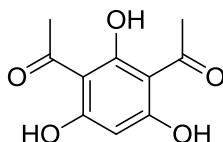


Diacetylphloroglucinol

Code No.: **BIA-D1389**

Pack sizes: **5 mg, 25 mg**



Synonyms :

Specifications

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| CAS # | : | 2161-86-6 |
| Molecular Formula | : | C₁₀H₁₀O₅ |
| Molecular Weight | : | 210.2 |
| Source | : | <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> |
| Appearance | : | White to off white solid |
| Purity | : | >95% by HPLC |
| Long Term Storage | : | -20°C |
| Solubility | : | Soluble in ethanol, methanol, DMF or DMSO. Limited water solubility. |

Application Notes

Diacetylphloroglucinol (DAPG) is a small molecular weight phenolic metabolite belonging to the phloroglucinol (1,3,5- trihydroxybenzene) family produced by bacteria, including *Pseudomonas* strains. DAPG exhibits a broad range of biological activities, albeit with mostly low potency. In the search for novel actives, DAPG and related metabolites are important for dereplication to eliminate leads due to high amounts of weakly potent actives. Although weakly active, this family appears to be important in the biocontrol of plant diseases by some *Pseudomonas* strains.

References

1. Liquid chromatographic assay of microbially derived phloroglucinol antibiotics for establishing the biosynthetic route to production, and the factors affecting their regulation. Shanahan P. & Glennon J.D. *Anal. Chim. Acta* 1993, 272, 271.
2. Role of 2,4-diacetylphloroglucinol in the interactions of the biocontrol *Pseudomonad* strain F113 with the potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis*. Cronin D. et al. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 1997, 63, 1357.
3. Suppression of root diseases by *Pseudomonas fluorescens* CHA0: Importance of the bacterial secondary metabolite 2,4-diacetylphloroglucinol. Keel C. et al. *Molec. Plant-Microbe Interact.* 1992, 5, 4.

Updated: 2 December 2014