# CellTracker™ Probes for Long-Term Tracing of Living Cells

Catalog nos. C10094, C12881, C2110, C2111, C2102, C2925, C2927, C34551, C34552, C7025

**Table 1.** Contents and storage information.

Material	Amount	Storage*	Stability		
CellTracker™ Blue dyes and CellTracker™ Green BODIPY® dye	5 mg dry powder	• ≤-20°C When stored			
CellTracker™ Violet BMQC dye	5 × 0.1 mg dry powder		When stored as directed		
CellTracker™ Green CMFDA and CellTracker™ Orange CMTMR.	1 mg dry powder	Desiccate the product is stable for Protect from light 1 year			
CellTracker™ Green CMFDA, CellTracker™ Orange CMRA, and CellTracker™ Red CMPTX	20 × 50 μg dry powder				
Approximate fluorescence excitation/emission maxima: See Table 2.					

# Introduction

Molecular Probes® has developed a series of CellTracker™ fluorescent probes that are retained in living cells through several generations. The probes are inherited by daughter cells after cell fusion and are not transferred to adjacent cells in a population. These CellTracker™ reagents can be loaded into cells by adding the reagent to the culture medium and then washing the cells briefly with fresh medium before analysis. These reagents pass freely through cell membranes, but once inside the cell, are transformed into cell-impermeant reaction products. The CellTracker<sup>™</sup> dyes contain a chloromethyl or bromomethyl group that reacts with thiols (Figure 1), probably in a glutathione S-transferase–mediated reaction, since this has been shown to occur in vitro<sup>1</sup>. In most cells, glutathione levels are high (up to 10 mM) and glutathione transferase is ubiquitous. The reagent is transformed into a cell-impermeant fluorescent dye-thioether adduct that can be fixed with aldehyde fixatives, permitting longterm sample storage. Excess unconjugated reagent passively diffuses to the extracellular medium.

Fluorescent CellTracker™ reagents include the blue-fluorescent chloromethyl derivatives of amino-, hydroxy- and difluorohydroxycoumarin (CMAC, CMHC and CMF2HC), the greenfluorescent chloromethyl derivatives of fluorescein diacetate (CMFDA) and a BODIPY dye, the orange-fluorescent CMTMR and CMRA and the red-fluorescent CMTPX. CellTracker™ Blue CMAC, CMHC and CMF<sub>2</sub>HC, CellTracker<sup>™</sup> Violet, the violet-fluorescent bromomethyl derivative of coumarin (BMQC), CellTracker™ Green BODIPY, CellTracker™ Orange CMTMR, and CellTracker™ Red CMTPX do not require enzymatic cleavage to activate their fluorescence, whereas the green CMFDA and orange CMRA do require enzymatic cleavage.<sup>4</sup> The impermeable reaction products of the chloromethyl or bromomethyl coumarins have excellent retention, strong fluorescence and relatively uniform cytoplasmic staining, making

these derivatives potentially useful for correcting motion artifacts in imaging. CMFDA is colorless and nonfluorescent until cytosolic esterases cleave off the acetates, releasing a brightly fluorescent product (see Figure 1).

The blue (CMAC, CMHC and CMF<sub>2</sub>HC), violet (BMQC), green (CMFDA), orange (CMTMR and CMRA) and red (CMTPX) fluorescence in the cells is reasonably photostable during microscopic examination. Cells stained with CMAC, CMHC, CMFDA and CMTMR probes were brightly fluorescent for at least 72 hours after incubation in fresh medium at 37°C and through at least four cell divisions (retention time of these probes within the cell can vary dependent upon the cell type, incubation conditions and other factors and should be empirically determined prior to any tracing experiments). No other permeant dyes of this type, including the widely used calcein AM and BCECF-AM, are retained in viable cells for more than a few hours at such physiological temperatures.

Co-incorporation of a CellTracker™ reagent and a calcium indicator, for example the incorporation of CMAC with fluo-3 or Calcium Green™ or the incorporation of CMFDA with Calcium Orange<sup>™</sup> or Calcium Crimson<sup>™</sup>, may permit ratio measurements of intracellular calcium, if the distribution and compartmentalization of the dyes are similar. The eosinglutathione conjugate is likely to be phototoxic, and may be used for cell ablation studies. Anti-fluorescein, anti-BODIPY FL or anti-tetramethylrhodamine antibodies can be used to amplify the fluorescence signal of CellTracker™ Green CMFDA, CellTracker™ Green BODIPY®, and CellTracker™ Orange CMTMR, respectively.

The CellTracker™ reagents represent a major breakthrough in the cellular retention of

Figure 1. The two intracellular reactions of the CellTracker™ Green CMFDA reagent. Although the dye may react with intracellular glutathione first, the product is nonfluorescent until acted upon by intracellular esterases, shown here as the first reaction.

**Table 2.** Spectral characteristics of the fluorescent CellTracker<sup>™</sup> probes.

Cat. no.	<b>CellTracker™ Probe</b>	Abs * (nm)	Em*(nm)
C2110	CellTracker™ Blue CMAC (7-amino-4-chloromethylcoumarin)	353	466
C12881	CellTracker <sup>™</sup> Blue CMF <sub>2</sub> HC (4-chloromethyl-6,8-difluoro-7-hydroxycoumarin)	371	464
C2111	CellTracker™ Blue CMHC (4-chloromethyl-7-hydroxycoumarin)	372	470
C10094	CellTracker <sup>™</sup> Violet BMQC (2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-9- bromomethyl-1H,5H-quinolizino(9,1-gh)coumarin)	415	516
C2925, C7025	CellTracker™ Green CMFDA (5-chloromethylfluorescein diacetate)	492†	517†
C2102	CellTracker™ Green BODIPY (8-chloromethyl-4,4-difluoro-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene)	522	529
C2927	CellTracker™ Orange CMTMR (5-(and-6)-(((4-chloromethyl)benzoyl)amino) tetramethylrhodamine	541	565
C34551	CellTracker™ Orange CMRA	548	576
C34552	CellTracker™ Red CMTPX	577	602

<sup>\*</sup>Absorption and fluorescence emission maxima, determined in aqueous buffer or methanol; values may vary somewhat in cellular environments. †CMFDA is colorless and nonfluorescent until the acetate groups are cleaved by intracellular esterases; hydrolysis of the acetates yields a product with the indicated spectral properties.

vital probes and are excellent tools for long-term studies of normal and transformed cells in culture<sup>2</sup> and for investigating cellular thiol levels, <sup>3,4</sup> cell viability and cytotoxicity,<sup>5</sup> transplantation and cell fusion.<sup>6,7</sup>

# **Before You Begin**

## **Materials Required but Not Provided**

- Anhydrous dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)
- Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)

#### **Preparing Cells**

Grow cells in an appropriate culture medium. Adherent cells can be grown on coverslips inside a petri dish filled with culture medium.

## **Preparing Dye Working** Solution

Before opening the dye vial, allow the product to warm to room temperature. Dissolve the lyophilized product in high-quality DMSO to a final concentration of 10 mM. Dilute the stock solution to a final working concentration of 0.5–25 µM in serum-free medium. Warm the working solution to 37°C.

#### **Important**

Avoid amine- and thiol-containing buffers.

# **Experimental Protocols**

The following protocol describes introducing the CellTracker™ reagent into the cultured cells and imaging the stained cells by fluorescence microscopy. Various factors, such as penetration of the dye into the cells or tissue, may require that some conditions be modified for particular cell types.

The optimal concentration of the probe for staining varies depending upon the application. Testing at least a tenfold range of concentrations is recommended. In general, long-term staining (more than about 3 days) or the use of rapidly dividing cells requires 5–25 µM dye. Less dye (0.5-5 µM) is needed for shorter experiments, such as viability assays. To maintain normal cellular physiology and reduce potential artifacts, keep the dye concentration as low as possible. The effects of overloading may not be immediately apparent. For example, peripheral blood lymphocytes respond normally to concanavalin A when treated with up to  $1 \,\mu\text{M}$  dye, but not with more than  $5 \,\mu\text{M}$  dye.

## **Staining Protocol**

**1.1** For cells in suspension, harvest cells by centrifugation and aspirate the supernatant. Resuspend the cells gently in prewarmed CellTracker<sup>™</sup> dye working solution. Incubate cells for 15-45 minutes under growth conditions appropriate for the particular cell type. Centrifuge the cells.

For adherent cells, when the cells have reached the desired confluence, remove the medium from the dish and add the prewarmed CellTracker™ dye working solution. Incubate the cells for 15–45 minutes under growth conditions appropriate for the particular cell type.

- 1.2 Replace the dye working solution with fresh, prewarmed medium and incubate the cells for another 30 minutes at 37°C. During this time, the chloromethyl group (and for some probes, the acetate group) of the dye undergoes modification or are secreted from the cell.
- 1.3 Attach suspended cells to coverslips treated with BD Cell-Tak (Becton Dickinson; Franklin Lakes, NI), if desired.
- 1.4 Wash cells with PBS. This step is especially important if the cells are attached to a Cell-Tak coated coverslip or any other amine-containing surface.
- 1.5 Fix the cells with 3.7% formaldehyde in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, if desired. The formaldehyde used in standard fixation protocols crosslinks the amines of the proteinor peptide-dye conjugate.
- 1.6 Wash cells with PBS.
- 1.7 Permeabilize the cells, if desired. When the cells are going to be subsequently labeled with an antibody, a permeabilization step is often required to enhance the antigen's accessibility. Permeabilize cells by incubating cells in ice-cold acetone for 10 minutes.

## **Fluorescence Microscopy**

The CellTracker™ probes can be used on a wide range of epifluorescence microscopes with standard optics and video enhancement. Select optical filters according to the dye. Table 2 summarizes the spectral characteristics of the CellTracker™ probes.

# References

1. FASEB J 6, A1835 (1992); 2. Nature 363, 549 (1993); 3. Cytometry 14, 747 (1993); 4. Cytometry 12, 184 (1991); 5. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol 112, 235 (1992); 6. Anal Biochem 216, 271 (1994); 7. Biophys J 67, 1574 (1994).

# **Product List** Current prices may be obtained from our Web site or from our Customer Service Department.

Cat. no.	Product Name Unit Size
C2110	CellTracker™ Blue CMAC (7-amino-4-chloromethylcoumarin)
C12881	CellTracker™ Blue CMF <sub>2</sub> HC (4-chloromethyl-6,8-difluoro-7-hydroxycoumarin). 5 mg
C2111	CellTracker™ Blue CMHC (4-chloromethyl-7-hydroxycoumarin)
C10094	CellTracker™ Violet BMQC (2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-9- bromomethyl-1 <i>H</i> ,5 <i>H</i> -quinolizino( 9,1- <i>gh</i> )coumarin)
C2102	CellTracker™ Green BODIPY® (8-chloromethyl-4,4-difluoro-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene) 5 mg
C2925	CellTracker™ Green CMFDA (5-chloromethylfluorescein diacetate)
C7025	CellTracker™ Green CMFDA (5-chloromethylfluorescein diacetate) *special packaging*20 × 50 μg
C34551	CellTracker™ Orange CMRA *special packaging*
C2927	CellTracker™ Orange CMTMR (5-(and-6)-(((4-chloromethyl)benzoyl)amino)tetramethylrhodamine) *mixed isomers* 1 mg
C34552	CellTracker™ Red CMTPX *special packaging*20 × 50 μg

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