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# LinKine™ AbFluor™ 594 Labeling Kit (Optimized for Samples with Molecular Weight from 6 KD to 20 KD)

Cat #: KTL0541 Size: 3×100 µg/1 mg

[ <u>:</u> Q	AbFluor™ 594 Labeling Kit (Optimized for Samples with Molecular Weight from 6 KD to 20 KD)		
REF	Cat #: KTL0541	LOT	Lot #: Refer to product label
	Applicable samples: labeling biomolecules, especially proteins, peptides, and other ligands that contain a free		
	amino group		
Ŷ	Storage: Stored at -20°C for 6 months, protected from light		

# **Assay Principle**

AbFluor<sup>™</sup> dyes are a series of highly water-soluble fluorescent dyes spanning the visible and near-infrared spectrum for labeling biomolecules, especially proteins and nucleic acids. AbFluor<sup>™</sup> dyes bear the core structures of different fluorescent dye that cover the fluorescence spectrum from UV to NIR. Innovative modifications to the core structure make AbFluor<sup>™</sup> dyes superior to other commercial dyes with many innovatively novel features.

AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 is the brightest deep red dye optimally excitable by the 594 nm argon laser line (AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 spectrum is shown in Figure 1), which is extremely photostable and super alternative to Texas Red, DyLight 594 and Alexa Fluor 594. It yields the brightest conjugates among spectrally similar dyes.

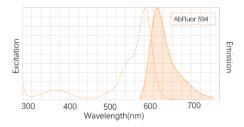
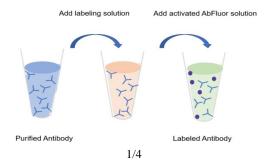


Figure 1: AbFluor™ 594 spectrogram

LinKine<sup>™</sup> AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 Labeling Kit is designed for preparing AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 conjugates directly from proteins, peptides, and other ligands that contain a free amino group. The AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 provided in our kit has been pre-activated, and can be directly used for conjugation. LinKine<sup>™</sup> AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 Labeling Kit contains ready-to-use components to prepare AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 labeled molecules.

Application example: The coupled direct-labeled primary antibody does not require a secondary antibody in the immunoassay, thus eliminating tedious incubation and washing steps, saving time.





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# **Materials Supplied and Storage Conditions**

Vit components	Size	Stavage conditions		
Kit components	3×100 μg	1 mg	Storage conditions	
Activated AbFluor™ 594 Solution	7.5 µL	25 µL	-20°C, protected from light	
AbFluor™ 594 Labeling Solution	15 μL	50 μL	-20°C	
Purification Column (0.5 mL, 3 KD)	3	2	RT	
Booklet	1	1	RT	

Note: The purified column is suitable for samples with molecular weights ranging from 6 KD to 20 KD; If there are unused reagents left, please seal them and store them at -20°C in time.

# **Materials Required but Not Supplied**

- · Prepared samples to be labelled
- · Precision pipettes, disposable pipette tips
- · Deionized water, PBS (pH 7.4)

# **Sample Preparation**

The initial concentration of the sample to be labeled should be higher than 2 mg/mL. It is suggested that the protein concentration is above 2.5 mg/mL. Otherwise, increasing protein concentration is required before the experiment. The components (or storage buffer) of the sample to be labeled should meet the following requirements:

- (1) Do not contain amino components, otherwise it will affect the coupling effect.
- (2) A small amount of BSA will not affect the coupling effect. it is suggested to use PBS as storage buffer.
- (3) If the sample contains substances that may interfere with the labeling, it is suggested to replace the buffer with PBS. The specific method is as below.

Add the sample to the ultrafiltration tube and add 200-150 µL PBS. Centrifuge at 12,000 g, 4°C, 10 min, and discard the filtrate. Then PBS was added again, and centrifuge at 12,000 g, 4°C, 10 min. After centrifugation, the inner core of the ultrafiltration tube is taken out, placed it in a clean outer tube, and centrifuge at 4,000 g, 4°C, 2 min to collect the sample.

List of components (or storage buffer) requirements of the sample to be labeled:

	<u> </u>
рН	6.5-8.0
Amine Free Buffer	MES, PBS, HEPES
Chelating Agents (e. g. EDTA)	✓
Glycerol	< 50%
BSA	< 0.1%
Glycine	X
Components Containing Amino	X

## **Assay Procedure**

Note: Please enlarge or reduce the volume of each component of the kit in the reaction system according to the actual sample volume.



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The recommended optimal labeling sample size and labeling system for different specifications are as follows:

Size	Amount of Sample	Optimal Labeling System	
3x100 µg	3×100 μg	3×50-3×75 μL	
1 mg	1 mg	500-750 μL	

The following operation steps are based on the 3×100 µg specification. For other specifications, please adjust the dosage accordingly. If you need to adjust the volume, please keep the sample size unchanged and change the volume of AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 labeling solution, Activated AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 solution and deionized water in the labeling system.

- 1. Add 15 µL AbFluor™ 594 labeling solution to the sample solution to be labeled and mix gently with a pipette.
- 2. Pipette 7.5  $\mu$ L of Activated AbFluor<sup>TM</sup> 594 solution to the reaction solution in step 1, add deionized water to 150  $\mu$ L (**Note: this volume is the labeled system**), mix gently, and let stand at 37°C in the dark for 1 h.

#### Note: Step 1/2 belong to the labeling steps.

- 3. Add an appropriate amount of PBS (fixed volume to about 500  $\mu$ L) to the reaction solution in step 2, mix gently, and move the solution to the purification column. Centrifuge at 12,000 g at 4°C for 10 min.
- 4. Discard the filtrate and add an appropriate amount of PBS (fixed volume to about 500 μL) to the purification column. Centrifuge at 12,000 g for 10 min at 4°C.
- 5. Take out the purification column, put it upside down in a clean centrifuge tube, centrifuge at 4,000 g for 2 min at 4°C. The solution collected in the centrifuge tube is the coupling product.

Note: Step 3/4/5 are the purification steps. The conjugate can be stable at 4°C in the dark for more than one month. For long-term preservation, the conjugate should be packed in small aliquots, placed at -20°C in the dark and added the same volume of glycerol. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing

# **Data Analysis**

1. Calculation of Conjugates Concentration:

 $C(mg/mL) = \{[A_{280}-(A_{max}\times Cf)] \div 1.4\} \times dilution factor$ 

Where: C, the concentration of conjugates collected in the experiment; Dilution factor: Dilution factor in photometric measurement;  $A_{280}$  and  $A_{max}$ : The absorbance at 280 nm and the absorbance at the maximum absorption wavelength (the maximum absorption wavelength of AbFluor<sup>TM</sup> 594 is 593 nm); Cf: The correction factor. The Cf value of AbFluor<sup>TM</sup> 594 is 0.08; 1.4: The extinction coefficient of IgG (mL/mg). The extinction coefficient of AbFluor<sup>TM</sup> 594 is 115,000.

2. Calculation of Degree of Labeling (DOL) of Conjugates:

 $DOL=(A_{max} \times Mwt \times dilution \ factor) \div (\epsilon \times C)$ 

Where:  $A_{max}$ : The absorbance at the maximum absorption wavelength (the maximum absorption wavelength of AbFluor <sup>TM</sup> 594 is 593 nm); Dilution factor: Dilution factor in photometric measurement; C: The concentration of conjugates collected in the experiment; Mwt: The molecular weight of the sample to be labeled;  $\epsilon$ : The extinction coefficient of fluorescent dyes, the extinction coefficient of AbFluor <sup>TM</sup> 594 is 115,000.

Note: The conjugate eluted by the column may be too concentrated for absorbance detection directly, so it needs to be diluted to appropriate concentration (Within the concentration detected by protein analyzer). The dilution multiple (i.e., dilution factor) needs to be estimated from the initial sample mass and the total volume of eluted conjugate. If undiluted, the dilution factor is 1.

## **FAQ**

Q1: After concentration, the sample concentration is still below 2 mg/mL?

A1: If the sample concentration is still less than 2 mg/mL after concentration, the volume of the labeling system can be adjusted appropriately, but the final concentration should be greater than 1 mg/mL. The volume of the AbFluor ™ 594 labeling solution in step 1 should be 10% of the volume of the labeling system. In step 2, deionized water may not be added and the volume of the Activated AbFluor ™ 594 solution remains unchanged. You can also make appropriate adjustments based on your own



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experiments.

Q2: How to select the appropriate purification column for different molecular weight of the sample to be labeled?

A2: The purified column is suitable for samples with molecular weights ranging from 6 KD to 20 KD. If the samples with molecular weights higher than 20 KD, it should better be equipped with more suitable size of the purified column.

Q3: Is the molecular weight of the sample to be labeled similar to AbFluor™ 594?

A3: If the molecular weight of the sample is similar to AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594, after completing the labeling step corresponding to this instruction, add 30 µL 0.5 µM NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and incubate at 37°C for 10 min to quench the free AbFluor<sup>™</sup> 594 without the need for purification steps.

Q4: Relevant parameters of AbFluor™ series fluorescent dyes?

A4: See the following table.

Dye name	Maximum Excitation/ Emission Light (nm)	Extinction Coefficient (ε)	Correction Factor (Cf)	Molecular Weight (Mwt Da)
AbFluor™ 488	490/515	70,000	0.1	~834
AbFluor™ 555	555/565	150,000	0.08	~1077
AbFluor™ 594	593/614	115,000	0.08	~927
AbFluor™ 647	650/665	240,000	0.03	~1258
AbFluor™ 680	680/701	140,000	0.32	~1111

### **Precautions**

- 1. Different batch number, different manufacturers of components do not mix; Otherwise, the result may be abnormal.
- 2. When mixing or reconstitution, avoid bubbles. If there are unused reagents, please seal and store at -20°C in time.
- 3. Frequently change the pipette tip to avoid cross-contamination between components.
- 4. Observe good laboratory practices. Gloves, lab coat, and protective eyewear should always be worn. Never pipet by mouth. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the laboratory areas.

## **Recommended Products**

Catalog No.	Product Name		
KTL0211	LinKine™ FITC Labeling Kit (Optimized for samples with molecular weight of 6KD to 20KD)		
KTL0521	LinKine™ AbFluor™ 488 Labeling Kit (Optimized for samples with molecular weight of 6KD to 20KD)		
KTL0121	LinKine™ Biotin Labeling Kit (Optimized for samples with molecular weight of 6KD to 20KD)		
KTL0531	LinKine™ AbFluor™ 555 Labeling Kit (Optimized for samples with molecular weight of 6KD to 20KD)		
KTL0561	LinKine™ AbFluor™ 647 Labeling Kit (Optimized for samples with molecular weight of 6KD to 20KD)		
KTL0581	LinKine™ AbFluor™ 680 Labeling Kit (Optimized for samples with molecular weight of 6KD to 20KD)		

## **Disclaimer**

The reagent is only used in the field of scientific research, not suitable for clinical diagnosis or other purposes.

