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DATA SHEET

L-SEPIAPTERIN

Product No: 11.225

Synonyms: S(-)-2-Amino-7,8-dihydro-6-(2-hydroxy-1-oxopropyl)-4(1H)-pteridinone CAS No. [17094-01-8]

 $C_9H_{11}N_5O_3$ MW 237.2

Description Yellow/orange powder

Biochemical functions Sepiapterin is intracellularly converted to tetrahydrobiopterin.

Solubility Sepiapterin is slightly soluble in water. Its solubility is 0.17 g per 100 g of water (22°C). It

should only be dissolved in neutral or slightly acidic solutions. It is also soluble in DMSO (2.7

g/100 ml). Ultrasonication may be used to improve dissolution.

Analytical methods HPLC conditions: column: Waters Spherisorb S5-ODS1

eluant: 10 mM Na₂HPO₄ pH 6 - Methanol, (4:1)

flow rate: 1 ml/min wavelength: 254 nm

TLC conditions: stationary phase: cellulose

eluant: water

UV: We do not perform UV analysis but the following data has been

published:

UV lambda max (log epsilon, 0.1 N HCl): 409 (3.79), 271 (3.87).

Specifications Purity: HPLC > 98.0%

TLC One yellow spot at 366 nm

Stability Sepiapterin is slightly hygroscopic and is very sensitive to light. It reacts with oxygen,

especially in solution. Sepiapterin is less sensitive to oxygen than tetrahydrobiopterin.

Dry at -20°C, it can be stored for several years.

Storage The powder should be stored at -20°C or colder. Solutions of sepiapterin should be made

with oxygen free water and frozen as soon as possible.

Sepiapterin can be transported without the use of dry ice. In tightly closed dark glass vials

protected from light, it is stable at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Uses Sepiapterin is often used in biological experiments. Exogenously administered sepiapterin is

efficiently incorporated into cells where it is reduced to tetrahydrobiopterin.

Sepiapterin is an important standard for analytical work. It is sold for laboratory use only.

Safety information Sepiapterin is known to be safe and there are no special precautions required in handling

this product.

References New Tetrahydrobiopterin Dependant Systems. Seymour Kaufman, Annu. Rev. Nutr., 13,

(1993), 267.

Cellular uptake of sepiapterin and push-pull accumulation of tetrahydrobiopterin.

Yamamoto K, et al., Mol Genet Metab (2008) 94, 410-416.

Further data sheets can be found on our website www.schircks.ch

The information in this publication is based on our current knowledge and experience. It does not relieve users or processors from carrying out their own precautions and tests.