PRODUCT INFORMATION



3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate)

Item No. 16028

CAS Registry No.: 345957-19-9

O-(4-hydroxy-3-iodophenyl)-3,5-diiodo-L-Formal Name:

tyrosine, monosodium salt, hydrate

Synonyms: Liothyronine, T3, L-3,3',5-Triiodothyronine

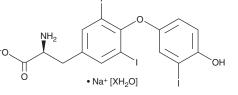
MF: $C_{15}H_{11}I_3NO_4 \bullet Na [XH_2O]$

673.0 FW: ≥98% **Purity:**

 λ_{max} : 227, 297 nm UV/Vis.: Supplied as: A crystalline solid

Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

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



Laboratory Procedures

3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the 3,3',5-triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate) is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of 3,3',5-triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate) in these solvents is approximately 1 and 0.25 mg/ml, respectively.

3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, 3,3',5-triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate) should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine (sodium salt hydrate) has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine (T3) is a thyroid hormone.¹ It is produced by 5'-monodeiodination of the prohormone thyroxine (T4) in various tissues, including liver and kidney. T3 is an agonist of thyroid hormone receptors TRα and TRβ (K;s = 2.3 nM for both) that modulates diverse biological properties, including metabolism, cardiac function, growth, and redox signaling.²⁻⁵ It also functions as an inhibitor of L-type amino acid transporter 1 (LAT1), inhibiting LAT1-mediated leucine uptake in HEK293 cells when used at a concentration of 10 µM.6

References

- 1. Larsen, P.R., Silva, J.E., and Kaplan, M.M. Endocr. Rev. 2(1), 87-102 (1981).
- Shiohara, H., Nakamura, T., Kikuchi, N., et al. Bioorgan. Med. Chem. 20(11), 3622-3634 (2012).
- 3. Cox, M.D., Dalal, S.S., Heard, C.R.C., et al. J. Nutri. 114(9), 1609-1616 (1984).
- 4. Macchia, P.E., Takeuchi, Y., Kawai, T., et al. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 98(1), 349-354 (2001).
- 5. Videla, L.A., Cornejo, P., Romanque, P., et al. Sci. World J. 2012, 1-11 (2012).
- 6. Kongpracha, P., Nagamori, S., Wiriyasermkul, P., et al. J. Pharmacol. Sci. 133(2), 96-102 (2017).

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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