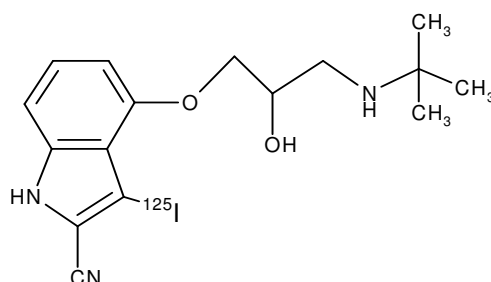


Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

[¹²⁵I]-(±)Iodocyanopindolol

Product Number: NEX174



LOT SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

CALCULATED AS OF: 2-Dec-2019

LOT NUMBER: CO11000

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY:
81.4 TBq/mmol
2200 Ci/mmol
200 MBq/μg
5400 μCi/μg

CONCENTRATION:
6.65 MBq/ml
179.7 μCi/ml

RADIOCHEMICAL PURITY: ≥ 95%

Package Size Information

| Package Size as of 10-Jan-2020 | Volume |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 3.70 MBq 100 μCi | 1.00 ml |
| 18.6 MBq 500 μCi | 5.00 ml |

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 411

PACKAGING: [¹²⁵I]-(±)Iodocyanopindolol is in a solution containing 1-propanol:water:phenol (approximately 50:50:1.2). It is shipped on dry ice.

SPECIAL INFORMATION: This compound is light sensitive. Exposure to light may hasten decomposition. [¹²⁵I]-(±)Iodocyanopindolol is supplied in a red NENSURE™ vial which contains a U.V. inhibitor.

STABILITY AND STORAGE: [¹²⁵I]-(±)Iodocyanopindolol should be stored at -20°C or lower in the dark. Under these conditions the product is stable and usable for use in receptor binding studies for at least six weeks after fresh lot date.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY: The initial specific activity of [¹²⁵I]-(±)Iodocyanopindolol is 2200 Ci/mmol, (81 TBq/mmol), 5400 μCi/μg (200 MBq/μg). Preparative HPLC is used to separate unlabeled cyanopindolol from [¹²⁵I]-(±)Iodocyanopindolol. Upon decay, [¹²⁵I]-(±)Iodocyanopindolol undergoes decay catastrophe and the specific activity remains constant with time. However, it is not known what molecular fragments are generated from the decay event or what functional activity these fragments may have in different assays. References on ¹²⁵I decay and decay catastrophe of ¹²⁵I labeled compounds are available.¹⁻⁵

RADIOCHEMICAL PURITY: Initially greater than 95% radiochemically pure as determined by HPLC.

PREPARATIVE PROCEDURE: Cyanopindolol is radioiodinated with no carrier added ^{125}I using a modification of the Hunter and Greenwood method⁶ and is purified by reversed phase HPLC.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE: If necessary, remove the 1-propanol and water by evaporation. Small aliquots may be evaporated under a gentle stream of dry nitrogen or dry air. (A volatile radioiodine trap is supplied for use during evaporation of the solvent). Rotary evaporation at ambient temperature is recommended for larger volumes. Since [^{125}I]-(\pm)Iodocyanopindolol degrades more rapidly on evaporation to dryness, phenol is added to prevent complete evaporation.

AVAILABILITY: [^{125}I]-(\pm)Iodocyanopindolol is routinely available from stock and is prepared fresh and packaged for shipment on the first Monday of each month. Please inquire for larger package sizes.

HAZARD WARNING: This product contains a chemical (s) known to the state of California to cause cancer. This product also contains a component which is harmful by contact, ingestion and inhalation. It is corrosive and irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract, is highly toxic and flammable. Target organs are the eyes, central nervous system, kidneys, liver and heart.

RADIATION UNSHIELDED: 280mR/hr/mCi at vial surface.

REFERENCES:

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4. Berridge, M.S., Jiang, V.W., Welch, M.J., *Rad. Res.* **82** 467 (1980).
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7. Gouarderes, C., Roumy, M., Advokat, C., Jhamandas, K., Zajac, J.M., *Synapse* **35**(1) 45-52 (2000).
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IODINE-125 DECAY CHART HALF LIFE=60 days

Radiations: Gamma 35.5 keV (7%), X-ray K alpha 27 KeV (112%), K beta 31 keV (24%)

| DAYS | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0 | 1.000 | .977 | .955 | .933 | .912 | .891 | .871 | .851 | .831 | .812 |
| 20 | .794 | .776 | .758 | .741 | .724 | .707 | .691 | .675 | .660 | .645 |
| 40 | .630 | .616 | .602 | .588 | .574 | .561 | .548 | .536 | .524 | .512 |
| 60 | .500 | .489 | .477 | .467 | .456 | .445 | .435 | .425 | .416 | .406 |
| 80 | .397 | .388 | .379 | .370 | .362 | .354 | .345 | .338 | .330 | .322 |
| 100 | .315 | .308 | .301 | .294 | .287 | .281 | .274 | .268 | .262 | .256 |
| 120 | .250 | .244 | .239 | .233 | .228 | .223 | .218 | .213 | .208 | .203 |

To obtain the correct radioactive concentration or amount for a date before the calibration date: divide by the decay factor corresponding to the number of days before the calibration date. To obtain the correct radioactive concentration or amount for a date after the calibration date: multiply by the decay factor corresponding to the number of days after the calibration date.

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