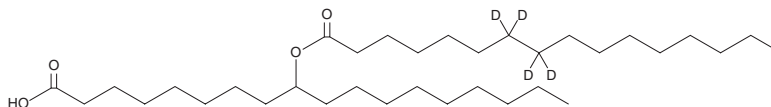


PRODUCT INFORMATION



9-PAHSA-d₄ Item No. 17724

CAS Registry No.: 2704278-85-1
Formal Name: 9-[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy-7,7',8,8'-d₄]-octadecanoic acid
MF: C₃₄H₆₂D₄O₄
FW: 542.9
Chemical Purity: ≥95% (9-PAHSA)
Deuterium Incorporation: ≥99% deuterated forms (d₁-d₄); ≤1% d₀
Supplied as: A 1 mg/ml solution in methyl acetate
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

9-PAHSA-d₄ is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of 9-PAHSA (Item No. 17037) by GC- or LC-MS. The accuracy of the sample weight in this vial is between 5% over and 2% under the amount shown on the vial. If better precision is required, the deuterated standard should be quantitated against a more precisely weighed unlabeled standard by constructing a standard curve of peak intensity ratios (deuterated versus unlabeled). *NOTE: Please be advised that this product will elute 3-5 minutes sooner than its corresponding non-deuterated standard when using the analytical method described by Yore, M.M et al.¹*

9-PAHSA-d₄ is supplied as a solution in methyl acetate. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the methyl acetate 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 9-PAHSA-d₄ in ethanol and DMF is approximately 20 mg/ml and approximately 15 mg/ml in DMSO.

Description

Branched fatty acid esters of hydroxy fatty acids (FAHFAs) are newly identified endogenous lipids regulated by fasting and high-fat feeding and associated with insulin sensitivity.¹ Structurally, these esters are comprised of a C-16 or C-18 fatty acid (e.g., palmitoleic, palmitic, oleic, or stearic acid) linked to a hydroxylated C-16 or C-18 lipid. 9-PAHSA is a FAHFA in which palmitic acid is esterified to 9-hydroxy stearic acid. PAHSAs are the most abundant forms of FAHFA in serum as well as white and brown adipose tissues of glucose tolerant AG4OX mice, which overexpress Glut4 specifically in adipose tissue.¹ 9-PAHSA is the predominant isomer of PAHSA in wild type and AG4OX mice.¹ It is found in humans and is reduced in the serum and adipose tissues of insulin-resistant humans.¹ 9-PAHSA improves glucose tolerance, stimulates insulin secretion, and has anti-inflammatory effects in mice.¹

Reference

1. Yore, M.M., Syed, I., Moraes-Vieira, P.M., et al. Discovery of a class of endogenous mammalian lipids with anti-diabetic and anti-inflammatory effects. *Cell* **159**(2), 318-332 (2014).

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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