



Alamar Blue™

Catalog number

A1180

Supplier

USBiological

Alamar Blue™ is a safe, nontoxic aqueous dye that is used to assess cell viability and cell proliferation and is supplied as a sterile indigo colored liquid. Alamar Blue has also been shown to be a rapid and simple non-radioactive assay alternative to the [3H] thymidine incorporation assay.

Applications

Suitable for use in Cell Viability Assessment and Cell Proliferation Assessment.

Storage and Stability

May be stored at 4°C, -20°C or -70°C. When stored frozen, it is important to warm to 37°C upon thawing and mixed well to be assured of complete resolubilization. Protect from light. Storage at RT under lighted conditions adversely affects its absorbance properties.

Grade

Molecular Biology Grade

Storage

-20°C

Reference

1. Zhou, C. et al., (2008) Br J Pharmacol. 154:440-450. 2. Perale, G. et al., (2008) International Journal of Applied Ceramic Technology 5:37-43. 3. Zhu Y., et al. 2014. Chinese Chemical Letters. 25: 693-698.

Other References: 1. Ahmed, S.A., et al (1994) A new rapid and non-radioactive assay to monitor and determine the proliferation of lymphocytes: an alternative to [3H] thymidine incorporation assay. J Immunol Meth 170:211-224. 2. Fields, R.D. and M.V. Lancaster (1993) Dual-attribute continuous monitoring of cells proliferation/cytotoxicity. American Biotechnology Laboratory 11(4): 48-50. 3. Goegan, P., et al (1995) Effects of serum protein and colloid on the alamarBlue assay in cell cultures. Toxic In Vitro 9: 257-266. 4. Ishiyama, M., et al (1996) A combined assay of cell viability and in vitro cytotoxicity with a highly water-soluble tetrazolium salt, Neutral Red and crystal violet. Biol. Pharm. Bull. 19(11):1518-1520. 5. Lancaster, M.V. and R.D. Fields (1992) User defined, colorimetric antimicrobial susceptibility assays. American Clinical Laboratories, April 1992. 6. Nociari, M.M., et al (1998) A novel one-step, highly sensitive fluorometric assay to evaluate cell-mediated cytotoxicity. J Immunol Meth 213(2): 157-167. 7. Pagé, B., et al (1993) A new fluorimetric assay for cytotoxicity measurements in vitro. Intl J Oncol 3: 473-479. 8. Alley, M.C., et al. (1988). Feasibility of Drug Screening with Panels of Human Tumor Cell Lines Using a Microculture Tetrazolium Assay. Cancer Research 48: 589-601. 9. William, H.H., et al. (1965). Ultraviolet and Visible Absorption Methods, p94-95, Instrumental Methods of Analysis, D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc., Princeton, N.J.