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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

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See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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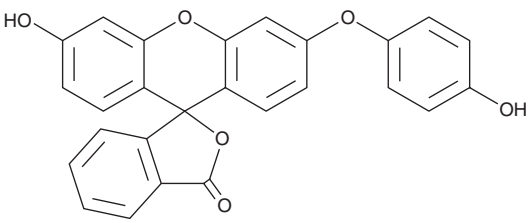
PRODUCT INFORMATION

HPF

Item No. 10159

CAS Registry No.:	359010-69-8
Formal Name:	(2-[6-(4'-hydroxy)phenoxy-3H-xanthene-3-on-9-yl]benzoic acid
MF:	$C_{26}H_{16}O_6$
FW:	424.4
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 228, 277 nm
Supplied as:	A solution in methyl acetate
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥2 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

HPF is supplied as a solution in methyl acetate. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the HPF under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of HPF in these solvents is approximately 20 mg/ml.

HPF is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, the ethanolic solution of HPF should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. HPF has a solubility of approximately 0.15 mg/ml in a 1:8 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method.

Description

HPF is a cell-permeable aromatic amino-fluorescein derivative that has little intrinsic fluorescence.[1] It undergoes oxidation only by highly reactive oxygen species (hROS) such as the hydroxyl radical, peroxynitrite, and hROS generated from a peroxidase/H_2O_2 system. It is inert to hypochlorite ion, nitric oxide, hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), superoxide, and other oxidants. Upon oxidation, HPF is converted to the highly fluorescent molecule fluorescein, with excitation/emission maxima of 490/515 nm, respectively, allowing the simple direct detection of highly reactive biological radicals.

Reference

1. Setsukinai, K.i., Urano, Y., Kakinuma, K., *et al.* Development of novel fluorescence probes that can reliably detect reactive oxygen species and distinguish specific species. J. Biol. Chem. **278(5)**, 3170-3175 (2003).

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