the blue to green spectral range (absorption maximum at approximately 495 nm and emission maximum at approximately 520 nm). Due to its bright fluorescence, stability, and compatibility with various detection systems, 5-FAM probes are widely used as fluorescent labels for biomolecules. Overall, 5-Carboxyfluorescein is a versatile and widely used fluorescent dye in molecular biology research, offering excellent brightness and compatibility with various labeling and detection methods. Its fluorescent properties make it a valuable tool for visualizing and studying biological molecules and processes. It can be employed to label nucleotides, oligonucleotides, peptides, proteins, antibodies, or other molecules of interest. The labeled molecules can be visualized and detected using fluorescence microscopy, flow cytometry, or other fluorescence-based techniques.