[Toutes les photos \(1\)](#)

Documents

[↓ FDS](#)[🔍 COO/COA](#)[📄 Fiche des caractéristiques](#)[Plus de documents »](#)**P6407** ▶ **Sigma-Aldrich.**

Poly-D-lysine hydrobromide

★★★★★ (0)

mol wt 70,000-150,000, lyophilized powder, γ-irradiated, BioReagent, suitable for cell culture

Synonyme(s):

PDL

Formule linéaire:

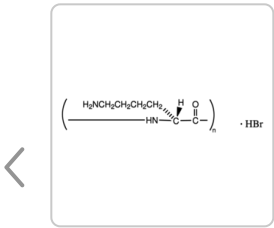
D-Lys-(D-Lys)_n-D-Lys · xHBrNuméro CAS: **27964-99-4**Numéro MDL: **MFCD00131934**ID de substance PubChem: **24898764**

NACRES: NA.75

Référence	Conditionnement	Disponibilité	Prix	Quantité
P6407-5MG	5 MG	✓ Disponible pour expédition le 07 octobre 2022 Détails...	98,00 €	— +
P6407-10X5MG	10 X 5 MG	✓ Only 1 left in stock (more on the way) Détails...	586,00 €	— +

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PRODUITS RECOMMANDÉS



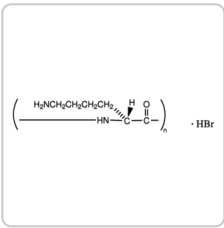
Sigma-Aldrich

P7280

Poly-D-lysine hydrobromide

average mol wt 30,000-70,000, lyophilized powder, γ-irradiated, BioReagent, suitable for cell culture

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité



Sigma-Aldrich

P0899

Poly-D-lysine hydrobromide

mol wt 70,000-150,000

Consulter le prix et la disponibilité

>

PROPRIÉTÉS

Niveau de qualité	200
Stérilité	γ-irradiated
Gamme de produits	BioReagent BioXtra
Forme	lyophilized powder
Poids mol.	70,000-150,000
Conditionnement	pkg of 10 X 5 mg pkg of 5 mg
technique(s)	cell culture mammalian: suitable

SolubilitéH₂O: soluble 50 mg/mL, clear, colorless**Expédié(e)s dans**

ambient

Temp. de stockage

-20°C

SMILES stringO=C(C)[C@@](NC)([H])CCCCN.[Br]**InChI**

1S/C6H14N2O2.BrH/c7-4-2-1-3-5(8)6(9)10;/h5H,1-4,7-8H2,(H,9,10);1H

InChI key

MEXAGTSTSPYCEP-UHFFFAOYSA-N

Vous recherchez des produits similaires ? Visitez [Guide de comparaison des produits](#)

Catégories apparentées[Attachment Factors](#)

DESCRIPTION

Conditionnement

5, 10×5 mg in glass bottle

Application

Poly-D-lysine polymers can be used in preparing surfaces for cell attachment. The D-lysine polymers can also be used with cells that digest poly-L-lysine polymers and cause an excessive uptake of L-lysine.

This product is recommended as a cell culture substratum when using 0.5 - 1.0 mL of a 0.1 mg/mL solution to coat 25 cm². Lower

molecular weight versions of the product are less viscous, but high more molecular weight versions provide more attachment sites per molecule.

Actions biochimiques/physiologiques

This product is a nonspecific attachment factor for cells useful in promoting cell adhesion to solid substrates by enhancing electrostatic interaction between negatively charged ions of the cell membrane and the culture surface. After absorption to the culture surface, poly-D-lysine increases the number of positively charged cell binding sites.

Composants

Poly-D-lysine is a positively charged amino acid polymer with approximately one HBr per lysine residue. The hydrobromide allows the poly-D-lysine to be in a crystalline form soluble in water. A small amount of product may be found in the β structure because the HBr interferes with hydrogen bonding between amino and either the carboxyl groups or N or O containing moieties.

Attention

Sterile solutions are stable for up to 2 years when stored at 2-8°C. It should be stored desiccated at -20°C.

Notes préparatoires

This product has a molecular weight of 70,000-150,000 and is cell culture tested and gamma-irradiated. To remove the HBr, dissolve this product in a neutral buffer and dialyze to remove the salts. In general, to use this product as an attachment factor, add 50 mL of sterile tissue culture grade water to 5 mg of poly-lysine, and aseptically coat the surface with 1 mL per 25 cm² of solution. After 5 minutes, remove the solution through aspiration and thoroughly rinse the surface. Let dry for two hours before introducing cells and medium.

PRODUITS APPARENTÉS

Produit Comparable

P7280

Poly-D-lysine hydrobromide, average mol wt 30,000-70,000, lyophilized powder, γ-irradiated, BioReagent, suitable for cell culture

[View Pricing](#)

P4832

Poly-L-lysine solution, mol wt 150,000-300,000, 0.01%, sterile-filtered, BioReagent, suitable for cell culture

[View Pricing](#)

P4707

Poly-L-lysine solution, 0.01%, sterile-filtered, BioReagent, suitable for cell culture

[View Pricing](#)

INFORMATIONS SUR LA SÉCURITÉ

Code de la classe de stockage

11 - Combustible Solids

WGK
WGK 3

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)

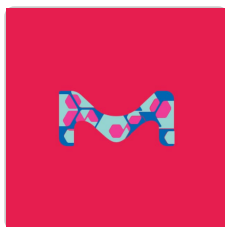
Rechercher

Fiche D'informations Produit

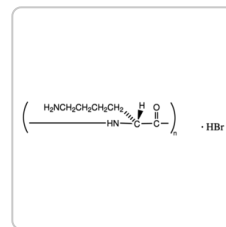
Product Information Sheet - P6407

Plus De Documents

FDS



mol wt 150,000-300,000, 0.01%, sterile-filtered,
BioReagent, suitable for cell culture

[Consulter le prix et la disponibilité](#)

mol wt 4,000-15,000

[Consulter le prix et la disponibilité](#)

Does Product P6407, Poly-D-lysine hydrobromide, need to be dialyzed to remove the hydrogen bromide?

The hydrogen bromide will not interfere with the cell growth. The hydrogen bromide salts are used to make our poly-L-lysine solutions that are cell culture tested. For these products, there is no interference in cell growth from the bromide.

Why would I use Product P6407, Poly-D-lysine hydrobromide, instead of poly-L-lysine?

Certain cells can digest poly-L-lysine, in which case the poly-D-lysine should be used.

How do I determine which molecular weight range of poly-lysine to use?

Poly-lysine is used to coat surfaces to increase the charge present. The lower molecular weight poly-L-lysine (30-70 kD) is easier to use because it is less viscous in solution, but the higher molecular weight poly-L-lysine (>300 kD) provides more attachment sites per molecule. The mid-range product has a molecular weight range of 70-150 kD. Please check the literature for information on the molecular weight range used for your cell type.

How should I store solutions of poly-lysine?

Poly-lysine solutions (0.1 to 1 mg/ml) can be sterile-filtered (0.2 μ m) and should be stored at 2-8 °C. Solutions should not be stored frozen as thawing can cause a decrease in the size (molecular weight range) of the polymer.

What protocol should I follow for coating Transwells with Product P6407, Poly-D-lysine dihydrochloride?

The same protocol can be followed for coating plates with poly-lysine. The transwell membrane is immersed in the poly-lysine solution.

How long can I store poly-lysine coated slides or plates?

Plates and/or slides can be stored after drying, protected from dust for up to 1 year. Inspect the plates/slides to make sure there are no cracks in the coating prior to use. Each lab should determine the maximum length of time for storage based on the application.

How do I get lot-specific information or a Certificate of Analysis?

The lot specific COA document can be found by entering the lot number above under the "Documents" section.

How do I find price and availability?

There are several ways to find pricing and availability for our products. Once you log onto our website, you will find the price and availability displayed on the product detail page. You can contact any of our Customer Sales and Service offices to receive a quote. USA customers: 1-800-325-3010 or view [local office numbers](#).

What is the Department of Transportation shipping information for this product?

Transportation information can be found in Section 14 of the product's (M)SDS. To access the shipping information for this material, use the link on the product detail page for the product.

My question is not addressed here, how can I contact Technical Service for assistance?

Ask a Scientist [here](#).

ARTICLES REVUS PAR DES PAIRS

Imaging Action Potential in Single Mammalian Neurons by Tracking the Accompanying Sub-Nanometer Mechanical Motion.

Yunze Yang et al.

ACS nano, 12(5), 4186-4193 (2018-03-24)

Action potentials in neurons have been studied traditionally by intracellular electrophysiological recordings and more recently by the fluorescence detection methods. Here we describe a label-free optical imaging method that can measure mechanical motion in single cells with a sub-nanometer detection

Voluntary wheel running reveals sex-specific nociceptive factors in murine experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis.

Katherine A Mifflin et al.

Pain, 160(4), 870-881 (2018-12-13)

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an inflammatory, neurodegenerative autoimmune disease associated with sensory and motor dysfunction. Although estimates vary, ~50% of patients with MS experience pain during their disease. The mechanisms underlying the development of pain are not fully understood, and

Molecular insights into *Vibrio cholerae*'s intra-amoebal host-pathogen interactions.

Charles Van der Henst et al.

Nature communications, 9(1), 3460-3460 (2018-08-29)

Vibrio cholerae, which causes the diarrheal disease cholera, is a species of bacteria commonly found in aquatic habitats. Within such environments, the bacterium must defend itself against predatory protozoan grazers. Amoebae are prominent grazers, with *Acanthamoeba castellanii* being one of

A cationic tetrapyrrole inhibits toxic activities of the cellular prion protein.

Tania Massignan et al.

Scientific reports, 6, 23180-23180 (2016-03-16)

Prion diseases are rare neurodegenerative conditions associated with the conformational conversion of the cellular prion protein (PrP(C)) into PrP(Sc), a self-replicating isoform (prion) that accumulates in the central nervous system of affected individuals. The structure of PrP(Sc) is poorly defined

Light-regulated collective contractility in a multicellular choanoflagellate.

Thibaut Brunet et al.

Science (New York, N.Y.), 366(6463), 326-334 (2019-10-19)

Collective cell contractions that generate global tissue deformations are a signature feature of animal movement and morphogenesis. However, the origin of collective contractility in animals remains unclear. While surveying the Caribbean island of Curaçao for choanoflagellates, the closest living relatives

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PROTOCOLES ET ARTICLES SCIENTIFIQUES

Articles

Poly-lysine | Poly-D-Lysine | Poly-L-Lysine

Poly-Lysine enhances electrostatic interaction between negatively-charged ions of the cell membrane and positively-charged surface ions of attachment factors on the culture surface. When adsorbed to the culture surface, it increases the number of positively-charged sites available for...

Cancer Stem Cells: Targets for Cancer Therapy

Cancer stem cell media, spheroid plates and cancer stem cell markers to culture and characterize CSC populations.

Extracellular Matrix Proteins and Tools for Cell Culture Optimization

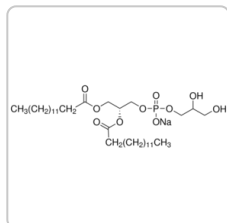
Extracellular matrix proteins such as laminin, collagen, and fibronectin can be used as cell attachment substrates in cell culture.

Protocoles

Poly-L-Lysine Cell Attachment Protocol

Adhere cells to solid substrates using poly-lysine, which enhances electrostatic interaction between negatively charged ions of the cell membrane and the culture surface.

PRODUITS CONSULTÉS RÉCEMMENT



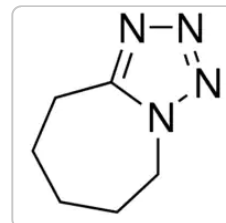
Sigma-Aldrich

P6412

1,2-Dimyristoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phospho-*rac*-(1-glycerol) sodium salt

≥99%

[Consulter le prix et la disponibilité](#)



Sigma-Aldrich

P6500

Pentylene-tetrazole

[Consulter le prix et la disponibilité](#)

Évaluations

★★★★★

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Questions

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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..

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