SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

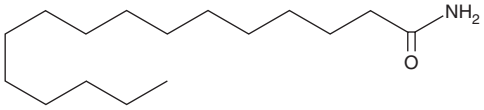
linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Hexadecanamide

Item No. 21086

CAS Registry No.: 629-54-9
Formal Name: hexadecanamide
Synonyms: NSC 3327, Palmitamide, Palmitic Amide, Palmitoyl Amide
MF: $C_{16}H_{33}NO$
FW: 255.4
Purity: ≥95%
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: As supplied, 2 years from the QC date provided on the Certificate of Analysis, when stored properly



Laboratory Procedures

Hexadecanamide is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the hexadecanamide in the solvent of choice. Hexadecanamide is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of hexadecanamide in these solvents is approximately 22, 20, and 14 mg/ml, respectively.

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. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of hexadecanamide can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of hexadecanamide in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 50 µg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Hexadecanamide is a primary fatty acid amide that is derived from palmitic acid (C16:0) (Item No. 10006627) and belongs to a class of important cell signaling lipids.[1] While the physiological significance of this compound is not yet clear, it is reported to demonstrate weak anticonvulsant activity in a maximal electroshock seizure test in mice when compared with the endocannabinoid palmitoyl ethanolamide (Item No. 90350).[2]

References

1. Farrell, E.K., Chen, Y., Barazanji, M., *et al*. Primary fatty acid amide metabolism: Conversion of fatty acids and an ethanolamine in N18TG2 and SCP cells. *J. Lipid. Res*. **53(2)**, 247-256 (2012).
2. Lambert, D.M., Vandevoorde, S., Diepandaele, G., *et al*. Anticonvulsant activity of N-palmitoylethanolamide, a putative endocannabinoid, in mice. *Epilepsia* **42(3)**, 321-327 (2001).

CAYMAN CHEMICAL
1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA
PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335
FAX: [734] 971-3640
CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.**CAYMANCHEM**.COM