

## Agar

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| Cat. No.: | HY-W134423  |
| CAS No.:  | 9002-18-0   |
| Target:   | Biochemical Assay Reagents  |
| Pathway:  | Others  |
| Storage:  | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |

# Agar

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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| <b>Description</b> | Agar is a jelly like substance that contains agarose and agar gel. Agar can be isolated from the cell walls of red algae species such as Gelidium and Gracilaria (Ogonori). The gelation and melting of Agar is based on the hydrogen bridge (physical gels), so the gelation is reversible. Agar is widely used in food additives, plant tissue culture, microorganisms culture media, fingerprint recognition, and medical fields <sup>[1][2]</sup> .  |
| <b>In Vitro</b>    | Preparation of agar beads loaded with sulphamethizole <sup>[3]</sup><br>(1) 1.5 g agar dissolved in 20 mL water, heated until completely dissolved, and then cooled to about 70°C.<br>(2) 2 g sulphamethizole was added to (1) medium suspension, and the mixed drops were added to a 100 mL graduated cylinder containing Burgess's reagent using a 3 mL plastic syringe (the cylinder was immersed in ice water).<br>(3) After filtration, beads were dried under vacuum at room temperature (20°C) for 24 h.<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

### REFERENCES

- [1]. Patel J, Soni D, Raol G, et al. Agar-Agar bioplastic synthesis and its characterization[J]. 2019.
- [2]. Armisen R, Gaiatas F. Agar[M]//Handbook of hydrocolloids. Woodhead Publishing, 2009: 82-107.
- [3]. Nakano M, et al. Sustained release of sulphamethizole from agar beads. J Pharm Pharmacol. 1979 Dec;31(12):869-72.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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