



## Disperse blue 106

---

CAS#: 68516-81-4

### Where is this allergen found?

---

Disperse blue 106 is a dark blue textile dye found in fabrics colored dark blue, brown, black, purple, and some greens. Disperse blue 106 is frequently found in the 100% acetate and 100% polyester fabrics, but may also be found in bedding, nylon stockings, swimming suits, and tights. Allergic patients should avoid contact with these materials, wash new clothing or bed linens multiple times before use, and wear fabric made of natural fibers such as silk, wool, and cotton.

### How can you avoid contact with this allergen?

---

Avoid products that list any of the following names in the ingredients:

- Disperse Blue 106
- 2-(Ethyl(3-methyl-4-((5-nitro-2-thiazolyl)azo)phenyl)amino)ethanol
- Ethanol, 2-(ethyl(3-methyl-4-((5-nitro-2-thiazolyl)azo)phenyl)amino)-

### What are some products that may contain this allergen?

---

Products that have been colored dark blue, brown, black, purple or green

- Acetate and polyester fabrics/liners
- Bedding
- Clothing
- Nylon stockings
- Swimming suits
- Tights (Spandex & Lycra)
- Velour

Children's Diapers

### Notes:

---

Some patients with disperse dye allergy also react to para-phenylenediamine.

Patients allergic to a disperse dye should avoid polyester and acetate fabrics (and nylon, if possible).

They should also avoid garments made from pure polyester, acetate blends, colored blue or dark colors like black, brown, green, violet and purple.

- Wear loose fitting clothes if possible and avoid nylon stockings especially dark colors.
- Wash new clothing or bed linens twice before use.
- Wash all new clothes and bed linens three times before using.
- Try to wear natural-based fabrics, silk, cotton, and wool.
- Long sleeve white silk underwear can be worn if certain outer wear fabrics cannot be avoided.

For additional information about products that might contain this allergen, visit the Consumer Product Information Database ([householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov](http://householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov)) online at the United States National Library of Medicine. These lists are brief and provide just a few examples. They are not comprehensive. Product formulations also change frequently. Read product labels carefully and talk to your doctor if you have any questions. These are general guidelines. Talk to your doctor for more specific instructions.