PRODUCT INFORMATION



Fluridone

Item No. 33966

CAS Registry No.: 59756-60-4

Formal Name: 1-methyl-3-phenyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)

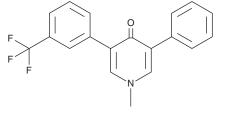
phenyl]-4(1H)-pyridinone

MF: $C_{19}H_{14}F_3NO$ 329.3 FW: ≥98%

Purity: λ_{max} : 236 nm UV/Vis.: Supplied as: A solid

Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.



Laboratory Procedures

Fluridone is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the fluridone in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Fluridone is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of fluridone in ethanol is approximately 20 mg/ml and approximately 30 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Fluridone is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, fluridone should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Fluridone has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Fluridone is an herbicide. 1-4 It inhibits phytoene desaturase (K_i = 0.03 µM), an enzyme involved in carotenoid biosynthesis. Fluridone (50 and 100 μ M) decreases β -carotene (Item No. 16837) levels and induces accumulation of phytofluene and phytoene in T. aestivum seedlings grown in the dark.² It reduces levels of the plant hormone abscisic acid (Item No. 10073) in hydrated and dehydrated V. faba leaves when used at a concentration of 10 μM.3 Fluridone is cytotoxic to the cyanobacterium Anacystis nidulans $(LC_{50} = 0.125 \mu M)$ and has acute toxicity against several species of invertebrates and fish (median LC_{50} s = 4.3 and 10.4 mg/L, respectively).^{1,4} Formulations containing fluridone have been used as aquatic herbicides.

References

- 1. Chamovitz, D., Sandmann, G., and Hirschberg, J. Molecular and biochemical characterization of herbicide-resistant mutants of cyanobacteria reveals that phytoene desaturation is a rate-limiting step in carotenoid biosynthesis. J. Biol. Chem. 268(23), 17348-17353 (1993).
- Bartels, P.G. and Watson, C.W. Inhibition of carotenoid synthesis by fluridone and norflurazon. Weed Sci. **26(2)**, 198-203 (1978).
- 3. Popova, L.P. and Riddle, K.A. Development and accumulation of ABA in fluridone-treated and drought-stressed Vicia faba plants under different light conditions. Physiol. Plantarum 98(4), 791-797
- 4. Hamelink, J.L., Buckler, D.R., Mayer, F.L., et al. Toxicity of fluridone to aquatic invertebrates and fish. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 5(1), 87-94 (1986).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information Buyer agrees to purchase the mater can be found on our website.

Copyright Cayman Chemical Company, 12/01/2022

CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897

[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.**CAYMANCHEM**.COM