

8-Hydroxyquinoline PRODUCT DATA SHEET

issue date 01/06/2020

Product Name: 8-Hydroxyquinoline

Product Number: H006

CAS Number: 148-24-3
Molecular Formula: C_qH₇NO

Molecular Weight: 145.16

Form: Powder

Appearance: White or light yellow crystalline powder

Solubility: Freely soluble in ethanol, acetone, chloroform, and benzene. Insoluble in water.

Source: Synthetic

Water Content (Karl

Fischer):

≤0.5%

Storage Conditions: 2-8 °C

Description: 8-Hydroxyquinoline is a quinolone compound and antifungal with chelating

properties. It is a natural product found in the root exudate of the invasive plant

Centaurea diffusa. When in aqueous solution, it reacts with metal ions, forming 8-hydroxyquinolinato-chelate complexes. The complexes and the heterocycle itself have disinfectant properties. When in alcohol, the solution can be used in liquid bandages. Its halogenated derivatives can be used as anti-infectives. 8-Hydroxyquinoline is freely soluble in ethanol, acetone,

chloroform, and benzene but is insoluble in water.

Mechanism of Action: RNA synthesis inhibitor that interferes with transcription. The antifungal mode

of action appears to be structurally related but is not yet characterized.

Spectrum: Effective against fungi including Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Myrothecium

verrucaria, and Trichoderma viride

Microbiology Applications 8-Hydroxyquinoline can inhibit RNA synthesis in yeast cells by chelating

essential divalent ions Mn²⁺ and Mg²⁺ required for RNA polymerase activity.

Plant Biology 8-Hydroxyquinoline is a floral preservative for cut flowers, increasing vase life

Applications by ~ 40% (Elgimabi and Ahmed, 2009) (Hojjati, 2007).

8-Hydroxyquinoline is a chelator of available iron and this property can be exploited by using the compound as a selective agent in low-iron media to

screen for plant growth-stimulating and antagonistic fluorescent

pseudomonads (Geels et al, 1985).

References:

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Geels FP, Schmidt DL and Schippers B (1985) The use of 8-hydroxyquinoline for the isolation and prequalification of plant growth-stimulating rhizosphere pseudomonads. B. Biol Fert Soils 1(4):167-173

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