



Use/Importance: Toxin causing Turkey X disease. One of the most potent carcinogens known in animals. Potential food containment esp. grains and nuts

Physical Description: Cryst. exhibiting blue fluor.

Melting Point: Mp 268-269 dec.°

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{25} -562$ (c, 0.115 in CHCl_3)

Hazard & Toxicity: Human and exp. carcinogen; LD_{50} (rat, orl) 5 mg/kg. Exp. reprod. and teratogenic effects. Hepatotoxic. Crystalline material, e.g. from preparative tlc plates, presents an inhalation hazard because the crystals develop electrostatic charge and cling to dust particles

>>**Derivative:** 15,16-Dihydro

Synonym(s): Aflatoxin B_2

CAS Registry Number: 7220-81-7

Molecular Formula: $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$

Molecular Weight: 314.294

Accurate Mass: 314.07904

Percentage Composition: C 64.97%; H 4.49%; O 30.54%

Biological Source: Metab. of *Aspergillus flavus*

Use/Importance: Mycotoxin

Physical Description: Yellow cryst. with blue fluor. (MeOH)

Melting Point: Mp 310 dec.°

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{23} -492$ (c, 0.1 in CHCl_3)

Solubility: BERDY SOL: Sol. MeOH, CHCl_3 ; poorly sol. hexane

UV: [neutral] λ_{max} 222 (ϵ 19600); 265 (ϵ 9200); 363 (ϵ 14700) (MeOH) (Berdy) [neutral] λ_{max} 220 (ϵ 20800); 265 (ϵ 12700); 363 (ϵ 24000) (EtOH) (Berdy)

Hazard & Toxicity: Human and exp. carcinogen. LD_{50} (dck, orl) 1.7 mg/kg. Hepatotoxic

Aldrich: 85621-5

Sigma: A9887

Supelco: R42-6040