

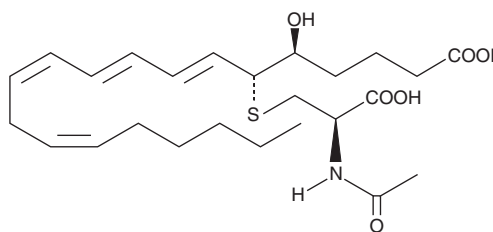
PRODUCT INFORMATION



N-acetyl Leukotriene E₄

Item No. 20420

CAS Registry No.: 80115-95-3
Formal Name: 5S-hydroxy-6R-(S-(N-acetyl)cysteinyl)-7E,9E,11Z,14Z-eicosatetraenoic acid
Synonym: N-acetyl LTE₄
MF: C₂₅H₃₉NO₆S
FW: 481.6
Purity: ≥97%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 281 nm
Supplied as: A 100 µg/ml solution in ethanol
Storage: -80°C
Stability: ≥1 year



Special Conditions: Oxygen and light sensitive

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

Laboratory Procedures

N-acetyl LTE₄ is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as DMSO, dimethyl formamide, or acetonitrile purged with an inert gas or nitrogen can be used. Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Be certain that your buffers are free of oxygen, transition metal ions, and redox active compounds. Also, ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations.

It is difficult to obtain aqueous solutions of N-acetyl LTE₄ directly. However, an organic solvent-free solution of N-acetyl LTE₄ can be prepared using basic concentrated buffers (pH > 8.0 and ionic strength ≥ 0.1M). Add 400µl of cold buffer (0°C) per mg of N-acetyl LTE₄ and agitate vigorously and/or ultrasonicate. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

N-acetyl LTE₄ is the major inactive metabolite of LTE₄ found in bile. This route of metabolism is prominent in the rat, but of minor importance in humans.^{1,2} N-acetyl LTE₄ is 100 times less potent than LTC₄ as a vasoconstricting agent.² In healthy human subjects urinary excretion of N-acetyl LTE₄ is about 1.5 nmol/mol creatinine, which is considerably less than that of LTE₄ (12 nmol/mol creatinine).³

References

1. Denzlinger, C., Rapp, S., Hagmann, W., *et al.* Leukotrienes as mediators in tissue trauma. *Science* **230**(4723), 330-332 (1985).
2. Foster, A., Fitzsimmons, B., and Letts, L.G. The synthesis of N-acetyl-leukotriene E₄ and its effects on cardiovascular and respiratory function of the anesthetized pig. *Prostaglandins* **31**(6), 1077-1086 (1986).
3. Huber, M., Müller, J., Leier, I., *et al.* Metabolism of cysteinyl leukotrienes in monkey and man. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **194**(1), 309-315 (1990).

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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