



H₂DCFDA

Green reactive oxygen species (ROS) detection

Product Information

Product name cat.number	Structure	MW (g·mol ⁻¹)	$\lambda_{exc}\lambda_{em,max}^*$ (nm)	mol. abs. (M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹)	Soluble in
H₂DCFDA 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate FP-467312, 100 mg	C ₂₄ H ₁₆ Cl ₂ O ₇	487.26	292/none	59 500	DMSO, DMF, EtOH
H₂DCFDA-SE 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate, succinimidyl ester FP-59031A, 5 mg	C ₂₈ H ₁₉ Cl ₂ NO ₉	584.36	301/none	59 500	DMSO, DMF, CH ₃ CN and basic H ₂ O
Carboxy-H₂DCFDA 5(6)-Carboxy-2',7'- Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate FP-46634A, 25 mg	C ₂₅ H ₁₆ Cl ₂ O ₉	531.29	290/none	5600	DMSO, DMF basic H ₂ O
6-Carboxy-H₂DCFDA, AM 6-Carboxy-2',7'- dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate diacetoxymethyl ester FP-963055, 5 mg	C ₃₁ H ₂₄ Cl ₂ O ₁₃	675.42	292/none	5850	DMSO, DMF, CH ₃ CN and CHCl ₃

* Dihydrofluorescein diacetates are nonfluorescent until both of the acetate groups are hydrolyzed and the products are subsequently oxidized to fluorescein derivatives. The oxidation products are 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein derivatives with $\lambda_{exc}\lambda_{em,max}$ (pH 4) = 495 / 529 and $\lambda_{exc}\lambda_{em,max}$ (pH 8) = 504 / 529

Storage: -20°C >1 year. (M)

Protect from light and moisture

Applications: ROS detection, viability and cytotoxicity assays, apoptosis.

Introduction

H₂DCFDA is a standard probe to detect reactive oxygen species (COO⁻, ONOO⁻) in cells (neutrophils, macrophages).

It is colorless and non fluorescent until cleavage of the diacetate group. It is non-polar compound which is hydrolyzed by intracellular esterases to become a non-fluorescent polar derivative (H₂DCF), which is oxidized rapidly to give the highly green fluorescent 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein (FP-46629A) in the presence of intracellular ROS.

It can be used with Propidium iodide or Ethidium Homodimer III to follow oxidant production and nuclear injury.

H₂DCFDA-SE is an amine-reactive probe for preparation of oxidation-sensitive conjugates.

FT-467312

Carboxy-H₂DCFDA is a fluorogenic probe for detection of reactive oxygen intermediates in neutrophils and macrophages. Cell-permeable H₂DCFDA may also be useful for assessing the overall oxidative stress in toxicological phenomena. The hydrolyzed dye fluoresces on interaction with reactive oxygen species, including hydrogen peroxide and hydroxyl radical but not superoxide anion. Its additional negative charges improve its retention compared to non-carboxylated forms.

Carboxy-H₂DCFDA, AM is for detection of cytosolic reactive oxygen molecules.

Directions for use

Handling and Storage

It can be dissolved in EtOH, DMSO and DMF at least 10 mg/ml. DMF is probably a better solvent for better stability. The stock solution is stable at least 6 months at -20°C. If H₂DCFDA is prepared in aqueous buffer, dissolve before in 0.1M Na₂CO₃ and then in PBS to the desired concentration or pH. Do not store more one day.

Protocol 1 (r) - Guidelines for use – in Flow cytometer [u](#)

- 1- Treat 2 × 10⁶ cells (in PBS) were harvested with 1× trypsin-EDTA.
- 2- Cells were subsequently washed again with PBS and then re-suspended in 1 ml of PBS. Incubate with H₂DCFDA (0.5 to 1.0 μM) in the dark at 37°C for 30 min.
- 3- Cells were then washed twice with PBS and analyzed Flow Cytometer.

Protocol 2 - Guidelines for use - Determination of intracellular ROS levels in spectrofluorometer. (Pines, 2005 [r](#))

- 1- Seed the cells at a density of 40 000 cells/cm².
- 2- Remove the medium with serum, wash the cells in the plates with PBS.
- 3- Incubate in 5% CO₂/95% air at 37°C and expose eventually to specific stimulus.
- 4- Add H₂DCFDA at 10 μM for 30 min before finishing cellular treatment. The cells were washed twice with PBS, harvested with trypsin and centrifuged at 800 g for 5 min and finally washed twice in PBS. Measure the fluorescence intensity with a spectrofluorometer with the excitation and emission wavelengths at 505 and 530 nm, respectively.

Protocol 3 (r) - Guidelines for use – on primary bovine aortic endothelial cells (BAEC) in confocal microscopy [u](#)

- 1- Incubate Seed BAEC on fibronectin-coated, eight-chamber tissue culture glass slides at concentrations of 10 000-20 000 cells/well. Cells were pretreated with potent antioxidants for 1 h.
- 2- Remove the medium and add PBS supplemented with H₂DCFDA (5 μM) and TNF-α.
- 3- Follow H₂DCFDA oxidation in the cultures with confocal microscopy. The system was equipped with an air-cooled argon laser. Fluorescent images were collected by using a 63 × 1.2 C-apochromate water-immersion lens (Zeiss), and oxidation level was standardized to fluorescence per cell number by using image-pro software.

Related products

- Propidium Iodide, 10mg/ml, [FP-36774A](#)
- Hoechst 33342, 10mg/ml, [FP-59046A](#)
- Ethidium Homodimer III, 1mM, [FP-BP9341](#)
- *tert*-Butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP), [07016E](#)
- Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), [FP-JW7390](#)
- Carboxy-H₂DFFDA, FP-M1984A

References

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