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Produktinformation

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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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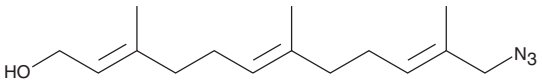
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Farnesyl Alcohol Azide

Item No. 13269

CAS Registry No.:	851667-96-4
Formal Name:	12-azido-3,7,11-trimethyldodeca-2E,6E,10E,-trien-1-ol
Synonym:	Click Tag™ Farnesyl Alcohol Azide
MF:	$C_{15}H_{25}N_3O$
FW:	263.4
Purity:	≥95%
Supplied as:	A solution in ethanol
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥1 year



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

Laboratory Procedures

Farnesyl alcohol azide is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide (DMF) purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of farnesyl alcohol azide in these solvents is approximately 10 mg/ml.

Farnesyl alcohol azide is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, the ethanolic solution of farnesyl alcohol azide should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Farnesyl alcohol azide has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Protein farnesylation is a posttranslational modification where a farnesyl isoprenoid moiety is attached to cysteine residues located near the C-terminus of proteins. Farnesyl alcohol azide acts as a replacement for endogenously-produced farnesyl alcohol and becomes attached to proteins through normal biological processes in cells or animals.[1] The terminal azide group can then be used in simple chemical linking reactions, known as click chemistry, to readily tag farnesylated proteins for subsequent analysis.[1-3]

References

1. Kho, Y., Kim, S.C., Jiang, C., *et al*. A tagging-*via*-substrate technology for detection and proteomics of farnesylated proteins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **101(34)**, 12479-12484 (2004).
2. Kolb, H.C. and Sharpless, K.B. The growing impact of click chemistry on drug discovery. *Drug Discov. Today* **8(24)**, 1128-1137 (2003).
3. Lutz, J.-F. and Zarafshani, Z. Efficient construction of therapeutics, bioconjugates, biomaterials, and bioactive surfaces using azide-alkyne 'click' chemistry. *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev*. **60**, 958-970 (2008).

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