

## BILIR

### Native Porcine Bilirubin (Unconjugated/Indirect)

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CNP002A	<b>Quantity:</b>	25 mg
	CNP002B		100 mg
	CNP002C		1 g

**Alternate Names:** Hematoidin, Pheophytin

**Description:** Bilirubin (also known as unconjugated or indirect bilirubin) is formed when red blood cells die and their hemoglobin is broken down within the macrophages to haem and globins. In diseases where too much hemooglobin is broken down or the removal of bilirubin does not function properly, the accumulating bilirubin in the body causes jaundice. When bilirubin is detected in the urine, bilirubin may signal underlying liver disease that can result in jaundice (excessive bilirubin stains the fatty tissues in the skin, causing a yellow appearance).

Bilirubin consists of an open chain of four pyrrole-like rings (tetrapyrrole) and reacts quickly when dyes (diazo reagent) are added to the blood specimen to produce azobilirubin "direct bilirubin".

**Gene ID:** 100325212

**Source:** Porcine Gall Bladder

**Molecular Weight:** 584.6 kDa

**Formulation:** Lyophilized, C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

**Purity:** >95% by UV-Spectrophotometry. Reported on an anhydrous basis

**Appearance:** Orange to brick-red powder

**Loss on drying:** < 2.0%

**Reconstitution:** - 1 mg/mL in DMSO, chloroform, or dilute base (0.1 M NaOH, for example).  
- Immediately dilute the NaOH solutions with 0.2 M Tris, pH 8.4.

**Storage & Stability:** Store unopened at -20°C to -80°C for up to 1 year.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Protect from light and air.**

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