

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 <u>mail@szabo-scandic.com</u> www.szabo-scandic.com

PRODUCT INFORMATION



L-(-)-Sorbose Item No. 26812

CAS Registry No.: 87-79-6 Formal Name: L-sorbose NSC 97195 Synonym: MF: C₆H₁₂O₆ FW: 180.2 **Purity:** ≥95% Supplied as: A crystalline solid Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥2 years

HO

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

Laboratory Procedures

L-(-)-Sorbose is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the L-(-)-sorbose in the solvent of choice. L-(-)-Sorbose is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of L-(-)-sorbose in these solvents is approximately 0.3, 30, and 20 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 L-(-)-sorbose can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of L-(-)-sorbose in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

L-(-)-Sorbose is a monosaccharide and an intermediate in the biosynthesis of L-ascorbic acid (Item No. 14656) in bacteria.^{1,2} It is formed via dehydrogenation of D-sorbitol by D-sorbitol dehydrogenase (SLDH).² L-(-)-Sorbose has commonly been used as a starting material in the commercial biosynthesis of L-ascorbic acid.

References

- 1. Kang, J.-P., Kim, Y.-J., Nguyen, N.-L., et al. Phycicoccus ginsengisoli sp. nov., isolated from cultivated ginseng soil. Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 66(12), 5320-5327 (2016).
- 2. Saito, Y., Ishii, Y., Hayashi, H., et al. Cloning of genes coding for L-sorbose and L-sorbosone dehydrogenases from Gluconobacter oxydans and microbial production of 2-keto-L-gulonate, a precursor of L-ascorbic acid, in a recombinant G. oxydans strain. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 63(2), 454-460 (1997).

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFFTY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

subject to Cavman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information Buyer agrees to purchase the material can be found on our website.

Copyright Cayman Chemical Company, 04/05/2019

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