

## Fluoresceinamine -labeled Sodium Hyaluronate (L2)

(The average molecular weight: 100x10<sup>3</sup>~300x10<sup>3</sup> Da)

Product code: CSR-FAHA-L2 Volume: 3 mg (lyophilized) Appearance: yellow green lyophilizate Source of sodium hyaluronate: Streptococcus sp. CAS number of sodium hyaluronate: 9067-32-7 Fluorescent probe: Fluoresceinamine CAS number of fluorescent probe: 3326-34-9

Outline: Hyaluronan (HA) is a glycosaminoglycan composed of repeating disaccharide units of N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) and D-glucuronic acid (GlcUA). HA is abundant in synovial fluid, skin, umbilical cord, and vitreous body exists as unbranched polysaccharide chains. This product is prepared by the fluorescent labeling of HA according to the method of Ogamo et al.<sup>1)</sup>. Fluoresceinamine molecules are chemically attached to carboxyl groups of the GlcUA of HA. This product contains 3mg of lyophilized FAHA per vial. The average molecular weight is  $100 \times 10^3 \sim 300 \times 10^3$  Da, and the excitation wavelength is  $490 \sim 500$  nm and the emission wavelength is  $515 \sim 525$ nm. The enclosed Certification of Analysis lists actual values for product specifications.

Handling precautions:

- 1) It takes a few hours to dissolve homogeneously this product. We recommend that, after adding of the solvent, leave it in the refrigerator for a few hours or more, and then agitate enough before use. Viscosity is increased when this product is dissolved at the concentration of about 3mg/mL or more. So, take care when using automatic pipette.
- 2) Store protected from light at -20°C or below. We recommend storing in aliquots appropriate for anticipated usage.
- 3) Protect from light as much as possible. Light exposure degrades HA to low molecular form. Product can be used at room temperature when protected from strong light.
- 4) Fluorescence intensity varies with pH of the solution and is lower under acidic conditions. Note the pH of the sample solution when measuring fluorescence intensity.
- 5) This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Reference:

1) Ogamo A et al.: Carbohydr. Res., 105, 69 (1982)

