Quantitative Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME) Mixtures

These mixtures can be used for quantification (AOCS Method CE 1-62) and approximate the compositions of the following types of oils:

AOCS #1:	corn, poppy seed, cotton seed, soybean, walnut,
	safflower, sunflower, rice, bran, and sesame oil
AOCS #2:	linseed, perilla, hempseed, and rubberseed oil
AOCS #3:	peanut, rapeseed, and mustard seed oil
AOCS #4:	olive, teaseed, and neatsfoot oil
AOCS #5:	coconut, palm kernel, babassu, and ouri-curi oil
AOCS #6:	lard, beef or mutton tallow, and palm oil
FAME #1:	oils of mid-range chain lengths (C16 - C18)
FAME #2:	oils of short to mid-range chain lengths (C6 - C14)
FAME #3:	oils of short to mid-range chain lengths (C8 - C16)
FAME #4:	oils of mid-range to long chain lengths (C16 - C24)

FAME #5:	oils of mid-range to long chain lengths (C16 - C24)
FAME #6:	oils of long chain lengths (C20 - C21)
FAME #7:	oils of short chain lengths (C6 - C10)
FAME #8:	oils of short to mid-range chain lengths (C11 - C15)
FAME #9:	oils of mid-range to long chain lengths (C16 - C20)
FAME #12:	oils of mid-range to long chain lengths (C13 - C21)
FAME #13:	mustard seed oil
FAME #14:	cocoa butter
FAME #15:	peanut oil

ordering note

Custom fatty acid methyl ester mixtures also are available.

Call **800-356-1688** or **814-353-1300**, or contact your Restek representative for details.

		methyl caproate (0.50)	methyl heptanodic (6.0)	methyl caprylate (7:0)	methyl nonanuate (8:0)	methyl caprate (9:0)	methyl undecanoate (10:0)	methyl laurate (11:0)	methyl tridecanoate (2:0)	methyl myristate (13:0)	Cathyl pentadecanoale (14:0)	methyl palmitate (15:0)	methyl malmitoleate (10)	heptadecanoate (±)	methyl stearate (15:0)	methyl oleate (+-	methyl linoleate (2.3.1)	methyl linolenate (18:2)	arhyl nonadecanoate (18:3)	methyl arachidate (19:0)	methyl eicosadienoate (20:1) methyl eicosenoate (20:1)	homo y linoleria (20:2)	methyl heneicosanoace (20:4) methyl arachidonate (20:3)	methyl behenate (21:0)	methyl erucate (22:0)	thul docosadienoate (22:1)	methyl lignocerate (27:2)	methyl nervonate (24:0)	(7.4.1)
Mix	Cat. #	C	Comp	ositi	on of	each	mixt	ure lis	sted a	as a v	veigh	t/weig	ht %	bas	is (mi	nimu	m 50	mg/a	mpul)									
AOCS #1	35022												6.0					50.0			3.0								
AOCS #2	35023												7.0					36.0											
AOCS #3	35024										1.0		4.0			3.0	45.0	15.0	3.0		3.0				3.0	20.0		3.0	
AOCS #4	35025											1	1.0			3.0	80.0	6.0											
AOCS #5	35026				7.0		5.0		48.0		15.0		7.0			3.0	12.0	3.0											
AOCS #6	35027										2.0	3	0.0	3.0		14.0	41.0	7.0	3.0										
FAME #1	35010											2	0.0		2	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0										
FAME #2	35011	2	20.0		20.0		20.0		20.0		20.0																		
FAME #3	35012				20.0		20.0		20.0		20.0	2	0.0																
FAME #4	35013											2	0.0		2	20.0					20.0				20.0			20.0	
FAME #5	35014												2	20.0			20.0				20.0					20.0		2	20.0
FAME #6	35015																				20.0 20.0	20.0	20.0 20.0						
FAME #7	35016	2	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0																						
FAME #8	35017							20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0																	
FAME #9	35018											2	0.0		20.0 2	20.0				20.0	20.0								
FAME #12	35021									20.0		20.0			20.0					20.0				20.0					
FAME #13	35034												3.0	1.0		2.0	20.0	15.0	10.0		1.0 10.0	2.0			1.0	30.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
FAME #14	35035										0.1	2	6.3	0.4	0.3	33.7	34.3	3.1	0.2		1.3 0.1				0.2				
FAME #15	35036											1	0.0			3.0	50.0	30.0			1.5 1.5				3.0			1.0	

Important Information About FAME Mixtures:

We certify that all raw materials used in these mixes have a minimum purity of 99%. The exact composition of each mixture is determined by precise gravimetric techniques, based on a weight/weight % basis, and is confirmed using high resolution capillary gas chromatography. A Certificate of Analysis, supplied with each product, lists mixture composition and analysis conditions and includes a sample chromatogram. Products are packaged by volume and are guaranteed to contain a minimum amount of 50mg/ampul. The FAMEs in these are *trans* isomer.

Improper storage or handling after opening may result in accelerated degradation of the unsaturated compounds. All materials must be stored under nitrogen at -18°C to prevent degradation.



