

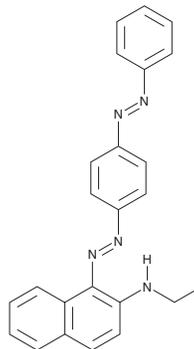
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Sudan Red 7B

Item No. 33315

CAS Registry No.: 6368-72-5
Formal Name: N-ethyl-1-[2-[4-(2-phenyldiazenyl)phenyl]diazenyl]-2-naphthalenamine
Synonyms: C.I. 26050, Ceres Red 7B, Fat Red 7B, Hexatype Carmine B, Solvent Red 19
MF: C₂₄H₂₁N₅
FW: 379.5
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 227, 256 nm
Abs max: 525 nm
Supplied as: A solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Sudan red 7B is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the Sudan red 7B in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Sudan red 7B is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of Sudan red 7B in ethanol is approximately 1 mg/ml and approximately 30 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Sudan red 7B is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, Sudan red 7B should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Sudan red 7B has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Sudan red 7B is an azo dye.¹ It displays an absorption maxima of 525 nm.² Sudan red 7B has been used to stain lipids in hepatocytes and suberin lamellae in plant cell walls.^{3,4} It has also been included as a standard in LC-MS/MS-based protocols for the detection of banned colorants in foodstuffs.¹

References

1. Pardo, O., Yusà, V., León, N., *et al.* Development of a method for the analysis of seven banned azo-dyes in chilli and hot chilli food samples by pressurised liquid extraction and liquid chromatography with electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry. *Talanta* **78(1)**, 178-186 (2009).
2. Nagase, M., Matsueda, T., and Osaki, Y. Determination of Sudan III, Sudan IV and Sudan red 7B in water by high performance liquid chromatography after mixing extraction. *Anal. Sci.* **5(2)**, 157-160 (1989).
3. Delzenne, N.M., Hernaux, N.A., and Taper, H.S. A new model of acute liver steatosis induced in rats by fasting followed by refeeding a high carbohydrate-fat free diet. Biochemical and morphological analysis. *J. Hepatol.* **26(4)**, 880-885 (1997).
4. Brundrett, M.C., Kendrick, B., and Peterson, C.A. Efficient lipid staining in plant material with Sudan red 7B or fluoral [correction of fluoral] yellow O88 in polyethylene glycol-glycerol. *Biotech. Histochem.* **66(3)**, 111-116 (1991).

WARNING

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

SAFETY 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.

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