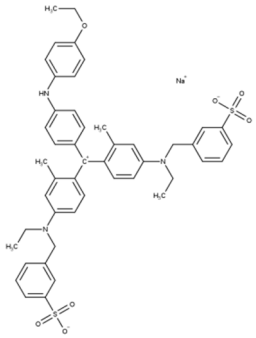
Coomassie Brilliant Blue G250



Catalog No: 03282
Lot No: XXXXX
Cas No: 6104-58-1
Formula: $C_{47}H_{48}N_3NaO_7S_2$
MW: 854.04
Supplied as: solid
Stability: stable at room temperature

Background

Coomassie Brilliant Blue is the name of two similar triphenylmethane dyes that are commonly used for staining proteins in analytical biochemistry. Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 differs from Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 by the addition of two methyl groups. The first report of the use of the "G" form of the dye to visualise protein bands in polyacrylamide gels came in 1967, where the dye was dissolved in an acetic acid solution containing methanol. It was subsequently discovered that the protein bands could be stained without staining the polyacrylamide by using a colloid of the "G" form of the dye in a trichloroacetic acid solution containing no methanol. Using this procedure it was no longer necessary to destain the gel. Modern formulations typically use a colloid of the "G" form of dye in a solution containing phosphoric acid, ethanol (or methanol) and ammonium sulfate (or aluminium sulfate).

Tests	**Specifications**
Appearance:	violet-black powder
λmax. (Buffer pH 7.0)	608 – 618 nm
E 1%/ 1 cm λmax. (pH 7.0)	≥ 420
Absorption ratio (λmax.-15nm/λmax.+15nm)	0.95 - 1.15
Loss on drying (105°C)	≤ 10%

Usage

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