

DMNP-EDTA

Cat.No. 510 016; , 5 mg photolabile calcium-chelator

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	5 mg DMNP-EDTA dihydrate as powder. HPLC analysis Store at -20° C. Protect material from light always.
	For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Name	1-(4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrophenyl)-1,2-diaminoethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid.
Molecular formula	C ₁₈ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₁₂ + H ₂ O. chemical structure
Molecular weight	509.42
ht	
Remarks	When reconstituted with H ₂ O, the hardly soluble free acid is obtained. Choose the appropriate base for neutralization to obtain the salt suitable for your application

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://susy.com/product/510016> or scan the QR-code.



Background

Calcium and magnesium are important signalling molecules. They are involved in the regulation of neurotransmission, gene-expression, muscle contraction, and more.

DMNP-EDTA (also known as DM-nitrophen[®]) is a photolabile derivative of EDTA and therefore functions as either caged Ca²⁺ or caged Mg²⁺ with a preference for Ca²⁺. Photolysis by illumination with UV-light decreases the affinity for Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ ions and they become physiologically available immediately. By this approach regulatory effects of calcium and magnesium on cellular processes can be studied.

Selected References for 510 016

Differentially poised vesicles underlie fast and slow components of release at single synapses.

Blanchard K, Zorrilla de San Martín J, Marty A, Llano I, Trigo FF

The Journal of general physiology (2020) 152: . . ; **tested species: rat**

Selected General References

DM-nitrophen AM is caged magnesium.

Ellis-Davies GC

Cell calcium (2006) 396: 471-473. .

Kinetic properties of DM-nitrophen binding to calcium and magnesium.

Faas GC, Karacs K, Vergara JL, Mody I

Biophysical journal (2005) 886: 4421-33. .

Magnesium binding to DM-nitrophen and its effect on the photorelease of calcium.

Ayer RK, Zucker RS

Biophysical journal (1999) 776: 3384-93. .

Kinetic properties of DM-nitrophen and calcium indicators: rapid transient response to flash photolysis.

Escobar AL, Velez P, Kim AM, Cifuentes F, Fill M, Vergara JL

Pflugers Archiv : European journal of physiology (1997) 4345: 615-31. .

Aspects of calcium-activated chloride currents: a neuronal perspective.

Scott RH, Sutton KG, Griffin A, Stapleton SR, Currie KP

Pharmacology & therapeutics (1995) 663: 535-65. .

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 10 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides:

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.