

Product Information

Trizma® base

BioXtra

Catalog Number **T6791**

Store at Room Temperature

CAS RN 77-86-1

Synonyms: Tris base, Tris(hydroxyamino)methane, 2-Amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, THAM, Trometamol

Note: The "Tris" described in this document is **not** the "Tris" used to flame-proof fabric. That compound, Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate, has been reported to be a cancer suspect agent.

Molecular Formula: C₄H₁₁NO₃

Molecular Weight: 121.14

Product Description

Trizma® is the registered trademark of Sigma-Aldrich applied to various compounds of Tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane that are prepared by Sigma-Aldrich. For example, Trizma HCl is the completely neutralized crystalline hydrochloride salt of Tris. Trizma Base is the pure Tris itself.

Tris(hydroxyamino)methane, or "Tris" for short, is an established basimetric standard and buffer used in biochemistry and molecular biology.¹ It may be used by itself as a buffer or as a component of mixed buffer formulations.² These different buffer formulations include:

- Tris-EDTA (TE) buffer
- Tris magnesium buffer
- Tris-acetate-EDTA (TAE) buffer
- Tris-borate-EDTA (TBE) buffer
- Tris-buffered saline (TBS)
- Tris-buffered saline with dextrose (TBS-D)
- Tris-glycine buffer
- Tris-phosphate EDTA buffer
- Tris-SDS buffer
- Tris-sucrose
- Tris-Tricine-SDS buffer

When preparing Trizma solutions at a given pH and temperature, it is necessary to choose the proper mixture of Trizma free base and a corresponding Trizma salt to give the desired final pH at the desired temperature.

Trizma has a significant temperature coefficient, which affects the pH of the solution. For a given concentration the following changes are observed:

- From 5 °C to 25 °C, the pH decreases an average of 0.03 pH units per °C.
- From 25 °C to 37 °C, the pH decreases an average of 0.025 pH units per °C.

Trace elemental analyses have been performed on the BioXtra Trizma. The Certificate of Analysis provides lot-specific results. BioXtra Trizma is for applications which require tight control of elemental content.

This product has been used in various studies and application fields, including:

- Microinjection³
- RT-PCR⁴
- Nucleic acids isolation⁵
- SDS-PAGE⁶

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Preparation Instructions

This product is soluble in water (1 M), yielding a clear, colorless solution.

Storage/Stability

Trizma solutions can be autoclaved.

References

1. Gomori, G., Preparation of Buffers for Use in Enzyme Studies. *Methods Enzymol.*, **1**, 138-146 (1955).
2. Sambrook, J., and Russell, D.W., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (3rd ed.). Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (Cold Spring Harbor, NY), pp. 5.8, 5.30, 5.43, 5.60, 5.76, 10.25-10.26, 12.75, 12.84, 12.87, 13.52, 16.29-16.31, A1.2-1.3, A1.7-A1.8, A1.17-A1.18, A1.22, A8.42-A8.43 (2001).
3. Manchester, J., and Lawrence, J.C., Jr., "Combining Microinjection with Microanalytical Methods to Investigate Regulation of Metabolic Pathways", in *Microinjection* (J.C. Lacal, R. Perona, and J. Feramisco, eds.). Birkhäuser Verlag (Basel), pp. 44-59 (1999).
4. Levy, B.D. *et al.*, "Leukotriene and Lipoxin Biosynthesis", in *Lipid Second Messengers* (S.G. Laychock and R.P. Rubin, eds.). CRC Press (Boca Raton, FL), pp. 83-112 (1999).
5. Ferrera, I. *et al.*, "Molecular methods for biofilms", in *Biofouling Methods* (S. Dobretsov, J.C. Thomason, and D.N. Williams, eds.). Wiley Blackwell (Oxford / Chichester, UK), Chapter 4, Section 1, pp. 89-90 (2014).
6. Wanders, R.J.A. *et al.*, *J. Inherit. Metab. Dis.*, **18(Suppl. 1)**, 101-112 (1995).

Trizma is a registered trademark of Sigma-Aldrich Co., LLC.

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