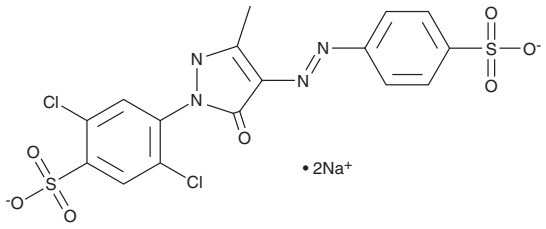
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Acid Yellow 17

Item No. 44533

CAS Registry No.: 6359-98-4
Formal Name: 2,5-dichloro-4-[4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl) diazenyl]-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-benzenesulfonic acid, disodium salt
Synonyms: C.I. 18965, Food Yellow 5, Xylene Fast Yellow 2
MF: $C_{16}H_{10}Cl_2N_4O_7S_2 \bullet 2Na$
FW: 551.3
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 222,402 nm
Supplied as: A solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years
Special Conditions: Protect from light



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

Laboratory Procedures

Acid yellow 17 is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the acid yellow 17 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Acid yellow 17 is sparingly soluble (1-10 mg/ml) in DMSO.

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 acid yellow 17 can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. Acid yellow 17 is slightly soluble (0.1-1 mg/ml) in PBS (pH 7.2). We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Acid yellow 17 is a synthetic azo dye.[1,2] It has been found in paper mill wastewater and has commonly been used as a model dye contaminant in synthetic textile wastewater for studies of azo dye removal and wastewater treatment.[1-3] Formulations containing acid yellow 17 dye have been used in textiles, paper, household products, and cosmetics.

References

1. Adar, E. Removal of acid yellow 17 from textile wastewater by adsorption and heterogeneous persulfate oxidation. *Int. J. Environ. Sci. Technol. (Tehran)* **18(2)**, 483-498 (2020).
2. Gao, J., Zhang, Q., Su, K., *et al*. Biosorption of Acid Yellow 17 from aqueous solution by non-living aerobic granular sludge. *J. Hazard Mater*. **174(1-3)**, 215-225 (2010).
3. Raut, A.A., Phugare, S.S., Kalyani, D.C., *et al*. Biotreatment of paper mill effluent using alkaliphilic *Rhizobium* sp. NCIM 5590 isolated from meteoric alkaline Lonar Lake, Buldhana District, Maharashtra, India. *Lakes & Reserv*. **23(2)**, 130-138 (2018).

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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