# Sigma-Aldrich®

#### Product Information

## 1-Fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene

≥ 98.5% (GC)

#### D1529

## **Product Description**

Molecular Formula: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

Molecular Weight: 186.1

CAS Registry Number: 70-34-8

Melting point: 26 °C¹ Density: 1.48 g/mL

Refractive Index: 1.5690 (20 °C)<sup>2</sup>

Molarity: 7.95 M

Synonyms: DNFB, 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene, Sanger's Reagent, 2,4-dinitrobenzene fluoride, 2,4-DNFB, 1,2,4-Fluorodinitrobenzene, Fluoro-1,3-dinitrobenzene

1-Fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (DNFB) is a halogenated and nitrated aromatic compound that modifies the *N*-terminal amino acids of proteins and peptides. DNFB is also commonly known as Sanger's Reagent, named after Frederick Sanger, who reported, in a classic 1945 paper, the use of DNFB for derivatization of proteins and peptides specifically at their *N*-termini.<sup>3</sup> In the Sanger procedure, DNFB is used to form dinitrophenyl derivatives,<sup>4</sup> for end group determination of proteins,<sup>3</sup> and to derivatize primary amines.<sup>5</sup>

The effect of DFNB on the enzymatic properties of mitochondrial b-c1 complex isolated from beef heart mitochondria indicated that the chemical modification by DNFB strongly inhibits the reductase activity of the complex.<sup>6</sup> DNFB has been reported to inactivate fructose diphosphatase by reacting with a cysteine residue.<sup>7</sup> DNFB can also cause reversible dinitrophenylation of thiols in muscle glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.<sup>8</sup> DNFB has been used as a sensitization reagent in contact hyperactivity studies.<sup>9</sup>

Several dissertations<sup>11-15</sup> have cited use of product D1529 in their protocols.

## 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.

## Storage/Stability

The half-life of DNFB at 15 °C in a Tris buffer is:10

- 56.7 hours at pH 8.03
- 6.5 hours at pH 9.53

## Preparation Instructions

DNFB is soluble in chloroform (100 mg/mL). DNFB is also soluble in benzene, ether, and propylene glycol.

A saturated solution at 15 °C in water is 0.0086 M and in 8 M urea is 0.062 M.<sup>10</sup> The concentration of DNFB at saturation was determined spectrophotometrically as dinitrophenol after basic hydrolysis.

## References

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