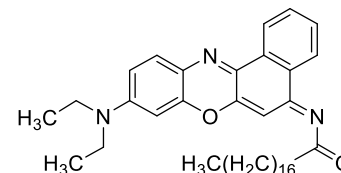


## Product Information



### 27086 Chromoionophore I

(ETH 5294; 9-(Diethylamino)-5-(octadecanoylimino)-5H-benzo[a]phenoxazine; N-Octadecanoyl-Nile blue) Selectophore®

## Electrochemical Transduction

### Ion-Selective Electrodes

#### Application 1 and Sensor Type<sup>1</sup>

Assay of H<sup>+</sup> activity with solvent polymeric membrane electrodes based on Chromoionophore I.

#### Recommended Membrane Composition

- 1.00 wt% Chromoionophore I ([27086](#))
- 0.60 wt% Potassium tetrakis(4-chlorophenyl)borate ([60591](#))
- 66.00 wt% 2-Nitrophenyl octyl ether ([73732](#))
- 32.40 wt% Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight ([81392](#))

#### Recommended Cell Assembly

Reference || sample solution || ion-selective electrode | buffer solution at various pH | AgCl, Ag

#### Electrode Characteristics and Function

Selectivity coefficients  $\log K_{H,M}^{Pot}$  as obtained by a method similar to the separate solution method.

$\log K_{H,Li}^{Pot}$	-10.8	$\log K_{H,K}^{Pot}$	-10.5
$\log K_{H,Na}^{Pot}$	-10.9	$\log K_{H,Ca}^{Pot}$	-11.2

Slope of linear regression:

58.2±0.3 mV/dec (pH 4-12)

Practical pH measuring range (pH-buffered solutions, ion background of 60 mM Li<sup>+</sup>, 0.6 mM citric acid, 11.4 mM boric acid, 60 mM LiOH:

4-12; in Britton-Robinson buffer: pH 2.5

Stability:

Standard deviation <0.1 mV/h at pH 6.06 in stirred solutions

Response time: response time for on pH unit change in the range of pH 6-7:

<10 s



# Optical Transduction

## Application 1 and Sensor Type<sup>2</sup>

Assay of penicillin activity with polymer membrane optode based on Tridodecylmethylammonium chloride and Chromoionophore I.

### Recommended Membrane Composition

6.52 wt%	Chromoionophore I ( <a href="#">27086</a> )
65.22 wt%	Bis(3-dodecanoyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)adipate (WM-3) ( <a href="#">95385</a> )
26.09 wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight ( <a href="#">81392</a> )
2.17 wt%	Tridodecylmethylammonium chloride ( <a href="#">91661</a> )

### Recommended Cell Assembly

50 mM sodium citrate / 50 mM sodium tartrate, pH 5.5

### Electrode Characteristics

Selectivity coefficients  $\log K_{Pen,X}^{Opt}$  as obtained by a method similar to the separate solution method.

$\log K_{Pen,Salicylate}^{Opt}$	0.30	$\log K_{Pen,Cl}^{Opt}$	-1.83
$\log K_{Pen,NO_2}^{Opt}$	0.20	$\log K_{Pen,AcO}^{Opt}$	-2.53
$\log K_{Pen,Ascorbate}^{Opt}$	0.15	$\log K_{Pen,I}^{Opt}$	-1.08
$\log K_{Pen,Benzoate}^{Opt}$	-0.45	$\log K_{Pen,Glycinate}^{Opt}$	-2.80
$\log K_{Pen,Oxalate/Phenylalaninate}^{Opt}$	-2.70		
$\log K_{Pen,Glutamate/Amoxicillinlactose/Glucose/SO_4/CO_3/H_3PO_4}^{Opt}$	<-3.00		

Dynamic measuring range at 20°C:	0.01-10 mM (penicillin V) and 0.03-10 mM (penicillin G)
Membrane thickness:	0-1.5 $\mu$ m on glass plates (12x50 mm)
Fluorescence maxima:	$\lambda_{ex}$ 565 nm and $\lambda_{em}$ 670 nm
Response time:	~5 min

## Application 2 and Sensor Type<sup>3,4,5</sup>

Assay of K<sup>+</sup> activity in aqueous pH buffered solutions and in diluted blood plasma with solvent polymeric optode membranes based on Chromoionophore I (ETH 5294) and Potassium ionophore I.

### Recommended Membrane Composition

0.48 wt%	Chromoionophore I ( <a href="#">27086</a> )
1.00 wt%	Potassium ionophore I ( <a href="#">60403</a> )
0.44 wt%	Potassium tetrakis(4-chlorophenyl)borate ( <a href="#">60591</a> )
66.05 wt%	Bis(1-ethylhexyl)sebacate ( <a href="#">84818</a> )
32.03 wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight ( <a href="#">81392</a> )

### Recommended pH Buffer

0.16 M sodium acetate, adjusted with acetic acid to pH 5.1 for recording the calibration curve to pH 5.5 for diluting blood plasma samples.<sup>6</sup>

### Optode Characteristics and Function

Selectivity coefficients  $\log K_{K,M}^{Opt}$  as obtained by the fixed interference method in pH buffered solutions.

$\log K_{K,Na}^{Opt}$	-3.5	$\log K_{K,Ca}^{Opt}$	-3.7
$\log K_{K,Mg}^{Opt}$	-4.0	$\log K_{K,Li}^{Opt}$	-3.7



### Application 3 and Sensor Type<sup>7</sup>

Assay of K<sup>+</sup> activity in aqueous pH buffered solutions with solvent polymeric fluorescent optode membranes based on Chromoionophore I (ETH 5294) and Potassium ionophore I. LEDs or diode lasers may be used as light sources.

#### Recommended Membrane Composition

2.98 wt%	Chromoionophore I ( <a href="#">27086</a> )
13.43 wt%	Potassium ionophore I ( <a href="#">60403</a> )
2.98 wt%	Potassium tetrakis(4-chlorophenyl)borate ( <a href="#">60591</a> )
44.78 wt%	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)sebacate ( <a href="#">84818</a> )
17.91 wt%	WM-3 plasticizer
17.92 wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight ( <a href="#">81392</a> )

#### Recommended pH Buffer

0.1 M TRIS at pH 7.38

#### Optode Characteristics

Membrane range:	5 10 <sup>-6</sup> to 10 <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>+</sup>
Membrane thickness:	~2 μm
Detection limit:	~5 10 <sup>-6</sup> M K <sup>+</sup>
Response time:	~1 to 3 min

### Application 4 and Sensor Type<sup>8</sup>

Assay of K<sup>+</sup> activity in aqueous pH buffered solution and in human blood plasma with solvent polymeric optode membranes based on Chromoionophore I (ETH 5294) and Potassium ionophore III.

#### Recommended Membrane Composition

0.52 wt%	Chromoionophore I ( <a href="#">27086</a> )
1.04 wt%	Potassium ionophore III ( <a href="#">60397</a> )
0.48 wt%	Potassium tetrakis(4-chlorophenyl)borate ( <a href="#">60591</a> )
65.97 wt%	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)sebacate ( <a href="#">84818</a> )
31.99 wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight ( <a href="#">81392</a> )

#### Recommended pH Buffer

Citrate buffer of pH 6.5 (0.002 M citric acid adjusted with 0.1 M NaOH)

#### Optode Characteristics and Function

Selectivity coefficients  $\log K_{K,M}^{Opt}$  as obtained by the separate solution method.

$\log K_{K,Na}^{Opt}$	-3.8	$\log K_{K,Cs}^{Opt}$	-2.0
$\log K_{K,Rb}^{Opt}$	-3.2		

### Application 5 and Sensor Type<sup>9</sup>

Assay of Na<sup>+</sup> activity in aqueous solutions with solvent polymeric optode membranes based on Chromoionophore I (ETH 5294) and Sodium Ionophore X.

#### Recommended Membrane Composition

0.47 wt%	Chromoionophore I ( <a href="#">27086</a> )
4.20 wt%	Sodium Ionophore X ( <a href="#">71747</a> )
1.45 wt%	Sodium tetraphenylborate ( <a href="#">72018</a> )
62.60 wt%	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate ( <a href="#">80030</a> )
31.30 wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight ( <a href="#">81392</a> )

#### Recommended pH Buffer

0.1 M Tris-HCl buffer



## Absorbance Maxima of Chromoionophore I in Polymeric Optode Membranes

$\lambda_{deprot.}^{max}$ : 545 nm     $\lambda_{prot.}^{max}$ : 660 nm, 614 nm

### Optode Characteristics and Function

Selectivity coefficients  $\log K_{Na,M}^{Opt}$  as obtained by the separate solution method (Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.0).

$\log K_{Na,Li}^{Opt}$	-3.1	$\log K_{Na,Ca}^{Opt}$	-2.3
$\log K_{Na,K}^{Opt}$	-2.1	$\log K_{Na,Mg}^{Opt}$	-2.9

Slope of linear regression:  $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  to  $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$  M NaCl (pH 9.0 Tris buffer)

<sup>1</sup> New neutral carrier-based H<sup>+</sup>-selective membrane electrodes. V. V. Cosofret, T. M. Nahir, E. Lindner, R. P. Buck, J. Electroanal. Chem. 327, 137 (1992).

<sup>2</sup> Non-enzymatic optical sensor for penicillins. H. He, H. Li, G. Uray, O. S. Wolfbeis, Talanta 40, 453 (1993).

<sup>3</sup> K. Seiler, Ion-selective Optode Membranes, monograph, describing theory, preparation and application of ion-selective optode membranes as well as recent developments in this field. With 237 references. published by Fluka Chemie GmbH, Buchs, Switzerland (1993); K. Seiler, Ionenselektive Optodenmembranen, dt. Monographie, herausgegeben von Fluka Chemie GmbH, Buchs, Switzerland (1993)

<sup>4</sup> Optical quantification of sodium, potassium and calcium ions in diluted human plasma based on ion-selective liquid membranes. U.E. Spichiger, K. Seiler, K. Wang, G. Suter, W.E. Morf, W. Simon, International Congress on Optical Sciences and Engineering, The Hague, The Netherlands, 11-15 March 1991. SPIE Proceedings Nr. 1510, pp. 118-130 (1991).

<sup>5</sup> Optodes in clinical chemistry: potential and limitations. U.E. Spichiger, D. Freiner, E. Bakker, T. Rosatzin, W. Simon, Sens. Actuators B11, 263 (1993).

<sup>6</sup> D.D. Perrin, B. Dempsey, Buffers for pH and Metal Ion Control. Chapman & Hall, London, New York (1983).

<sup>7</sup> An Enantio-Selective Optode for the  $\beta$ -Blocker Propranolol. H. He, G. Uray, O. Wolfbeis, Proc. SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. 1368, 165 (1990).

<sup>8</sup> Characterisation of Potassium-Selective Optode Membranes Based on Neutral Ionophores and Application in Human Blood Plasma. K. Wang, K. Seiler, W. E. Morf, U. E. Spichiger, W. Simon, E. Lindner, E. Pungor, Anal. Sci. 6, 715 (1990).

<sup>9</sup> Design and characterization of sodium-selective optode membranes based on the lipophilic tetraester of calix[4]arene. W. H. Chan, A. W. M. Lee, C. M. Lee, K. W. Yau, K. Wang, Analyst 120, 1963 (1995).

