

## Carmine

|           |                 |       |          |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|----------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-N1389        |       |          |
| CAS No.:  | 1390-65-4       |       |          |
| Target:   | Fluorescent Dye |       |          |
| Pathway:  | Others          |       |          |
| Storage:  | Powder          | -20°C | 3 years  |
|           |                 | 4°C   | 2 years  |
|           | In solvent      | -80°C | 6 months |
|           |                 | -20°C | 1 month  |

# Carmine

### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| In Vitro | H <sub>2</sub> O : 125 mg/mL (Need ultrasonic) |
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### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Description | Carmine (Carmine red), a natural red dye extracted from the dried females of the insect <i>Dactylopius coccus</i> var. <i>Costa</i> (cochineal). Carmine is a widely used food additive. Carmine provokes both an immediate hypersensitivity and a delayed systemic response with cutaneous expression <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> . |
|-------------|---|

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| In Vitro | Carmine has been used in biological staining to demonstrate selectively nuclei, chromosomes or mucins, depending on the formulation <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |
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### REFERENCES

- [1]. Chandler W Rundle, et al. Contact Dermatitis to Carmine. *Dermatitis*. Sep/Oct 2018;29(5):244-249.
- [2]. R W Dapson, et al. The history, chemistry and modes of action of carmine and related dyes. *Biotech Histochem*. 2007 Aug;82(4-5):173-87.
- [3]. S Acero, et al. Occupational asthma and food allergy due to carmine. *Allergy*. 1998 Sep;53(9):897-901.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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