

DEXTRAN

Product Number **D9260, D4626, D4133, D1662, D4751, D3759, D1390, D1537, D4876, D5251, D1037, D5376, and D5501**

Cas #: 9004-54-0

Product Description

Structure: Dextran is a polymer of anhydroglucose. It is composed of approximately 95% alpha-D-(1–6) linkages. The remaining $\alpha(1–3)$ linkages account for the branching of dextran.^{1,2,3} Conflicting data on the branch lengths implies that the average branch length is less than three glucose units.^{4,5} However, other methods indicate branches of greater than 50 glucose units exist.^{6,7} Native dextran has been found to have a molecular weight (MW) in the range of 9 million to 500 million.^{8,9,10} Lower MW dextrans will exhibit slightly less branching⁴ and have a more narrow range of MW distribution.¹¹ Dextrans with MW greater than 10,000 behave as if they are highly branched. As the MW increases, dextran molecules attain greater symmetry.^{7,12,13} Dextrans with MW of 2,000 to 10,000 dextran molecules exhibit the properties of an expandable coil.¹² At MWs below 2,000 dextran is more rod-like.¹⁴ The MW of dextran is measured by one or more of the following methods: low angle laser light scattering¹⁵, size exclusion chromatography¹⁶, copper-complexation¹⁷ and anthrone reagent¹⁸ colorimetric reducing-end sugar determination and viscosity¹².

Specific Rotation: $[\alpha] = +199^\circ$ ¹¹

Sigma dextrans are derived from *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, strain B 512. Various MWs are produced by limited hydrolysis and fractionation. Our supplier's exact methods are held proprietary. Fractionation can be accomplished by size exclusion chromatography¹⁶ or ethanol fractionation in which the largest MW dextrans precipitate first.¹⁹

Preparation Instructions

With the exception of the highest MW dextran, D5501 (MW range = 5 million to 40 million), dextrans are very water soluble. Sigma tests the solubility of dextrans at concentrations generally exceeding 30 mg/ml in water. Dextrans are also freely soluble in DMSO, formamide, ethylene glycol, and glycerol.¹¹ Neutral-aqueous

dextran solutions can be sterilized by autoclaving at 110-115°C for 30 to 45 minutes.¹¹ Dextran can be hydrolyzed by strong acids at high temperatures. The terminal reducing end group of dextran can be oxidized in alkaline solutions.¹¹

Procedure

As a high MW, inert, water-soluble polymer, dextran has been used in a wide variety of bio-medical applications.

Applications for Unmodified Dextrans

Plasma Extenders

Dextran solutions have been used as plasma extenders.²⁰ Solutions of 10% dextran 40,000 MW exerts a slightly higher colloidal osmotic pressure than plasma proteins. A 10% Dextran (MW 40,000) solution in 0.9% sodium chloride or 5% glucose has reported to be used as a short-term plasma extender for post-operative thrombo-embolic disorders. After infusion, approximately 70% dextran (MW 40,000) is excreted in the urine unchanged after 24 hours. A small amount is eliminated in the feces. The remaining dextran is slowly metabolized to glucose. A 6% solution of dextran MW 70,000 exerts a colloidal osmotic pressure similar to that of plasma proteins. Dextrans with MW greater than 50,000 tend to slowly diffuse across the capillary wall and are slowly metabolized to glucose. Approximately 50% of infused dextran MW 70,000 is excreted unchanged in the urine in 24 hours²⁰.

Centrifugation / Cell and Organelle Separation

Colloidal solutions containing dextran MW 250,000 have been used to isolate aggregated platelets²¹ leukocytes²² and lymphocytes²³ in blood by centrifugation. Dextran MW 40,000 has been used for the isolation of intact nuclei.²⁴

Protein Precipitation

Dextrans have been used to enhance the precipitation and sensitivity of antibody-antigen complexes in immuno-diffusion applications. Dextran MW 80,000 was infused into an immunoelectrophoresis gel at a maximum of 80 mg/ml.²⁵ Dextrans MW 250,000 and 2,000,000 have also been used in similar applications.²⁶

Inhibition of Platelet Aggregation

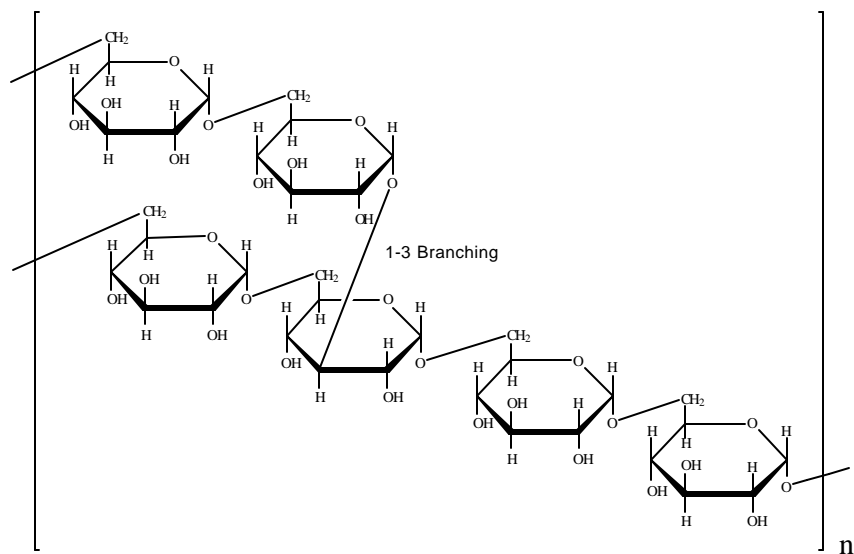
At lower concentrations Dextrans MW 10,000-40,000 have been used to inhibit platelet aggregation.²⁷

Related Products

Sigma offers several related products including dextran sulfate, DEAE-dextran, biotin-dextran, FITC-dextran, BCECF-dextran, DTAF-dextran, EITC-Dextran, RITC-dextran, TRITC-dextran, dextran-coated charcoal, iron dextran, ¹⁴C-labeled dextrans, dextranase, dextran sucrose, Dextropep centrifugation media, and soluble reactive dye-dextran complexes. Dextran-based chromatography resins include Sephadex, Sephacryl, Superdex, PDX resins and sulfated dextran beads.

References

1. Rankin, J.C. and Jeanes, A., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 76, 4435 (1954).
2. Dimler, R.J. et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 77, 6568 (1955).
3. Van Cleve, J.W. et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 78, 4435 (1956).
4. Lindberg, B. and Svensson, S., *Acta. Chem. Scand.*, 22, 1907 (1968).
5. Larm, O. et al., *Carbohydr. Res.* 20, 39 (1971).
6. Bovey, F.A., *J. Polym. Sci.*, 35, 167 (1959).
7. Senti, R.F. et al., *J. Polym. Sci.*, 17, 527 (1955).
8. Arond, L.H. and Frank, H.P., *J. Phys. Chem.*, 58, 953 (1954).
9. Elias, H.G., *Makromol. Chem.*, 33, 166 (1959).
10. Antonini, E. et al., *Biopolymers*, 2, 27 (1964).
11. Supplier's data.
12. Granath, K.A., *J. Colloid Sci.*, 13, 308 (1958).
13. Wales, M. et al., *J. Polym. Sci.*, 66, 101 (1979).
14. Gekko, K., *Am. Chem. Soc. Symposium Series*, 150, 415 (1981).
15. Allen, P.W., *Techniques of Polymer Characterization*, Butterworths Scientific Publications, p. 131 (1959).
16. Granath, K.A. and Flodin, P., *Makromol. Chem.*, 48, 160 (1961).
17. *Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards*, 50, 81 (1953).
18. Jermyn, M.A., *Anal. Biochem.*, 68, 332 (1975).
19. Ingelman, B. and Halling, M.S., *Ark. Kemi.*, 1, 61 (1949).
20. *Martindale: The Extra Pharmacopoeia*, J.E.F. Reynolds, 30 ed., pp. 650-651 (1993).
21. Minor, A.H. and Burnett, L., *N.Y. State J. Med.*, 53, 547 (1953).
22. Boyum, A., *Scan. J. Clin. Lab. Invest.*, 21, Suppl. 97, 31 (1968).
23. Harris, R. and Ukaejiofo, E.O., *Brit. J. Haematol.*, 18, 229 (1970).
24. Honda, S.I. et al., *J. Exp. Botany*, 17, 460 (1966).
25. Hellsing, K., *Biochem. J.*, 114, 141 (1969).
26. Ceska, M., *Biochem. J.*, 111, 607 (1969).
27. Gelin, L.E. and Ingelman, B., *Acta Chir. Scand.*, 122, 294 (1961).



Sigma brand products are sold through Sigma-Aldrich, Inc.

Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. warrants that its products conform to the information contained in this and other Sigma-Aldrich publications. Purchaser must determine the suitability of the product(s) for their particular use. Additional terms and conditions may apply. Please see reverse side of the invoice or packing slip.