

Acti-stain™ 488 Fluorescent Phalloidin

(*Amanita phalloides*)

Cat. # PHDG1

Upon arrival store at 4°C (desiccated)

See datasheet for storage after reconstitution

Background

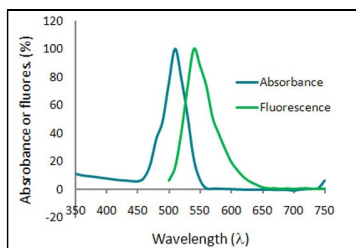
Phalloidin is a seven amino acid peptide toxin from the mushroom *Amanita phalloides*, which binds specifically and with high affinity (Kd 20 nM) to the polymerized form of actin (F-actin). Phalloidin lowers the critical concentration of actin polymerization to less than 1 µg/ml, thereby acting as a polymerization enhancer. Phalloidin has been labeled with a proprietary green fluorescent dye (1) which allows it to be used to stain actin filaments in tissue cultured cells and tissue sections (2, see Fig. 2) and cell-free preparations. Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin-labeled actin filaments retain many functional characteristics of unlabeled actin including their ability to interact with myosin.

Material

Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin is supplied as an orange solid, mol. wt. 1406. An absorbance and fluorescence scan of the compound identified an absorbance peak at 500nm and fluorescence peak at 550nm (Fig. 1). A 1x working stock of PHDG1 gives sufficient reagent to stain cells on 300-350 coverslips (22 x 22mm) (Fig. 2).

Note: Phalloidin is toxic and must be handled with care (LD50 human = 2mg/Kg).

Figure 1: Absorbance and fluorescence scan of Acti-stain 488.



Legend: Labeled phalloidin was diluted into methanol and its absorbance and excitation spectra were scanned between 250 and 750 nm and 500 and 750, respectively. Absorbance peaks at 500 nm and fluorescence at 550 nm.

Storage and Reconstitution

Briefly centrifuge to collect the product at the bottom of the tube. Reconstitute with 500 µl of 100% methanol to create a 14 µM solution. It is recommended that the solution be stored in one vial at -20°C, where it is stable for 6 months. The lyophilized product is stable at 4°C desiccated (<10% humidity) for 6 months.

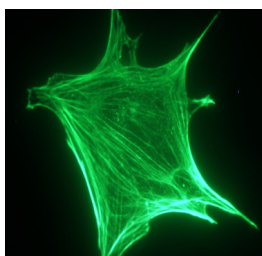
Application 1: Immunofluorescence

There are several methods that are used for fluorescent staining of actin filaments in tissue culture cells. The fixation procedure is critical for obtaining faithful representation of the F-actin distribution within the cell. The fixation method should be selected on the basis of the experimental requirements. Fixing tissue culture cells in paraformaldehyde or glutaraldehyde results in excellent actin filament staining and good lamellipodia preservation.

Reagents

1. Acti-stain™ 488 Phalloidin (Cat. # PHDG1)
2. Semi-confluent Swiss 3T3 cells grown on glass coverslips
3. Either obtain the F-actin staining kit from Cytoskeleton, Inc. (Cat. # BK005) or prepare Reagents 4 thru 7 below
4. Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, 20 mM potassium phosphate pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl)
5. Fixative solution (3.7% paraformaldehyde in PBS, pH to 7.0 is necessary)
6. Permeabilization buffer (0.5 % Triton X-100 in PBS)
7. Antifade mounting medium (Fluka BioChemika, Cat. # 10981)
8. 100 nM DAPI (4' 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole) in PBS
9. Glass microscope slide (25 x 75 x 1 mm)
10. Coverslip sealing solution (clear nail polish)

Figure 2: Actin Stress Fibers in a Swiss 3T3 cell



Legend: Swiss 3T3 cells were grown to semi-confluency on a glass coverslip and fixed and stained with Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin as described in the method. Cells were observed under a fluorescent microscope equipped with a 480Ex/535Em filter set, a digital CCD camera and 40x objective. Note the abundance of actin stress fibers (green) stained throughout the cell.

Equipment

1. Fluorescent microscope with FITC excitation filter at 450-480 +/- 20 nm and emission filter at 535 +/- 20 nm for Acti-stain™ 488, and an excitation filter at 355 +/- 20 nm and emission filter at 440 +/- 20 nm for DAPI.
2. Digital CCD camera.

Method

1. Grow tissue culture cells on glass coverslips until semi-confluent.

2. Prepare 100 nM working stock of Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin by diluting 3.5 µl of 14 µM labeled stock phalloidin into 500 µl of PBS. Keep at room temperature in the dark.
3. Remove culture media and gently wash the cells once with PBS at 37°C.
4. Fix the cells in fixative solution for 10 min at room temperature.
5. Wash the cells once with PBS at room temperature for 30 s.
6. Permeabilize the cells in permeabilization buffer for 5 min at room temperature.
7. Wash the cells once with PBS at room temperature for 30 s.
8. Move the coverslip to a piece of parafilm in a humid chamber and add 200 µl of 100 nM Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin. Incubate at room temperature in the dark for 30 min.
9. Wash the coverslip three times in PBS.
10. Counterstain the DNA for 30 s with 200 µl of 100 nM DAPI in PBS.
11. Rinse the coverslip in PBS and invert on a drop of antifade mounting media on a glass slide. Gently remove the excess media with a tissue and seal each side with nail polish.
12. Store the slides in the dark at 4°C.
13. Typical F-actin staining results are shown in Figure 2.

Application 2: Preparation of stabilized fluorescent actin filaments

Stabilized fluorescent actin filaments are an excellent substrate for *in vitro* actin motility assays used in the study of myosin motor proteins (3). Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin binding has no effect on actin activation of myosin ATPase *in vitro*.

Reagents

1. Actin protein (250 µg, Cat. # AKL99-A)
2. General Actin Buffer (5 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 0.2 mM CaCl₂; Cat. # BSA01)
3. 10x Polymerization Buffer (500 mM KCl, 20 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM ATP; Cat. # BSA02)
4. Acti-stain™ 488 Phalloidin (Cat. # PHDG1)

Equipment

1. Fluorescence microscope with excitation filter at 450-480 +/- 20 nm and emission filter at 535 +/- 20nm and 63X—100X oil immersion lens.
2. Digital CCD camera.

Method

1. Resuspend rabbit muscle actin (Cat. # AKL99-A) to 1 mg/ml with 250 µl of General Actin Buffer supplemented with 0.2 mM ATP and 1.0 mM DTT. Mix well and leave on ice for 1 h.
2. Polymerize the actin with 1/10th the volume of Polymerization Buffer for 1 h at room temperature.
3. Dilute the polymerized actin filaments 100 fold in 1x Polymerization Buffer containing 70 nM Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin (2.5 µl of 14 µM stock plus 500 µl of polymerization buffer).
4. Spot 1 µl of the labeled actin into a drop of anti-fade mounting media on a microscope slide (Note: Anti-fade for motility assay should be compatible with movement and ATPase activity i.e. glucose oxidase system).
5. Place a coverslip over the drop and remove excess liquid

with a tissue.

6. Examine the fluorescent filaments by microscopy. Actin filaments will have an average length of 2-10 µm and are stable at 4°C in the dark for 1 week.

Product Uses

- Fluorescent staining of actin filaments in fixed tissue sections and tissue culture cells preparations. **Note:** Unlike many actin antibodies, Acti-stain™ 488 phalloidin binds only to F-actin resulting in low background fluorescence. Furthermore, binding of F-actin by Acti-stain is not appreciably different between species.
- Preparation of stabilized fluorescent actin filaments *in vitro*.

References

1. Fluorescent dye is sold under license from Anaspec.
2. Wulf, E. et al. (1979). *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 76(9):4498-4502.
3. Kron, S.J. et al. (1991). *Meth. Enzymol.* 196: 399-416.

Product Citations/Related Products

For the latest citations and related products please visit www.cytoskeleton.com.