

## Product Information

Phalloidin from *Amanita phalloides*

≥ 90%

**P2141**

## Product Description

CAS Number: 17466-45-4

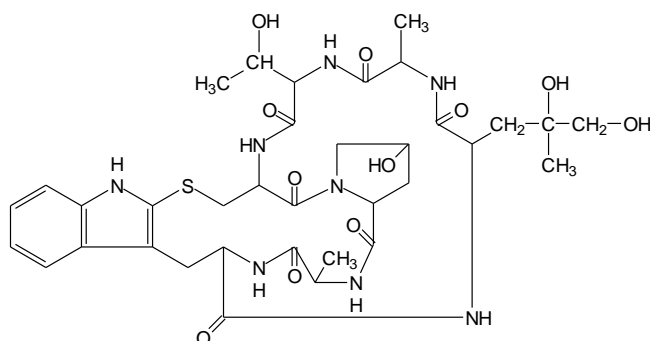
Molecular Formula: C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>11</sub>S

Molecular Weight: 788.9 (anhydrous)

Synonym: 28-(2,3-dihydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-18-hydroxy-34-(1-hydroxyethyl)-23,31-dimethyl-12-thia-10,16,22,25,27,30,33,36-octazapentacyclo[12.11.11.03,11.04,9.016,20]hexatriaconta-3(11),4,6,8-tetraene-15,21,24,26,29,32,35-heptone

Extinction Coefficient:<sup>1</sup> E<sub>1%</sub><sup>1</sup> = 0.597 (295 nm in water)

Structure:



Phalloidin is a fungal toxin that occurs naturally in the poisonous mushroom *Amanita phalloides*.<sup>2</sup> Phalloidin toxicity is attributed to the ability to bind F actin in liver and muscle cells. As a result of binding phalloidin, actin filaments become strongly stabilized. Phalloidin has been found to bind only to polymeric and oligomeric forms of actin, and not to monomeric actin.<sup>3</sup> The dissociation constant of the actin-phalloidin complex has been determined to be on the order of  $3 \times 10^{-8}$  M.<sup>4</sup>

Phalloidin differs from amanitin in rapidity of action, where at high dose levels, death of mice or rats occurs within 1 or 2 hours.<sup>1</sup>

Fluorescent conjugates of phalloidin are used to label actin filaments for histological applications.<sup>3-8</sup> Some structural features of phalloidin are required for the binding to actin.<sup>3</sup> However, the side chain of amino acid 7 (γ-δ-dihydroxyleucine) is accessible for chemical modifications without appreciable loss of affinity for actin. FITC<sup>4,6</sup> and TRITC<sup>6,7</sup> phalloidin conjugates are useful for these applications. The TRITC conjugate is considered less susceptible to photobleaching than the FITC conjugate.<sup>7</sup>

## Precautions and Disclaimer

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

## Preparation Instructions

This product is tested for solubility in methanol at 10 mg/mL.

Solubility in water:<sup>1</sup>

- 0 °C: 0.5%
- Hot water: much more soluble

Solubility in methanol, ethanol, butanol, or pyridine:<sup>1</sup> freely soluble

In general, solutions of phalloidin should be prepared fresh and protected from light when ever possible.

One publication has reported preparation of a stock solution of phalloidin in distilled water at 2.53 mM, although we have not tested this ourselves.<sup>9</sup>

Stock solutions of phalloidin conjugates have been made in methanol or DMSO at 0.1-5 mg/mL.<sup>10,11</sup>

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## Procedure

The following procedure may serve as a general guideline for staining cells.<sup>12</sup> Final staining solutions in aqueous physiological buffers have a phalloidin concentration range of 0.1-100  $\mu$ M, with corresponding incubation times of 15 minutes to 72 hours.

1. Cells are washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS).
2. Cells are fixed for 5 minutes in 3.7% formaldehyde solution in PBS, then washed extensively in PBS.
3. Cells may be dehydrated with acetone, permeabilized with 0.1% TRITON™ X-100 in PBS and washed again in PBS.
4. Cells are stained with a 50  $\mu$ g/mL fluorescent phalloidin conjugate solution in PBS (containing 1% DMSO from the original stock solution) for 40 minutes at room temperature.
5. Wash several times with PBS to remove unbound phalloidin conjugate.

## References

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