



Neuronal Cell Stains

N-(2-Aminoethyl)biotinamide. HCl

CDX-A0191

50 mg | 1 g

Neurobiotin used for neuronal tracing studies by visualizing neural architecture and for the identification of gap junction coupling.

4-Di-2-ASP

CDX-D0012

1 g | 5 g

Cationic mitochondrial, non-toxic and photostable dye that stains presynaptic nerve terminals independent of the neuronal activity (Ex/Em: 488/607nm).

Neurological Agents

Ajmalicine	Adrenergic and nicotinic receptors antagonist.	
(+)-Bicuculline	GABAA receptor antagonist.	
(-)-Cytisine	Nicotine agonist.	
Opipramol	High affinity sigma receptor agonist.	

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SWISS QUALITY REAGENTS

ROS Research Probes

To study oxidative stress and reactive oxygen species.

10-Acetyl-3,7-dihydroxyphenoxazin

CDX-A0022

25 mg | 200 mg

Amplex Red is a non-fluorescent, highly sensitive and stable probe for H₂O₂.

ADPA

CDX-A0116

10 mg | 100 mg

Water-soluble singlet-oxygen-sensitive indicator dye.

Lucigenin

CDX-D0068

2 g | 10 g

Chemiluminescent probe for peroxide detection. Specific for superoxide anion radicals.

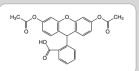
Dihydrofluorescein diacetate

CDX-D0122

1 g | 10 g

Fluorescent redox sensor (Ex/Em: 490/514nm).

Also available: Dihydrorhodamine 123



Free Radical Scavengers

Oxyresveratrol	CDX-00035
p-Nitrotetrazolium blue	CDX-N0009
PBN	CDX-B0269

Markers, Labels, Stains and Probes

Amine-reactive Probes

AMCA-H

CDX-A0009

100 mg | 500 mg | 2 g

Formula: C₁₂H₁₁NO₄ MW: 233.22

CAS: 106562-32-7

Bright and photostable amine-reactive blue fluorescent dye useful for immunofluorescence and fluorescent labeling (Ex/ Em: 353/455nm) with large Stoke's shift and resistance to photobleaching. Reactive AMCA derivatives are used as contrasting probes for double and triple labeling in immunofluorescence microscopy, arrays and in situ hybridization.

Also available: AMCA-H NHS | AMCA-X |

AMCA-X NHS

Thiol-reactive Probes

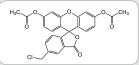
Green CMFDA

CDX-C0103

1 mg | 25 mg

Formula: C₂₅H₁₇ClO₇

MW: 464.85 CAS: 136832-63-8



Thiol-reactive, cell permeant green fluorescent probe with high selectivity (Ex/Em: 492/517nm). This fluorescent dve is well suited for monitoring cell movement or location. The dye exhibits ideal tracking properties: it is stable, nontoxic at working concentrations, well retained in cells and brightly fluorescent at physiological pH.

Also available: N-(5-Fluoresceinyl)-maleinimide (Green) | DACM (Blue) | CPM (Blue)

Near-infrared (NIR) Fluorescent Dyes

NIR 4d

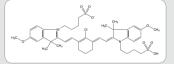
CDX-N0035

10 mg | 50 mg

Formula: C₄₀H₅₁ClN₂O₈S₂

MW: 787.4

CAS: 162411-22-5



Near-IR fluorescent dye. Since cellular or tissue components produce minimal autofluorescence in the near-IR region, near-IR dyes have the potential to offer highly specific and sensitive detection in complex biological systems. NIR dyes are ideal for in vivo fluorescence imaging with strong tissue penetration light (max. absorbance: 809nm).

Also available: NIR-797-isothiocyanate | DTTCI

Fluorescent pH Indicators

Orange II sodium salt

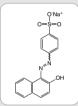
CDX-00009

1 g | 100 g

Formula: C₁₆H₁₁N₂NaO₄S

MW: 350.3 CAS: 633-96-5

Azo dye useful as pH indicator (orange at pH 10.2 changing to red at pH 11.8). Reagent for the extraction and spectrophotometric determination of cationic surfactants. Spectral properties: Abs = 483nm.



Also available: BCECF acid | BCECF-AM | HPTS | SNARF-DE | 5-CFDA NHS | 6-CFDA NHS | 5(6)-CFDA

NHS

DNA, RNA & Oligonucleotide Stains

Ethidium homodimer

CDX-E0012

10 mg | 100 mg

Formula: C₄₆H₅₀Cl₄N₈ MW: 856.75

CAS: 61926-22-5

Staining dye for ssDNA, dsDNA, RNA, oligonucleotides and triplex DNA. It does not cross intact cell membranes and can be used to test cell viability.

Also available: BAO | Quinacrine mustard dihydrochloride | Thiazol Orange

Fluorogenic Cell Viability Indicators

Resorufin-isobutyrate

CDX-10005

1 mg | 5 mg | 25 mg

Formula: $: C_{17}H_{15}NO_5$

MW: 313.3

CAS: 251292-24-7

Cell permeable fluorogenic indicator for cell viability. Incubation with esterase at pH 8.0 results in a 80-90 nm shift of emission max. (Ex/Em: 500/~593nm in 0.1 M Tris pH 8.0 (after cleavage by esterase)).

Also available:

IPB | Ethidium homodimer

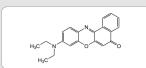


Nile Red

CDX-N0107 1 g | 5 g

Formula: C₂₀H₁₈N₂O₂

MW: 318.4 **CAS:** 7385-67-3



Uncharged, hydrophobic, photostable fluorescent probe that strongly fluoresces bright red in hydrophobic (lipid-rich) environments, but is almost non-fluorescent in water. This lipophilic stain is commonly used for the detection of intracellular lipid droplets in cells (such as adipocytes) by fluorescence microscopy and flow cytometry. Intracellular fat vacuoles, filled with neutral lipids, will fluoresce green (Ex/Em: 485/525) while polar lipids will fluoresce red (Ex/Em: 552/636 nm).

meso-Tetraphenyl-tetrabenzoporphine palladium complex

CDX-T0083 25 mg | 250 mg

Formula: $C_{60}H_{36}N_4Pd$

MW: 919.39 **CAS:** 119654-64-7

Phosphorescent probe for measuring oxygen in very low concentrations. Luminescent marker for oxygen and pH in biomedical imaging.



Sensitive Membrane Probes

Rhodamine B octadecyl ester perchlorate

CDX-O0022 20 mg | 100 mg

Formula: C₄₆H₆₇CIN₂O₇

MW: 795.49 **CAS:** 142179-00-8

Sensitive membrane dye used for potassium (fiber-optic sensors) and nitrate sensing and other investigations of membranes. Lipophilic energy transfer acceptor from lipophilic fluoresceins in fluorescence energy transfer (FRET) assays in cell fusion experiments (Ex/Em: 554/575nm in methanol).

Also available: N-Octadecanoyl-Nile Blue | Merocyanin 540 (Membrane Potential Probe)

Rhodamine-related Reagents for Fluorescent Labeling

5-ROX

CDX-C0004 20 mg | 200 mg

Also available: 5(6)-ROX | 5(6)-ROX N-succinimidyl

ester | 6-ROX

5-TAMRA

CDX-C0055 25 mg | 250 mg

Also available: 5(6)-TAMRA | 6-TAMRA | 5-TAMRA N-succinimidyl ester | 6-TAMRA N-succinimidyl ester

Rhodamine 6G ethylenediamine amide . bis trifluoroacetate

CDX-R0022 50 mg | 250 mg

Also available:

Rhodamine 6G bis(oxyethylamino)ethane amide bis (TFA) Rhodamine 6G p-diaminoxylene amide bis (TFA) Rhodamine 6G bis(aminoethyl)amine amide bis (TFA)

Tetramethylrhodamine-5-maleimide

CDX-T0029 1 mg | 5 mg | 25 mg

Also available: Tetramethylrhodamine-6-maleimide

Aminofluoresceins

6-Aminofluorescein

CDX-A0019 250 mg | 2 g | 10 g

Formula: C₂₀H₁₃NO₅ **MW:** 347.32

CAS: 51649-83-3

H₂N OH

Fluorescent labeling reagent for proteins.

Also available:

5-Aminofluorescin | 5(6)-Aminofluorescin

For a complete overview visit our website www.adipogen.com!

Also available:

7-Amino-4-methylcoumarin [AMC]

CDX-A0021 250 mg | 10 g | 100 g

Widely used fluorophore to prepare substrates for cystine aminopeptidase and other hydrolases.

7-Methoxycoumarin-3-carboxylic acid NHS

CDX-M0017 25 mg | 125 mg

Excellent amino-reactive tag that has strong blue fluorescence. Produces blue-fluorescent bioconjugates with an Ex/Em spec. of $\sim 358/410$ nm.

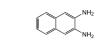




CDX-D0062 1 g | 5 g

Formula: C₁₀H₁₀N₂

MW: 158.2 CAS: 771-97-1



The 2,3-diaminonaphthalene (DAN) assay is used in the determination of nitrite/nitrate levels in biological fluids and cellular extracts as an indicator of nitric oxide activity (Ex/Em: ~365/415nm). Detection at 450nm avoids fluorescent blanks and increases sensitivity.

Broad panel of DAF compounds available: DAF-2 | DAF-2 DA | DAF-2T | DAF-FM | DAF-FM DA | DAR-1 | DAR-2

Probes for Sequence Determinations

[Ru(bpy)2(5-iodoacetamido-1,10phenan-throline)1(PF6)2

CDX-R0029 10 mg | 100 mg

[Ru(bpy)2(5-chloroacetamido-1,10phenan-throline)](PF6)2

CDX-R0028 10 mg | 100 mg

Reactive probes containing a fluorescent metal-ligand complex for the determination of nucleotide base sequences.

AQC

CDX-A0057 50 mg | 250 mg

Suitable for amino acid or protein sequence analysis by HPLC with fluorescence detection.

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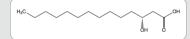
(R)-3-Hydroxymyristic acid

CDX-H0114

250 mg | 1 g

Formula: C₁₄H₂₈O₃ MW: 244.4

CAS: 28715-21-1



Hydroxy fatty acid used to study its role in biological processes such as oxidative stress, inflammation and insulin resistance. Used in endotoxin and lipid A research, since it is one of two major components of bacterial Lipid A.

Analytical Reference Compounds – Focus Insecticides

Pesticides are substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest. The most common use of pesticides is as agricultural products. Pesticides are mostly classified by target organism (e.g. herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) and chemical structure (e.g. organic, inorganic, synthetic or biological). Many of the pesticides significantly alter the ecosystem (toxic to human or concentrated in food chain). Chemodex offers a broad panel of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and growth factor inhibitor substances (not Standards) as reference compounds to study the mode of action of these compounds.



CDX-D0309	Dinotefuran	Neonicotinoid insecticide.
CDX-D0316	Dimethylvinphos	Organophosphorus insecticide.
CDX-H0095	Heptenophos	Organophosphorus insecticide. AChE inhibitor. Disrupts neurotransmission.
CDX-H0096	Hydramethylnon	Unclassified insecticide. Metabolic inhibitor.
CDX-H0097	Halofenozide	Insect growth regulator. Ecdysone agonist.
CDX-10048	Isoprothiolane	Unclassified insecticide. Fungicide and plant growth regulator.
CDX-10049	Isoxathion	Organophosphorus insecticide. AChE inhibitor.
CDX-M0133	Methoxyfenozide	Insect growth regulator. Ecdysone agonist.
CDX-N0069	Novaluron	Insect growth regulator. Chitin synthase inhibitor. Ecdysone agonist.



collaborating with



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