Product Name: Blasticidin S Hydrochloride

Product Number: B001

CAS Number: 3513-03-9

Molecular Formula: C_{17}H_{26}N_{8}O_{5} · HCl

Molecular Weight: 458.90

Form: Powder

Appearance: White or off-white powder

Solubility: Clear and colorless or slight light yellow solution (5mg/mL in H_{2}O)

Source: Streptomyces griseochromogenes

Potency (on a dry basis): ≥850µg/mg

Storage Conditions: 2-8°C;

Description: Blasticidin S HCl is a peptidyl nucleoside produced by several species of Streptomyces that was first isolated from S. griseochromogenes in 1958. Blasticidin S inhibits protein synthesis and is active against bacteria, fungi, nematodes, and tumor cells. The compound is used as a selection antibiotic for both eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells, and a marker for strain manipulation.

TOKU-E carries three forms of Blasticidin S:

- Blasticidin S HCl (B001)
- Blasticidin S (B052)
- Blasticidin S HCl Solution (10 mg/ml in 20 mM HEPES)(B006-B007)

Blasticidin S is soluble in water (5-10 mg/ml) and acetic acid.

This product is considered a dangerous good. Quantities above 1 g may be subject to additional shipping fees.
**Mechanism of Action:**
Blasticidin S HCl inhibits protein synthesis in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells by binding to the ribosomal P-site which strengthens tRNA binding and slows down and prevents subsequent peptide synthesis.

**Mechanisms of resistance**

Resistance to blasticidin S is conferred by bsr, BSD, and bls resistance genes isolated from *Bacillus cereus* K55-S1, *Aspergillus terreus*, and *Streptoverticillum* spp, respectively.

The **bsr resistance gene** is a 420 bp fragment and encodes a 15 kDa blasticidin S deaminase which catalyzes the reaction of blasticidin S to deaminohydroxyblasticidin S. Deaminohydroxyblasticidin S is a biologically inactive derivative of blasticidin S and does not interact with or inhibit prokaryotic or eukaryotic ribosomes.

The **bsd resistance gene** is a 393 bp fragment and also encodes a blasticidin S deaminase enzyme which catalyzes a similar reaction to the BSR deaminase. A study by Kimura et al. found the transfection frequency with bsd to be 80X greater than with bsr when using FM3A cells.

The **bls gene resistance gene** encodes an acetyltransferase which interacts with acetyl-coenzyme A and prevents blasticidin S from inhibiting protein synthesis.

**Spectrum:**
Blasticidin S HCl is biologically active against susceptible mammalian and prokaryotic cells.

**Microbiology Applications**
Blasticidin S HCl can be used as a selection agent after transformation of prokaryotic (bacterial) cells, namely *E. coli*. Optimal Blasticidin S HCl selection concentrations range from 25 - 100 µg/mL and should be tested for each experimental condition. Selective media containing Blasticidin S HCl should contain a low salt concentration (<90mM) and pH ≤7 to avoid blasticidin degradation.
References:


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