

**Product Name:** Lysosome Tracker (Red)

**Product number:** RA20027

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### Basic Information

Product name	Lysosome Tracker (Red)
Size	50 $\mu$ L, 10 $\times$ 50 $\mu$ L
Storage conditions	-20°C, protected from light
Shipping	Shipped with ice pack
Validity	12 months
Ex/Em	577/590 nm

### Product Introduction

The Lysosome Tracker (Red) probe is a fluorescent probe for the specific labeling of lysosomes in live cells, and the concentration of this product is 1 mM. Lysosome Tracker probes can selectively accumulate in the acidic lysosomes, thereby achieving specific fluorescent labeling of lysosomes. Lysosome Tracker probes are suitable for live cell staining but are not suitable for staining fixed cells.

### Experimental procedures

#### 1. Preparation of Lysosome Tracker (Red) working solution

(1) Take a small amount of Lysosome Tracker (Red) and add it to the cell culture medium at a ratio of 1:10000-1:20000 to make the final concentration 50-100 nM. Mix well to obtain the Lysosome Tracker (Red) working solution.

(2) Lysosome Tracker (Red) working solution can be pre-incubated at 37°C before use.

#### 2. Fluorescent labeling of lysosomes

(1) Remove the cell culture medium, wash once with 1 $\times$  PBS, add the Lysosome Tracker (Red) working solution prepared in step 1, and incubate with the cells at 37°C for 30 min-2 h. The incubation time varies for different cells, and it is recommended to adjust it according to the staining effect.

(2) Remove the Lysosome Tracker (Red) staining solution, wash three times with 1 $\times$  PBS, and observe under a fluorescence microscope. If Hoechst 33342 counterstaining is required, it is recommended to use a Hoechst 33342 concentration of 10  $\mu$ g/mL. Incubate at 37°C for 5 min, remove the dye, and wash with 1 $\times$  PBS before taking pictures.

### Precautions

1. All fluorescent dyes have quenching problems. Please try to avoid light to slow down fluorescence quenching.

2. To avoid repeated freezing and thawing, this product can be divided into small quantities.

3. If the staining effect is not good, you can increase the concentration of the probe in the staining working solution, or appropriately extend the staining time within the recommended time range.

4. To reduce staining background, use a lower concentration of dye as much as possible.

**Note: This reagent is for scientific research use only!**