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**Product Data Sheet**


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Product Name: Rhodamine-N3 chloride

Cat. No.: GC61591

**Chemical Properties**

Cas. No. 2363751-90-8

[N-]=  
 SMILES [N+]=NCCOCCOCCOCCNC(CCC(N1CCN(CC1)C(C2=C(C3=C4C=CC(N(CC)CC)=CC4=C[O+])C5=C3C=CC(N(CC)CC)=C5)C=CC=C2)=O)=O).[Cl-]

Formula C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>59</sub>ClN<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> M.Wt 847.44

Solubility DMSO : 3.33 mg/mL (3.93 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C); H<sub>2</sub>O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble) Store at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure **Background**

Rhodamine-N3 chloride is an azide-rhodamine fluorescent dye that can be used to label biomolecules containing alkyne groups[1][2].

The cell lysates or cells are treated with probes (0.001-10 μM, 1 hr), and then reacted with an Rhodamine-N3 (N3-Rh) reporter tag under copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuACC or click chemistry) conditions and probe-labeled proteins visualized by SDS-PAGE and in-gel fluorescence scanning[2].

[1]. Shijiao Cai, et al. Glycyrrhizic Acid-Induced Differentiation Repressed Stemness in Hepatocellular Carcinoma by Targeting c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase 1. *Front Oncol.* 2020 Jan 9;9:1431. [2]. Bryan R Lanning, et al. A road map to evaluate the proteome-wide selectivity of covalent kinase inhibitors. *Nat Chem Biol.* 2014 Sep;10(9):760-767.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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