SZABO SCANDIC

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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

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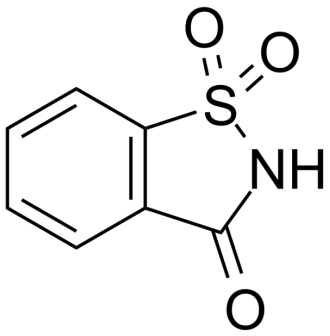
Saccharin

Cat. No.:	HY-Y0272
CAS No.:	81-07-2
Molecular Formula:	$C_7H_5NO_3S$
Molecular Weight:	183.18
Target:	Bacterial
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	Powder -20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years In solvent -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (545.91 mM; Need ultrasonic)

H_2O : 2.63 mg/mL (14.36 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	5.4591 mL	27.2956 mL	54.5911 mL
	5 mM	1.0918 mL	5.4591 mL	10.9182 mL
	10 mM	0.5459 mL	2.7296 mL	5.4591 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.65 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.65 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (13.65 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Saccharin is an orally active, non-caloric artificial sweeteners (NAS). Saccharin has bacteriostatic and microbiome-modulating properties[1].

In Vitro

In vitro, saccharin (0.5, 2.5, 5 mM) inhibits bacterial growth in a species-dependent manner[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo	In vivo, saccharin (oral; 5 mg/kg; twice a day) intake reduces fecal bacterial load and alters microbiome composition, while the intestinal barrier is not obviously affected in male C57BL/6JRj wild type (wt) mice[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Sünderhauf A, et al. Saccharin Supplementation Inhibits Bacterial Growth and Reduces Experimental Colitis in Mice. Nutrients. 2020 Apr 17;12(4). pii: E1122.

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