PRODUCT INFORMATION



 $DiBAC_4(3)$

Item No. 33924

CAS Registry No.:	70363-83-6		
Formal Name:	1,3-dibutyl-5-[3-(1,3-		
	dibutylhexahydro-2,4,6-trioxo-5-	~	/
	pyrimidinyl)-2-propen-1-ylidene]-		
	2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-pyrimidinetrione		
Synonym:	Bis(1,3-Dibutylbarbituric Acid)		
, ,	Trimethine Oxonol		
MF:	C ₂₇ H ₄₀ N ₄ O ₆		
FW:	516.6		¥°
Purity:	≥95%		N
Ex./Em. Max:	490/516 nm		
UV/Vis.:	λ _{max} : 495 nm	0	0
Supplied as:	A solid		
Storage:	-20°C		
Stability:	≥4 years		

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

 $DiBAC_4(3)$ is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the $DiBAC_4(3)$ in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. $DiBAC_4(3)$ is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of $DiBAC_4(3)$ in these solvents is approximately 5, 15, and 10 mg/ml, respectively.

DiBAC₄(3) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, DiBAC₄(3) should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. DiBAC $_{4}(3)$ has a solubility of approximately 0.33 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

DiBAC₄(3) is a negatively charged fluorescent membrane potential indicator.¹ Upon membrane depolarization, DiBAC₄(3) enters the cytosol, binds to lipid membranes and intracellular proteins, and displays excitation/emission maxima of 490/516 nm, respectively.^{1,2} It has been used to measure the membrane potential of live or fixed mammalian and bacterial cells by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy.²⁻⁴

References

- 1. Yamada, A., Gaja, N., Ohya, S., et al. Usefulness and limitation of DiBAC₄(3), a voltage-sensitive fluorescent dye, for the measurement of membrane potentials regulated by recombinant large conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channels in HEK293 cells. Jpn. J. Pharmacol. 86(3), 342-350 (2001).
- 2. Warren, E.A.K. and Payne, C.K. Cellular binding of nanoparticles disrupts the membrane potential. RSC Adv. 5(18), 13660-13666 (2015).
- 3. Klapperstück, T., Glanz, D., Klapperstück, M., et al. Methodological aspects of measuring absolute values of membrane potential in human cells by flow cytometry. Cytometry A. 75(7), 593-608 (2009).
- Mason, D.J., Allman, R., Stark, J.M., et al. Rapid estimation of bacterial antibiotic susceptibility with flow 4. cytometry. J. Microsc. 176(Pt 1), 8-16 (1994).

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897 [734] 971-3335 FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM