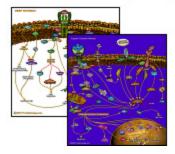
Calbiochem®

Data Sheet 484400 Rev. 10-January-06 RFH

Nitrocefin Cat. No. 484400

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Note that this data sheet is not lot-specific and is representative of the current specifications for this product. Please consult the vial label and the certificate of analysis for information on specific lots. Also note that shipping conditions may differ from storage conditions. Full details are available at www.calbiochem.com.

3-(2,4-Dinitrostyryl)-(6R, 7R)-7-(2-thienylacetamido)-ceph-3-em-4-carboxylic Alternate Names: Acid, E-isomer Size: 1 mg 10 mg A chromogenic β-lactamase substrate that undergoes distinctive color change **Description:** from yellow (λ_{max} = 390 nm at pH 7.0) to red (λ_{max} = 486 nm at pH 7.0) as the amide bond in the β -lactam ring is hydrolyzed by β -lactamase. Nitrocefin is sensitive to hydrolysis by all known lactamases produced by Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Also useful for the detection of β-lactamase patterns from bacterial cell extracts by isoelectric focusing. Has been used in competitive inhibition studies in developmental work on β-lactamase-resistant antibiotics. **Recommended reaction conditions:** Techniques for the Rapid Detection of β-Lactamase Using Nitrocefin 1. Direct Plate Method Add one drop of the Nitrocefin working solution on to the surface of the colony. If the isolate is a high β -lactamase producer then the colony and the surrounding area will turn red quickly. 2. Slide Method Add one drop of the Nitrocefin working solution on to the surface of a clean glass slide. Using a sterile loop, pick one colony from the plate and emulsify into the Nitrocefin drop. Report as positive for β -lactamase if the color changes from vellow to red within 30 min. NOTE: Protect the slide from desiccation during the waiting period. 3. Broth Method Add four drops of the Nitrocefin solution to 1 ml of the grown culture. Report as positive for β -lactamase if the color changes to red within 30 min. 4. Broken Cell Method Sonicate 1 ml of the culture in order to break open the cells. Add 4 drops of the Nitrocefin working solution. Report as positive for β-lactamase if the color changes to red within 30 min.

5. Paper Disc Spot Method

Place a Whatman No. 1 filter paper disc (diameter 7 cm) in a petri dish and impregnate with 5 ml of the Nitrocefin working solution. Apply an isolated colony to the impregnated paper disc using a sterile loop. A pink to red reaction developing within 15 minutes indicates the presence of β -lactamase. NOTE: The impregnated paper disc is stable for one day, if protected from light to avoid degradation.

6. Spectrophotometric Assays for Determining β -Lactamase Activity The working solution of Nitrocefin (500 µg/ml) is diluted ten-fold in buffer (0.1 M phosphate; 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.0). Spectrophotometric assays for β -Lactamase using Nitrocefin are carried out by measuring changes in absorbance at 486 nm. The molar extinction coefficient of hydrolyzed Nitrocefin at 486 nm is 20,500 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹. Test samples of the finished product for performance with control cultures.

	control cultures.		
Form:	Orange-yellow solid. Packaged under inert gas.		
CAS Number	41906-86-9		
Molecular Weight:	516.5		
Molecular Formula:	$C_{21}H_{16}N_4O_8S_2$		
Structure:	S O O N COOH NO2 COOH NO2		
Purity:	\geqslant 95% by UV		
Solubility:	 Preparing a Nitrocefin (500 μg/ml) Solution Dissolve 1 mg Nitrocefin in 100 μl dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and vortex. Add 1.9 ml phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 7) to produce 2 ml total volume. This yields a working Nitrocefin solution of 500 mg/ml (approx. 1 mM), which is suitable for most applications. Nitrocefin, particularly in solution, is very sensitive to light. 		
Storage:	FREEZER (-20°C). Protect from light. Following reconstitution, aliquot and freeze (-20°C). Stock solution may be stored at -20°C for up to 2 weeks.		
Toxicity:	MSDS available upon request.		
References:	Guay, R., et al. 1980. <i>IRCS Med. Science</i> 8 , 209. King, A., et al. 1980. <i>Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.</i> 17 , 165. Matthew, M., et al. 1975. <i>J. Gen. Microbiol.</i> 88 , 169. O'Callaghan, C.H., et al. 1972. <i>Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.</i> 1 , 283.		

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