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

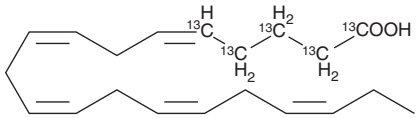
linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Eicosapentaenoic Acid 1,2,3,4,5-^{13}C

Item No. 30017

Formal Name: 5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z-eicosapentaenoic-1,2,3,4,5-$^{13}C_5$ acid
Synonym: EPA 1,2,3,4,5-^{13}C
MF: $C_{15}[^{13}C]_5H_{30}O_2$
FW: 307.4
Purity: ≥98%
Supplied as: A solution in methanol
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Description

Eicosapentaenoic acid 1,2,3,4,5-^{13}C (EPA 1,2,3,4,5-^{13}C) is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of EPA (Item Nos. 90110 | 90110.1 | 21908) by GC- or LC-MS. EPA is an ω-3, polyunsaturated fatty acid that has been found in fish oil.[1] It inhibits RANKL-induced increases in TNF-α levels in RAW 264.7 cells when used at concentrations of 50 and 100 µM.[2] EPA (65 pM) reduces thrombin-induced aggregation of, and increases thromboxane 3 (TXA_3) levels in, platelets from isolated human platelet-rich plasma.[3] It reduces RANKL-induced TGF-β receptor-associated protein 1 (TRAP1) stimulation of osteoclast differentiation in RAW 264.7 cells when used at concentrations of 50 and 100 µM and decreases RANKL-induced bone resorption in RAW 264.7 cells at 50 µM.[2] EPA (50 µg/ml) decreases aspartate aminotransferase activity in dogs.[4] It prevents reductions in brain perfusion and increases in cortical and striatal infarct volumes, as well as improves lateral coordination and posture, in a rat model of ischemia and reperfusion when administered at a dose of 100 mg/kg per day.[5]

References

1. Takeuchi, H., Inoue, J., Yoshida, M., *et al.* Dietary effects of n-3 eicosapentaenoic acid on essential fatty acid-deficiency symptoms of rats. *Agric. Biol. Chem.* **53(12)**, 3225-3232 (1989).
2. Rahman, M.M., Bhattacharya, A., and Fernandes, G. Docosahexaenoic acid is more potent inhibitor of osteoclast differentiation in RAW 264.7 cells than eicosapentaenoic acid. *J. Cell. Physiol.* **214(1)**, 201-209 (2008).
3. Dyerberg, J., Bang, H.O., Stoffersen, E., *et al.* Eicosapentaenoic acid and prevention of thrombosis and atherosclerosis? *Lancet* **2(8081)**, 117-119 (1978).
4. Liu, Y. and Chen, D. A preliminary study on intravenous infusion of sodium eicosapentaenoate. *Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm.* **26(2)**, 189-191 (2000).
5. Ueda, M., Inaba, T., Nito, C., *et al.* Therapeutic impact of eicosapentaenoic acid on ischemic brain damage following transient focal cerebral ischemia in rats. *Brain Res.* **1519**, 95-104 (2013).

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