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Produktinformation



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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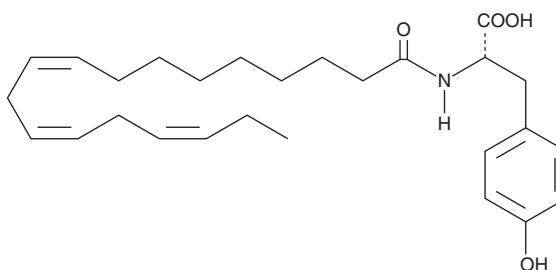
PRODUCT INFORMATION



N-(α -Linolenoyl) Tyrosine

Item No. 10032

CAS Registry No.: 259143-19-6
Formal Name: N-(L-tyrosine)-9Z,12Z,15Z-octadecatrienamide
Synonym: NALT
MF: C₂₇H₃₉NO₄
FW: 441.6
Purity: \geq 98%
Stability: \geq 1 year at -20°C
Supplied as: A solution in ethanol
UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 226, 278 nm



Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that N-(α -linolenoyl) tyrosine (NALT) be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least one year.

NALT is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of NALT in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. If an organic solvent-free solution of NALT is needed, it can be prepared by evaporating the ethanol and directly dissolving the neat oil in aqueous buffers. The solubility of NALT in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 1 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Certain chronic neurologic disorders, such as Parkinson's disease, are caused by an insufficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine secondary to the degeneration of substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons.¹ NALT is a simple α -amide conjugate between the ω -3 essential fatty acid α -linolenate and the amino acid tyrosine. α -Linolenate is an important precursor to docosahexanoic acid (DHA), a prominent brain polyunsaturated fatty acid, while tyrosine is the metabolic precursor for neuronal dopamine synthesis. NALT was prepared as a method for enhancing CNS dopamine content by facilitated transport of the tyrosine precursor across the blood-brain barrier.² In experimental rat models of dopamine insufficiency, NALT increased CNS dopamine levels and exhibited an activity profile consistent with an anti-Parkinson's therapeutic agent.²

References

1. Martin, J.B. Molecular basis of the neurodegenerative disorders. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **340**, 1970-1980 (1999).
2. Yehuda, S. Possible anti-Parkinson properties of N-(α -linolenoyl) tyrosine A new molecule. *Pharm. Biochem. Behav.* **72**, 7-11 (2002).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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