

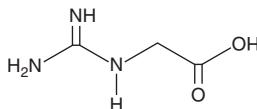
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Glycocytamine

Item No. 35792

CAS Registry No.: 352-97-6
Formal Name: N-(aminoiminomethyl)-glycine
Synonyms: GAA, Guanidinoacetic Acid, Guanidinoacetate, NSC 1901, NSC 227847, NSC 26360
MF: $C_3H_7N_3O_2$
FW: 117.1
Purity: $\geq 95\%$
Supplied as: A 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

Glycocytamine is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the glycocytamine in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Glycocytamine is slightly soluble in DMSO and dimethyl formamide.

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 glycocytamine can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of glycocytamine in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Glycocytamine is a metabolite of glycine and precursor in the biosynthesis of creatine.^{1,2} It is formed from glycine by glycine amidinotransferase (GATM) in the kidney and pancreas, transported to the liver, and methylated by guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase (GAMT) to form creatine.¹ Levels of glycocytamine are altered in individuals with cerebral creatine deficiency syndromes (CCDSs), inborn errors of metabolism characterized by deficiencies in GATM or GAMT.³

References

1. Ostojic, S.M. Cellular bioenergetics of guanidinoacetic acid: The role of mitochondria. *J. Bioenerg. Biomembr.* **47**(5), 369-372 (2015).
2. Portocarero, N. and Braun, U. The physiological role of guanidinoacetic acid and its relationship with arginine in broiler chickens. *Poult. Sci.* **100**(7), 101203 (2021).
3. Stockler, S., Schutz, P.W., and Salomons, G.S. Cerebral creatine deficiency syndromes: Clinical aspects, treatment and pathophysiology. *Subcell. Biochem.* **46**, 149-166 (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