

CytoTrace™ CM-Dil

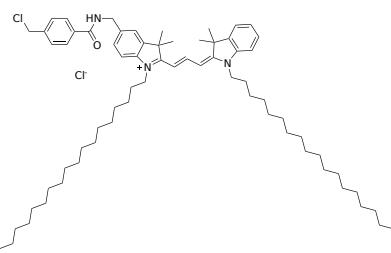
Catalog Number: 22057, 22058

Unit Size: 10x50 µg, 1 mg

Product Details

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

Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid dark red
Molecular Weight	1051.51
Soluble In	DMSO
Chemical Structure	 The chemical structure of CM-Dil is a complex molecule. It features a central carbocyanine core with a nitrogen atom bonded to four methyl groups. This core is linked to a 3,3'-tetramethylindocarbocyanine iodide (TIC) moiety. The TIC part consists of a 3,3'-biphenyl group with a carbonyl group (C=O) at the 4-position, which is further substituted with a 4-chlorophenyl group (Cl-phenyl) and a 4-(4-chlorophenyl)phenylamino group (-NH-phenyl-Cl). The molecule is also labeled with 'Cl' and 'Cr'.

Spectral Properties

Excitation Wavelength	548 nm
Emission Wavelength	563 nm

Applications

1,1'-Dioctadecyl-3,3,3',3'-tetramethylindocarbocyanine iodide (CM-Dil) is a lipophilic carbocyanine dye that is commonly used for labeling cell membranes in various biological and neuroscientific research applications. It is a fluorescent dye that exhibits strong fluorescence properties when incorporated into cell membranes or lipid-containing structures. CM-Dil is widely used to label and trace cell membranes to study cell migration, cell tracking, and axonal projections in live and fixed tissues. Once incorporated into the cell membrane, CM-Dil tends to stay in place and does not rapidly diffuse within the membrane. This characteristic enables long-term imaging and tracing studies. In neuroscience, CM-Dil is particularly valuable for studying neural connections and pathways. Researchers can apply CM-Dil to specific regions of the brain or spinal cord and observe the labeled axons projecting to other regions. CM-Dil emits strong red fluorescence, making it easily detectable and suitable for fluorescence microscopy. CM-Dil is relatively stable, and its fluorescence is resistant to photobleaching, allowing for extended imaging sessions without significant loss of signal. It allows researchers to visualize and analyze labeled structures with high specificity. CM-Dil can be used in both cell cultures and living organisms, allowing researchers to study biological processes at various levels of complexity.