AF 594 tyramide

http://hk.lumiprobe.com/p/af-594-tyramide-6

Tyramide signal amplification (TSA) is the most versatile and effective way to enhance the intensity of the fluorescent signal, used in immunohistochemistry (IHC), immunocytochemistry (ICC), and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH). The TSA method is based on the ability of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) in the presence of low concentrations of hydrogen peroxide to convert a labeled tyramine-containing substrate into an oxidized, highly reactive free radical that covalently binds to the tyrosine residues of protein molecules located next to it.

Compared to conventional procedures, the TSA method increases the sensitivity of immunofluorescent detection of target molecules by more than 100 times, making it particularly suitable for detecting low-concentration targets. In applications where increased detection sensitivity is not required, TSA can significantly reduce antibody or probe concentrations without loss of signal intensity, thereby reducing background staining due to cross-reactivity or non-specific binding of antibodies.

Since the binding of the tyramide label is covalent, tyramides of different dyes can be used in several sequential rounds of TSA staining to detect multiple targets in the same sample.

This tyramide is a conjugate of the water-soluble red fluorescent dye AF 594. AF 594 tyramide is a component of many tyramide signal amplification (TSA) kits. It can be used with any antibody or other molecules (streptavidin, etc.) conjugated to HRP to stain cells and tissues by immunofluorescence methods.
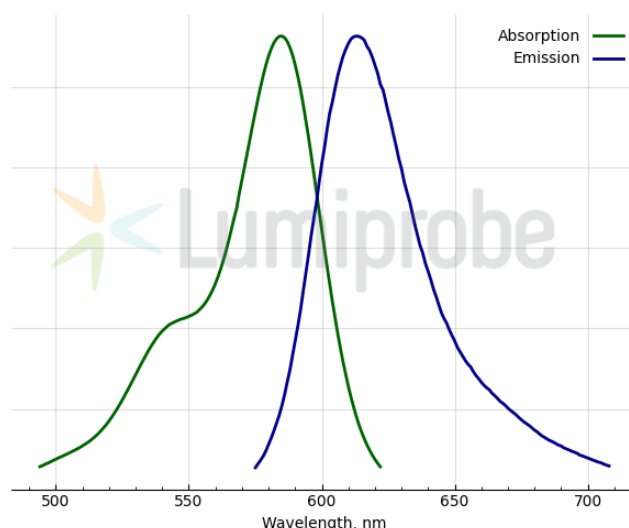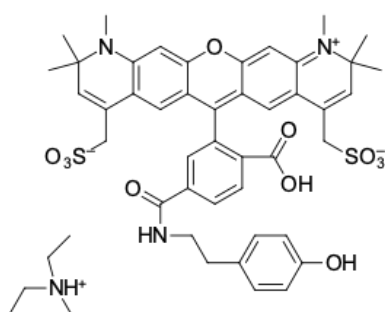
外观:	
分子量:	943.15
分子式:	$C_{49}H_{58}N_4O_{11}S_2$
溶解度:	
质量控制:	
储存条件:	
法律声明:	本產品僅供研究目的提供和銷售。本產品並未經過食品、藥品、醫療器械、化妝品等領域的安全性和效力測試，且未經明示或暗示授權用於其他任何用途，包括但不限於體外診斷、人類或動物用途，以及商業用途。

激发/吸收极大值，纳米:	586
ε, 摩尔吸光系数，cm^{-1}:	105000
发射极大值，纳米:	613
荧光量子产率:	0.77
CF_{260}:	0.28

CF$_{280}$:   0.51