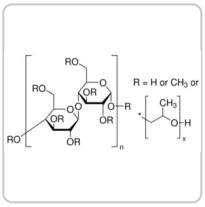


Toutes les photos (4)

Documents

FDS

COO/COA

Fiche des caractéristiques

Plus de documents »

**H8384** ▶ Sigma-Aldrich®

# (Hydroxypropyl)methyl cellulose

★★★★★ (0)

viscosity 40-60 cP, 2 % in $H_2O$(20 °C)(lit.)

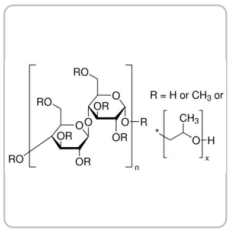
**Numéro CAS:** 9004-65-3 **Numéro MDL:** MFCD00131360

| Référence | Conditionnement | Disponibilité | Prix | Quantité |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H8384-25G | 25 G | Only 1 left in stock (more on the way) Détails... | 83,70 € | − + |
| H8384-100G | 100 G | Disponible pour expédition le 10 octobre 2022 Détails... | 228,00 € | − + |
| H8384-250G | 250 G | Date d'expédition estimée le 03 novembre 2022 | 472,00 € | − + |

Demander une commande en gros

Ajouter au panier

## PRODUITS RECOMMANDÉS



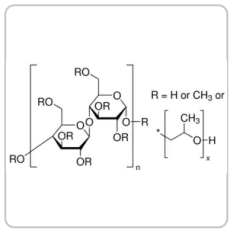
Sigma-Aldrich

**H7509**

**(Hydroxypropyl)methyl cellulose**

viscosity 2,600-5,600 cP, 2 % in $H_2O$(20 °C)(lit.)

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité



Sigma-Aldrich

**09963**

**(Hydroxypropyl)methyl cellulose**

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité

## PROPRIÉTÉS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Forme** | powder |
| **Niveau de qualité** | 200 |
| **Poids mol.** | ~22 kDa |
| **Viscosité** | 40-60 cP, 2 % in $H_2O$(20 °C)(lit.) |
| **Temp. de stockage** | room temp |

Vous recherchez des produits similaires ? Visit **Guide de comparaison des produits**

## DESCRIPTION

### Application

Thickener for aqueous and non-aqueous systems, clear films with grease resistance, binders, lubricants, steric stabilizer and water retention aid.

## Conditionnement

25, 100, 250 g in poly bottle

## Caractéristiques et avantages

Dissolves in water, undergoes reversible gelation upon heating, non-ionic, does not complex with ionic species and is surface active and enzyme resistant. Solutions are pseudoplastic.

## Qualité

Normally contains some iron particles.

## Notes préparatoires

This product is soluble in water (10 mg/ml). However, it is very important to thoroughly disperse the particles in water with agitation before they will dissolve. Otherwise, they will lump and form a gelatinous membrane around the internal particles, preventing them from wetting completely. There are four dispersion techniques commonly used to prepare solutions of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose: dispersion in hot water, dry blending, dispersion in non-solvent medium, and dispersion of surface-treated powders. (The last method is only for surface-treated powders).

Dispersion in hot water:
1. Heat approximately 1/3 the required volume of water to at least 90 $^{o}$C.
2. Add the powder to the heated water with stirring or agitation.
3. Agitate the mixture until the particles are thoroughly wetted and evenly dispersed.
4. Add the remainder of the water (cold water) to lower the temperature of the dispersion. As the product cools, it will reach a temperature at which it becomes water soluble. It will then begin to hydrate and dissolve, increasing the viscosity of the solution.
5. Continue agitation for at least 30 minutes after the proper temperature is reached for solubility. The solution is now ready to use.

Dry blending:
1. Combine powder with other dry ingredients. The suggested ratio of dry powder to hydroxypropylmethylcellulose is 7:1 to 3:1.
2. Thoroughly blend the dry ingredients.
3. Add the dry mixture to water with agitation.
4. Agitate until the product has completed hydrated and the solution is consistently smooth. The solution is now ready for further processing/use.

Dispersion in non-solvent medium:
1. Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose may be dispersed in non-solvent media such as vegetable oil, polyethylene glycol, glycerin, corn syrup, and concentrated salt solutions. A ratio of 5-8 parts non-solvent to 1 part hydroxypropylmethylcellulose is recommended to obtain a liquid slurry.
2. Agitate the mixture until the particles are evenly dispersed.
3. This dispersion may be added to cold water or cold water may be added to the dispersion.
4. Continue mixing until the powder is completely hydrated and the solution is smooth. Additional ingredients may now be added to the formulation.

## INFORMATIONS SUR LA SÉCURITÉ

**Code de la classe de stockage**
13 - Non Combustible Solids

**WGK**
WGK 1

**Flash Point(F)**
Not applicable

**Point d'éclair C**
Not applicable

**Équipement de protection individuelle**
Eyeshields, Gloves, type N95 (US)

# DOCUMENTATION

## Certificat d'analyse

Saisir un numéro de lot pour rechercher un certificat d'analyse (COA).

Numéro de lot

e.g. 023J5431

**Comment saisir un numéro de lot (COA)**

**Rechercher**

## Certificat d'origine

Saisir un numéro de lot pour rechercher un certificat d'origine (COO).

Numéro de lot

e.g. 023J5431

**Comment saisir un numéro de lot (COO)**

**Rechercher**

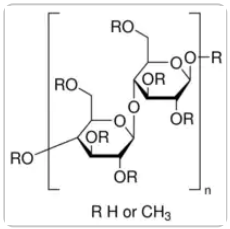
## Plus De Documents

**Spectra for FT-IR Raman**

**Structure Search**

**FDS**

## LES CLIENTS ONT ÉGALEMENT CONSULTÉ



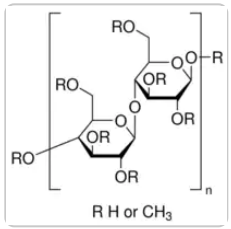

Sigma-Aldrich

**M6385**

**Methyl cellulose**

viscosity: 25 cP

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité




Sigma-Aldrich

**M7140**

**Methyl cellulose**

viscosity: 15 cP

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité

## ARTICLES REVUS PAR DES PAIRS

### Comparison of replica leaf surface materials for phyllosphere microbiology.

**Rebecca Soffe et al.**
*PloS one, 14(6), e0218102-e0218102 (2019-06-07)*

Artificial surfaces are routinely used instead of leaves to enable a reductionist approach in phyllosphere microbiology, the study of microorganisms residing on plant leaf surfaces. Commonly used artificial surfaces include, flat surfaces, such as metal and nutrient agar, and microstructured

### Enhancement of binding avidity by bivalent binding enables PrPSc-specific detection by anti-PrP monoclonal antibody 132.

**Akio Suzuki et al.**
*PloS one, 14(6), e0217944-e0217944 (2019-06-07)*

Anti-prion protein (PrP) monoclonal antibody 132, which recognizes mouse PrP amino acids 119-127, enables us to reliably detect abnormal isoform prion protein (PrPSc) in cells or frozen tissue sections by immunofluorescence assay, although treatment with guanidinium salts is a prerequisite.

## Discovery of LPMO activity on hemicelluloses shows the importance of oxidative processes in plant cell wall degradation.

**Jane W Agger et al.**
*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 111(17), 6287-6292 (2014-04-16)*

The recently discovered lytic polysaccharide monooxygenases (LPMOs) are known to carry out oxidative cleavage of glycoside bonds in chitin and cellulose, thus boosting the activity of well-known hydrolytic depolymerizing enzymes. Because biomass-degrading microorganisms tend to produce a plethora of LPMOs

---

## Role of oxidative stress in concomitant occurrence of Fasciola gigantica and leiomyoma in cattle.

**Somayeh Bahrami et al.**
*Veterinary parasitology, 203(1-2), 43-50 (2014-03-19)*

Fasciola gigantica is a parasitic helminth that predominantly infects the liver and bile ducts of cattle and causes great losses of cattle production in the southwestern regions of Iran. The purpose of the present study was to find out the

---

## SHORT VEGETATIVE PHASE reduces gibberellin biosynthesis at the Arabidopsis shoot apex to regulate the floral transition.

**Fernando Andrés et al.**
*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 111(26), E2760-E2769 (2014-07-01)*

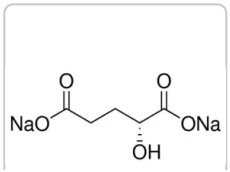
In Arabidopsis thaliana environmental and endogenous cues promote flowering by activating expression of a small number of integrator genes. The MADS box transcription factor SHORT VEGETATIVE PHASE (SVP) is a critical inhibitor of flowering that directly represses transcription of these

---

**Afficher tous les articles scientifiques apparentés**

---

# PRODUITS CONSULTÉS RÉCEMMENT




Sigma-Aldrich

**H8378**

**D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium salt**

≥95% (GC)

Sigma-Aldrich

**H8283**

**Hemocyanin from *Megathura crenulata* (keyhole limpet)**

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité

PBS solution

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité

## Évaluations

★★★★★

Soyez le premier à donner votre avis sur ce produit

## Questions

Soyez le premier à poser une question

### SERVICE TECHNIQUE

Notre équipe de scientifiques dispose d'une expérience dans tous les secteurs de la recherche, notamment en sciences de la vie, science des matériaux, synthèse chimique, chromatographie, analyse et dans de nombreux autres domaines..

Contacter notre Service technique

Le contenu de cette page vous a-t-il été utile ?*


Que pouvons-nous faire pour améliorer cette page spécifique de notre site Internet ?

Envoyer