PRODUCT INFORMATION



N-Docosanoyl Taurine

Item No. 10007288

CAS Registry No.: 783284-48-0

Formal Name: 2-[(1-oxodocosyl)amino]-ethanesulfonic acid

 $C_{24}H_{49}NO_4S$ MF:

FW: 447.7 **Purity:** ≥98%

Supplied as: A crystalline solid

-20°C Storage: Stability: ≥4 years

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

Laboratory Procedures

N-docosanoyl taurine is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the N-docosanoyl taurine in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. N-docosanoyl taurine is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of N-docosanoyl taurine in these solvents is approximately 10 and 5 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 N-docosanoyl taurine can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of N-docosanoyl taurine in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 0.25 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Several different arachidonoyl amino acid conjugates, including N-arachidonoyl dopamine and N-arachidonoyl-L-serine, have been isolated and characterized from bovine brain. 1 N-Docosanoyl taurine is one of several novel taurine-conjugated fatty acids discovered during mass spectrometry lipidomic analysis of brain and spinal cord from wild-type and fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) knockout mice.² The levels of N-docosanoyl taurine were elevated ~12 fold in FAAH-/mice compared to wild-type mice, indicating that FAAH utilizes N-docosanoyl taurine as a substrate. However, in vitro experiments with purified FAAH indicate that related N-fatty acyl taurines and ethanolamines of similar chain length are hydrolyzed 2,000-50,000 times more slowly by FAAH compared to oleoyl ethanolamide. N-acyl taurines bearing polyunsaturated acyl chains can activate members of the transient receptor potential (TRP) family of calcium channels, including TRPV1 and TRPV4.3

References

- 1. Huang, S.M., Bisogno, T., Petros, T.J., et al. Identification of a new class of molecules, the arachidonyl amino acids, and characterization of one member that inhibits pain. J. Biol. Chem. 276(46), 42639-42644 (2001).
- 2. Saghatelian, A., Trauger, S.A., Want, E.J., et al. Assignment of endogenous substrates to enzymes by global metabolite profiling. Biochemistry 43(45), 14332-14339 (2004).
- 3. Saghatelian, A., McKinney, M.K., Bandell, M., et al. A FAAH-regulated class of N-acyl taurines that activates TRP ion channels. Biochemistry 45(30), 9007-9015 (2006).

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

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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