

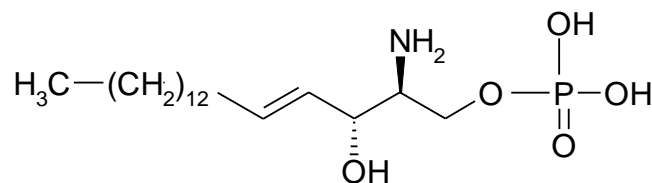
Caution: For Laboratory Use. A product for research purposes only.

Sphingosine-1-Phosphate, [³³P]-

Product Number: NEG381H

LOT SPECIFIC INFORMATION

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| Lot Number: | 02284 | |
| Specific Activity: | 3000 | Ci/mmol |
| | 111 | TBq/mmol |
| Concentration: | 1.0 | mCi/ml |
| | 37 | MBq/ml |
| | 0.33 | μM |
| Calibration Date: | 15-Mar-2014 | |



M. W. 379.47

PACKAGING: 1.0mCi/ml (37.0 MBq/ml) on the Calibration Date. Packaged in 85% methanol, 15% Water, 0.1% Tetrabutylammonium hydroxide solution. The product is shipped on dry ice in a plastic container. The lead free container is non toxic and environmentally friendly.

STABILITY AND STORAGE: Sphingosine-1-Phosphate, [³³P]- should be stored at -20°C or below in its original solvent and at its original concentration. Lot to lot variation may occur, and it is advisable to check purity prior to use. This product will undergo decomposition if left at room temperature for long periods. It is recommended that the product remain on ice while in use. The product can be thawed at room temperature or quick-thawed in a 37°C water bath. Multiple thawing and freezing will not affect product purity if care is taken to minimize the time spent at room temperature. Pre-mixing and aliquoting the product is recommended if feasible.

HAZARD INFORMATION: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

QUALITY CONTROL:

Radiochemical Purity: This lot was initially found to be >99% when purified and >95% on day of shipment when determined by the following analytical HPLC method using a C-18 column. Elution is isocratic by a mixture of 70% Solvent A (20mM potassium phosphate, 20mM phosphoric acid containing 10mM tetrabutylammonium hydroxide) and Solvent B (30% methanol).

Isotopic Purity: All lots of ³³P are typically > 99.5% isotopically pure and may contain <0.5% ³²P

PREPARATIVE PROCEDURE: Each lot has been purified by HPLC using an anion exchange resin eluting with tetrabutylammonium hydroxide. Consistently high quality – Synthesized, purified, diluted and packaged using state of the art automation.

SAFE HANDLING: At the sub-millicurie amounts used in most applications, ^{33}P can be manipulated without any special shielding or badge dosimetry. A radiation protection specialist should be consulted for specific applications. Whenever working with ^{33}P on the open bench, the eyes should be shielded with approved safety glasses.

DISPOSAL: Hold for decay; specific regulations should be addressed with your radiation safety officer.

SPECIAL INFORMATION: Visit www.perkinelmer.com/toolkit to use our online Radioactive Decay Calculator.

Specific Activity Before Calibration Date

The specific activity is specified as of the calibration date. This must be taken into consideration when calculating concentration in mass-dependent applications. The specific activity on any day prior to the calibration date can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{SA} = \frac{\text{SA cal.}}{D_F + \frac{\text{SA cal.} (1-D_F)}{\text{SA Theo}}}$$

Specific Activity After Calibration Date

The specific activity on any day after the calibration date can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{SA} = \frac{D_F}{\frac{1}{\text{SA cal.}} - \frac{(1-D_F)}{\text{SA Theo}}}$$

Where:

SA = Specific Activity expressed as Ci/mmol

SA cal = Specific Activity on the calibration date.

D_F = Fraction of current radioactivity that will remain on the calibration date (from the decay chart)

For example, for a date 8 days prior to the calibration date $D_F = 0.804$.

SA Theo = 5200 Ci/mmol for the theoretical specific activity of carrier free ^{33}P .

PHOSPHORUS-33 DECAY TABLE HALF LIFE= 25.4 DAYS

| days | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 1.000 | 0.973 | 0.947 | 0.921 | 0.897 | 0.872 | 0.849 | 0.826 | 0.804 | 0.782 |
| 10 | 0.761 | 0.741 | 0.721 | 0.701 | 0.683 | 0.664 | 0.646 | 0.629 | 0.612 | 0.595 |
| 20 | 0.579 | 0.564 | 0.549 | 0.534 | 0.520 | 0.506 | 0.492 | 0.479 | 0.466 | 0.453 |
| 30 | 0.441 | 0.429 | 0.418 | 0.406 | 0.395 | 0.385 | 0.374 | 0.364 | 0.355 | 0.345 |
| 40 | 0.336 | 0.327 | 0.318 | 0.309 | 0.301 | 0.293 | 0.285 | 0.277 | 0.270 | 0.263 |
| 50 | 0.256 | 0.249 | 0.242 | 0.236 | 0.229 | 0.223 | 0.217 | 0.211 | 0.205 | 0.200 |
| 60 | 0.195 | 0.189 | 0.184 | 0.179 | 0.174 | 0.170 | 0.165 | 0.161 | 0.156 | 0.152 |

To use the decay table above, find the number of days in the top and left hand columns of the chart, then find the corresponding decay factor. To obtain a precalibration number, divide by the decay factor. For a postcalibration number, multiply by the decay factor.