

### General Information

It has been recognized that hydrogen sulfide ( $H_2S$ ) has an important role as a physiological active substance for vasodilation, cytoprotection, and modulation of insulin secretion.  $H_2S$  is considered as a gaseous molecule such as NO and CO. However, around 80% of the total sulfide exists as hydrogen sulfide anion ( $HS^-$ ) under physiological condition, since the  $pK_a$  is about 7.

Monobromobimane method is one of the most sensitive and reliable method for  $H_2S$  detection. One molecule of  $H_2S$  reacts with two molecules of monobromobimane to form a sulfide dibimane (Fig. 1). Sulfide dibimane can be separately analyzed from glutathione or cysteine that reacted with monobromobimane by HPLC, and also sensitively detected because it emits fluorescence<sup>1), 2), 3)</sup>.

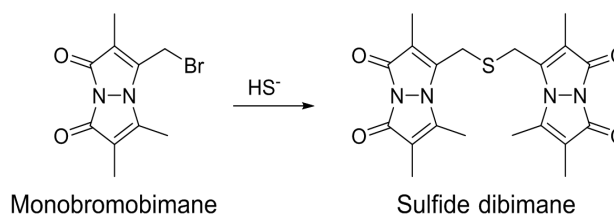


Fig. 1 Reaction mechanism of monobromobimane

### Contents

-SulfoBiotics- Sulfide dibimane 10 nmol/tube x 5  
Caution: The pellet in the tube may be barely visible due to the small amount. Please handle it accordingly.

### Storage Condition

Store at 0-5°C and protect from light.  
Caution: Sulfide dibimane is sensitive to light. Store unused sulfide dibimane in the bag.  
Use the sulfide dibimane solution within the same day.

### Example of HPLC analysis

#### Pretreatment of sample

- 1) Transfer 30  $\mu$ l of sample into a tube containing 70  $\mu$ l of 100 mmol/l Tris-HCl buffer (pH 9.5, 0.1 mmol/l DTPA).
- 2) Add 50  $\mu$ l of 10 mmol/l monobromobimane acetonitrile solution.
- 3) Incubate for 30 minutes.
- 4) Add 50  $\mu$ l of 200 mmol/l 5-sulfosalicylic acid.
- 5) Use the supernatant as a sample.

\*For the details of the monobromobimane method, refer *Methods Enzymol.*, **2015**, 554, 31<sup>5)</sup>.

#### Quantitative analysis of the hydrogen sulfide

- 6) Add 100  $\mu$ l of acetonitrile to the 10 nmol of Sulfide dibimane and dissolve it by pipetting to prepare 0.1 mmol/l Sulfide dibimane stock solution.
- 7) Dilute the 0.1 mmol/l Sulfide dibimane stock solution with acetonitrile to prepare serially diluted solutions.
- 8) Inject 5  $\mu$ l of the each serially diluted solutions (from step7) into HPLC and prepare calibration curve (Fig. 2).
- 9) Analyze the sample by HPLC (Fig.3) and calculate the area level of Sulfide dibimane.
- 10) Calculate the concentration of  $HS^-$  in the sample by the calibration curve.

\*Sulfide dibimane solution is sensitive to light. Protect the solution from light and use it within the same day.

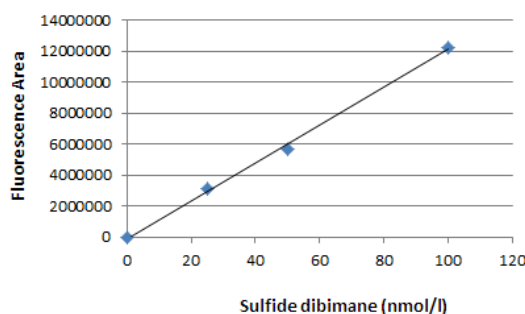
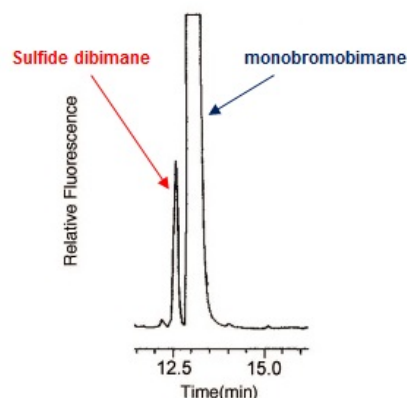


Fig. 2 Example of calibration curve



< HPLC 条件例 >  
Column: Inersil ODS-3  
Mobile Phase: A) 0.1% TFA/H<sub>2</sub>O, B) 0.1% TFA/Acetonitrile (TFA: trifluoroacetic acid)  
B conc.: 5% to 35% (0 to 5 min.), 35% to 55% (5 to 16 min.), 55% to 70% (16 to 23 min.)  
Detection: Fluorescence (Ex: 390 nm, Em: 475 nm)  
Flow Rate: 1 ml/min  
Column Temp: 40 °C

Fig. 3 Example of HPLC analysis

## References

- 1) G. L. Newton, R. Dorian and R. C. Fahey, *Anal. Biochem.*, **1981**, *114*, 383.
- 2) E. A. Wintner, T. L. Deckwerth, W. Langston, A. Bengtsson, D. Leviten, P. Hill, M. A. Insko, R. Dumpit, E. Vanden Ekart, C. F. Toombs and C. Szabo, *Br. J. Pharmacology*, **2010**, *160*, 941.
- 3) X. Shen, C. B. Pattillo, S. Pardue, S. C. Bir, R. Wang and C. G. Kevil, *Free Radic. Biol. Med.*, **2011**, *50*, 1021.

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