# Product Specifications

## ETHANOL (Anhydrous-Alcohol)
## Biotechnology Grade

| Catalog # | Size |
|---|---|
| IB15720 | 500ml |
| IB15721 | 1L |
| IB15724 | 4L |

**Physical Specifications**

| | |
|---|---|
| CAS# | N/A |
| Specific Gravity | 0.7964 Max. |
| Formula Weight | 46.07 |
| Molecular Formula | $C_2H_5OH$ |
| Ethanol | 95% |
| Methanol | 5% |
| Moisture (KF) | 1% Max. |
| Identification (IR) | Pass |

**Molecular Biology Specifications**

| | |
|---|---|
| DNase assay | None Detected |
| RNase assay | None Detected |

**Recommended Use**

Ethanol is widely used for precipitating nucleic acids. The nucleic acid precipitate, which is formed in the presence of moderate concentrations of monovalent actions, is recovered by centrifugation and redissolved in an appropriate buffer at the desired concentration.

The three major variables associated with this procedure include:

(1) The temperature at which the precipitate is formed

(2) Type and concentration of the monovalent cations used in the precipitate mixture.
Most commonly used cations:
- Ammonium acetate (removes the dNTPs therefore do not use as phosorylating a nucleic acid)
- Lithium chloride (used for RNA precipitation)
- Sodium chloride (used for precipitating DNA samples contains SDS)
- Sodium acetate (used for routine DNA and RNA precipitations)

(3) Time and speed of centrifugetion.

**Storage**

Store at room temperature inside a flame proof cabinet.

**Warning**

Poison. Flammable liquid. May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep away from heat or flame. Do not take internally. See material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.