

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Estradiol 17-(β -D-Glucuronide) (sodium salt hydrate)

Item No. 16156

Formal Name: (17 β)-3-hydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17-yl β -D-glucopyranosiduronic acid, monosodium salt, hydrate

Synonyms: E217G, β -Estradiol 17-(β -D-Glucuronide), 17 β -Estradiol 17-(β -D-Glucuronide), 17 β -Oestradiol 17-(β -D-Glucuronide)

MF: C₂₄H₃₁O₈ • Na [XH₂O]

FW: 470.5

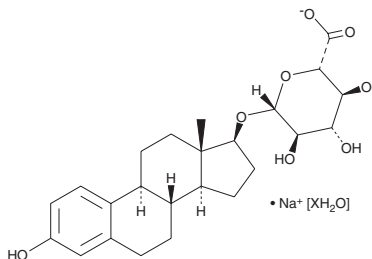
Purity: $\geq 95\%$

UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 282 nm

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

E₂17G (sodium salt hydrate) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the E₂17G (sodium salt hydrate) in the solvent of choice. E₂17G (sodium salt hydrate) is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of E₂17G (sodium salt hydrate) in these solvents is approximately 20 and 10 mg/ml, respectively.

E₂17G (sodium salt hydrate) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, E₂17G (sodium salt hydrate) should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. E₂17G (sodium salt hydrate) has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Estradiol 17-(β -D-glucuronide) (E₂17G) is an estrogen metabolite formed in the liver and subsequently excreted in bile.¹ It acts as a substrate of the multidrug resistance protein 2 (MRP2; K_m = 75 μ M), and through MRP2-mediated transport, functions as a cholestatic agent, decreasing bile flow.^{1,2} In addition to binding to the MRP2 transport site, E₂17G has been shown to bind to an allosteric site that through positive cooperativity activates its own transport via MRP2 and the transport of other MRP2 substrates, including the non-cholestatic estrogen metabolite, estradiol 3-(β -D-glucuronide) (E₂3G; Item No. 16155).^{2,3} E₂17G has also been reported to be transported by MDR1, MRP1, MRP3, MRP4, MRP7, ABCG2 (a breast cancer resistance protein transporter), and the rat organic anion-transporting polypeptides 1-4.²

References

1. Loe, D.W., Almquist, K.C., Cole, S.P., et al. ATP-dependent 17 β -estradiol 17-(β -D-glucuronide) transport by multidrug resistance protein (MRP). Inhibition by cholestatic steroids. *J. Biol. Chem.* **271**(16), 9683-9689 (1996).
2. Gerk, P.M., Li, W., and Vore, M. Estradiol 3-glucuronide is transported by the multidrug resistance-associated protein 2 but does not activate the allosteric site bound by estradiol 17-glucuronide. *Drug Metab. Dispos.* **32**(10), 1139-1145 (2004).
3. Gerk, P.M., Li, W., Megaraj, W., et al. Human multidrug resistance protein 2 transports the therapeutic bile salt tauroursodeoxycholate. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **320**(2), 893-899 (2007).

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.

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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