



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

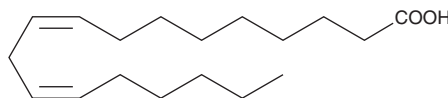
[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Linoleic Acid Item No. 90150

CAS Registry No.: 60-33-3
Formal Name: 9Z,12Z-octadecadienoic acid
Synonyms: C18:2(9Z,12Z), C18:2 n-6,
9,12-Octadecadienoic Acid,
Telfairic Acid
MF: C₁₈H₃₂O₂
FW: 280.5
Purity: ≥98%
Supplied as: A solution in ethanol
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Linoleic acid is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the linoleic acid 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 linoleic acid in these solvents is approximately 100 mg/ml.

Description

Linoleic acid is an essential ω -6 polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA).¹ It is the most abundant PUFA in a variety of foods, and dietary sources of linoleic acid include vegetable oils, meats, nuts, seeds, and eggs. Linoleic acid (30 μ M) increases migration of IEC-6 rat intestinal epithelial cells in a wound healing assay.² Rats fed a linoleate-deficient diet exhibit decreased body weight and an increased ratio of eicosatrienoate to arachidonate in liver and serum phospholipids compared with rats fed a control diet, as well as mild scaling of forepaw skin.³

References

1. Whelan, J. and Fritsche, K. Linoleic acid. *Adv. Nutr.* **4(3)**, 311-312 (2013).
2. Ruthig, D.J. and Meckling-Gill, K.A. Both (n-3) and (n-6) fatty acids stimulate wound healing in the rat intestinal epithelial cell line, IEC-6. *J. Nutr.* **129(10)**, 1791-1798 (1999).
3. Cunnane, S.C. and Anderson, M.J. Pure linoleate deficiency in the rat: Influence on growth, accumulation of n-6 polyunsaturates, and [1-¹⁴C]linoleate oxidation. *J. Lipid Res.* **38(4)**, 805-812 (1997).

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

Copyright Cayman Chemical Company, 07/14/2020

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