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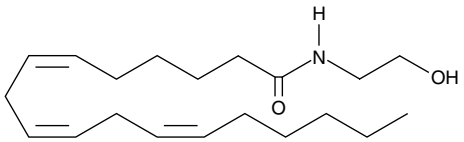
Product Information

γ-Linolenoyl Ethanolamide

Item No. 9001747

CAS Registry No.: 150314-37-7
Formal Name: N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6Z,9Z,12Z-octadecatrienamide
MF: $C_{20}H_{35}NO_2$
FW: 321.5
Purity: ≥95%
Stability: ≥1 year at -20°C
Supplied as: A solution in ethanol



Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that γ-linolenoyl ethanolamide be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least one year.

γ-Linolenoyl ethanolamide 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 ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF) purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of γ-linolenoyl ethanolamide in ethanol is approximately 50 mg/ml and approximately 25 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

γ-Linolenoyl ethanolamide is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, the ethanolic solution of γ-linolenoyl ethanolamide should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. γ-Linolenoyl ethanolamide has a solubility of approximately 100 µg/ml in a 1:2 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

γ-Linolenoyl ethanolamide is a member of the family of fatty N-acyl ethanolamines collectively called endocannabinoids.[1-4] The relative importance of this ethanolamine metabolite has yet to be determined.

References

1. Bachur, N.R. and Udenfriend, S. Microsomal synthesis of fatty acid amides. *J. Biol. Chem.* **241**, 1308-1313 (1966).
2. Doetsch, P.W., Zastawny, T.H., Martin, A.M., *et al.* Monomeric base damage products from adenine, guanine, and thymine induced by exposure of DNA to ultraviolet radiation. *Biochemistry* **34**, 737-742 (1995).
3. Saghatelian, A., Trauger, S.A., Want, E.J., *et al.* Assignment of endogenous substrates to enzymes by global metabolite profiling. *Biochemistry* **43**, 14332-14339 (2004).
4. Buczynski, M.W., Svensson, C.I., Dumlao, D.S., *et al.* Inflammatory hyperalgesia induces essential bioactive lipid production in the spinal cord. *J. Neurochem.* **114**, 981-993 (2010).

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