

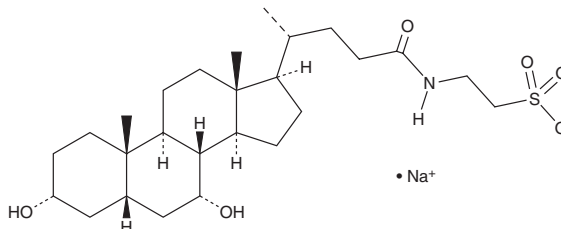
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Taurochenodeoxycholic Acid (sodium salt)

Item No. 20275

CAS Registry No.: 6009-98-9
Formal Name: 2-[[[(3 α ,5 β ,7 α)-3,7-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]ethanesulfonic acid, monosodium salt
Synonyms: NSC 681055, Taurochenodeoxycholate, TCDCA
MF: C₂₆H₄₄NO₆S • Na
FW: 521.7
Purity: ≥95%
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

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (TCDCA) (sodium salt) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the TCDCA (sodium salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. TCDCA (sodium salt) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of TCDCA (sodium salt) in these solvents is approximately 2, 20, and 25 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 TCDCA (sodium salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of TCDCA (sodium salt) in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 3 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (TCDCA) is a taurine-conjugated form of the primary bile acid chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA; Item No. 10011286).¹ Serum levels of TCDCA increase approximately 5-fold in within two hours and begin to decrease within four hours during an oral lipid tolerance test in humans.² Serum levels of TCDCA are increased in patients with liver cirrhosis and may serve as a marker of disease progression.³

References

1. Hoffman, A.F. The continuing importance of bile acids in liver and intestinal disease. *Arch. Intern. Med.* **159**(22), 2647-2658 (1999).
2. Schmid, A., Neumann, H., Karrasch, T., *et al.* Bile acid metabolome after an oral lipid tolerance test by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). *PLoS One* **11**(2), e0148869 (2016).
3. Wang, X., Xie, G., Zhao, A., *et al.* Serum bile acids are associated with pathological progression of hepatitis B-induced cirrhosis. *J. Proteome Res.* **15**(4), 1126-1134 (2016).

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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