# Specification

ΤÜV 150 DIN EN ISO 9001 Reg.-Nr. 73 100 78

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| A3  |
| Brilliantrose, Rosazein, Safranalin, Tetraethylrhodamin |
| 34 g/L (H <sub>2</sub> O)                               |
| $C_{28}H_{31}ClN_2O_3$                                  |
| 479.02 g/mol  |
| 81-88-9   |
| 32041300  |
| 201-383-9   |
| RT  |
| 10 - 13   |
| 41-52/53  |
| 22-26-39-61   |
| reizend, umweltgefährlich                               |
| 2   |
|   |
| min. 90 %   |
| 550 - 552 nm  |
| 2115 - 2350   |
| approx. 2.0   |
| max. 5 %  |
|   |

**UV/VIS spectrum** 

### Literature

(1) Jung, D.-W. et al. (1998) Anal. Biochem. 263, 118-120 Detection of Proteins in Polyacylamide Gels Using Eriochrome Black T and Rhodamine B.

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### Rhodamine B (C.I. 45170)

#### Comment

The mixed-dye staining method of proteins in polyacrylamide gels with Eriochrome black T in combination with Rhodamine B can detect as little as 10 ng of BSA within one hour (1) and is more sensitive than Coomassie®-staining. The optimum dye concentration of Eriochrome Black T was determined to be 0.01 %. Protein bands were scanned at 560 nm by densitometer. Rhodamine B was employed at the same concentration (0.01 %). Staining solution was prepared by mixing stock solutions of Eriochrome Black T (0.02 % (w/v)) and Rhodamine B (0.02 % (w/v)) in 40 % methanol/7 % acetic acid in a ratio of 1 : 1 (v/v) just prior to use. Besides sensitivity, another advantage of the mixed-dye staining method over Coomassie® is the stability of the staining pattern after drying (60°C, 30 min; ref. 1).

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