

DATASHEET

Hoechst 33342 Staining Solution (10mg/ml)

Product overview

Name	Hoechst 33342 Staining Solution (10mg/ml)
Cat No	HB9888
Alternative names	H33342, Bisbenzimide H 33342
Biological description	10mg/ml staining solution. Blue fluorescent DNA stain that is commonly used in fluorescent microscopy and frequently used to stain nuclei and is cell permeable. Can be used on both live and fixed cells. Solid powder form in 50mg and 100mg also available.
Biological action	Dyes & stains
Description	Blue fluorescent DNA stain. Nuclear stain. 10mg/ml staining solution in water. Solid also available in 50mg and 100mg.

Images

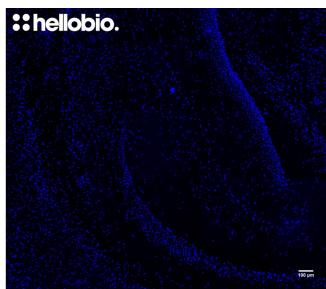


Fig1. Hoechst 33342 staining in mouse hippocampus. Hoechst 33342 is a DNA binding dye commonly used to label cell nuclei in immunofluorescence experiments. Hoechst 33342 from Hello Bio labels cell nuclei at 1 μ g/ml. For protocol see #Protocol 1 in application notes below.

Biological Data

Application notes

#Protocol 1: Hoechst 33342 staining of mouse brain sections.

- 400 μ m mouse brain sections were cut using a vibratome and were incubated in carbogen bubbled artificial cerebral spinal fluid (aCSF).
- Sections were incubated in 1 μ g/ml Hoechst 33342 in aCSF for 20 minutes at 37°C before being washed for 10 minutes in aCSF.
- Sections were imaged on a Leica SP8 AOBs confocal laser scanning microscope using the 405nm laser line.

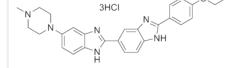
Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions Important

-20°C

This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use

Chemical Data

Chemical name	2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-6-[6-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-1H-benzimidazole
Molecular Weight	561.93
Chemical structure	
Molecular Formula	C ₂₇ H ₂₈ N ₆ O.3HCl
CAS Number	875756-97-1

References

Phototoxicity of Hoechst 33342 in time-lapse fluorescence microscopy.

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Analyzing Cell Death by Nuclear Staining with Hoechst 33342.

Crowley LC et al (2016) Cold Spring Harbor protocols 2016

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Hoechst 33342: the dye that enabled differentiation of living X-and Y-chromosome bearing mammalian sperm.

Garner DL (2009) Theriogenology 71

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