SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

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

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

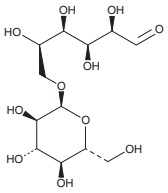
linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Isomaltose

Item No. 20797

CAS Registry No.:	499-40-1
Formal Name:	6-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-D-glucose
MF:	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
FW:	342.30
Purity:	≥95%
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥2 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Isomaltose is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the isomaltose in the solvent of choice. Isomaltose is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of isomaltose in these solvents is approximately 5 and 10 mg/ml, respectively.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of isomaltose can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of isomaltose in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 5 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Isomaltose is a glucose disaccharide with an α-(1→6) linkage, as opposed to the α-(1→4) linkage found in maltose. It can be liberated from dextran by dextranase and is hydrolyzed to D-glucose by isomaltase through an α-D-glucosidase-type action. Congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency is a rare autosomal intestinal disorder resulting from mutations affecting the gene encoding the proprotein from which sucrase and isomaltase are produced.[1]

Reference

1. J.L. Marcadier, M. Boland, C.R. Scott, *et al.* Congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency: Identification of a common Inuit founder mutation. *CMAJ* **187(2)**, 102-107 (2015).

CAYMAN CHEMICAL
1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA
PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335
FAX: [734] 971-3640
CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.**CAYMANCHEM**.COM