Cholera Toxin Subunit B CF® Dye Conjugates

Fluorescent conjugates of recombinant cholera toxin subunit B. Can be used for tract-tracing in neurological research, targeting GM1 ganglioside binding and retrograde transport.

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Product Description

Fluorescent labeled cholera toxin subunit B (CTB) can be used for tract-tracing in neurological research, targeting GM1 ganglioside binding and retrograde transport. This product is made from purified recombinant CTB and is completely free of the toxic A subunit.

- Choice of 12 bright & photostable CF® Dyes from green to near-infrared
- Fluorescent lipid raft markers and retrograde neuronal tracers for live imaging or on fixed cells

Cholera toxin is the symptom-causing toxin produced by the bacteria *Vibrio cholerae* during cholera infection. The toxin is composed of two subunits, A and B. Subunit A is the toxic enzymatic subunit present in one copy per toxin. CTB is the receptor binding subunit that is found as a pentamer in each toxin and is relatively non-toxic, making it useful for cell biological studies. CTB has been used as a neuronal tracer and has also been shown to bind to GM1 gangliosides that are found in lipid rafts on the surface of mammalian cells. Therefore, fluorescently labeled conjugates of CTB have been used as lipid raft markers and endocytic tracers for live imaging or on fixed cells. Biotium also offers an unlabeled recombinant Cholera Toxin Subunit B that is free of stabilizers and ready to conjugate.

Superior CF® Dyes

Biotium's next-generation CF® Dyes were designed to be highly water-soluble with advantages in brightness and photostability compared to other commercially available dyes. Learn more about CF® Dyes.

Note: Conjugates of blue-fluorescent dyes like CF®350, CF®405S and CF®405M are not recommended for detecting low abundance targets and may be challenging to use in tissue specimens. Blue dyes have lower fluorescence and photostability, and cells and tissue have high autofluorescence in blue wavelengths, resulting in lower signal to noise compared to other colors.

Conjugation	Ex/Em	Size	Catalog No.	Dye Features
CF®405M	408/452 nm	100 ug	<u>00068</u>	CF®405M Features
<u>CF®488A</u>	490/515 nm	100 ug	<u>00070</u>	CF®488A Features
CF®532	527/558 nm	100 ug	<u>00074</u>	CF®532 Features
<u>CF®543</u>	541/560 nm	100 ug	<u>00075</u>	CF®543 Features
<u>CF®568</u>	562/583 nm	100 ug	<u>00071</u>	CF®568 Features
<u>CF®594</u>	593/614 nm	100 ug	<u>00072</u>	CF®594 Features
<u>CF®633</u>	630/650 nm	100 ug	00077	CF®633 Features
<u>CF®640R</u>	642/662 nm	100 ug	<u>00073</u>	CF®640R Features
<u>CF®647</u>	650/665 nm	100 ug	00069	CF®647 Features
<u>CF®660R</u>	663/682 nm	100 ug	<u>00078</u>	CF®660R Features
<u>CF®680R</u>	680/701 nm	100 ug	00079	CF®680R Features
<u>CF®740</u>	742/767 nm	100 ug	<u>29127</u>	

CF is a registered trademark of Biotium, Inc.

References

CF®568 Cholera Toxin (00071)

Nature (2016) 529, 408–412. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature16516 Nature (2017) 546, 492–497. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature22818

Download a list of CF® dye references.

This datasheet was generated on December 18, 2025 at 01:03:16 AM. Visit product page to check for updated information before use. Product link: https://legacy.biotium.com/product/cholera-toxin-subunit-b-cf-dye-conjugate/

Product attributes

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Probe cellular localization	Membrane/cell surface		
For live or fixed cells	For fixed cells, For live/intact cells		
Assay type/options	Real-time imaging		
Detection method/readout	Fluorescence microscopy, Flow cytometry		
Cell permeability	Membrane impermeant		
Fixation options	Fix before staining (formaldehyde), Fix after staining (formaldehyde)		
Toxin	Cholera toxin		
Colors	Blue, Green, Orange, Red, Far-red, Near-infrared		

Email: techsupport@biotium.com