

# PRODUCT INFORMATION

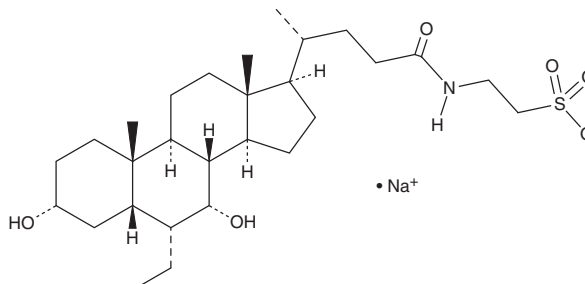


## Tauro-Obeticholic Acid (sodium salt)

Item No. 38878

**CAS Registry No.:** 2278141-79-8  
**Formal Name:** 2-[[[(3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\beta$ ,6 $\alpha$ ,7 $\alpha$ )-6-ethyl-3,7-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]ethanesulfonic acid, monosodium salt  
**Synonyms:** Obeticholic Acid Taurine Conjugate, Tauro-OCA, Tauro-6-Ethyl-CDCA, Tauro-6-Ethylchenodeoxycholic Acid, T-ECDCA

**MF:** C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>48</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>S • Na  
**FW:** 549.7  
**Purity:** ≥98%  
**Supplied as:** A solid  
**Storage:** -20°C  
**Stability:** ≥3 years



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

### Laboratory Procedures

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

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 tauro-obeticholic acid (sodium salt) can be prepared by directly dissolving the solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of tauro-obeticholic acid (sodium salt) in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 2 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

Tauro-obeticholic acid is an active metabolite of obeticholic acid, which is a farnesoid X receptor (FXR) agonist and semisynthetic derivative of chenodeoxycholic acid (Item No. 10011286).<sup>1,2</sup> Tauro-obeticholic acid is formed from obeticholic acid by taurine conjugation in the liver but can be reconverted back to obeticholic acid by intestinal microflora.

### References

1. Markham, A. and Keam, S.J. Obeticholic acid: First global approval. *Drugs* **76**(12), 1221-1226 (2016).
2. Li, X., Zhang, H., Li, C., *et al.* Comparison of the pharmacokinetics of generic versus branded obeticholic acid in a chinese population: Effects of food and sex. *Clin. Pharmacol. Drug Dev.* **10**(7), 797-806 (2021).

#### 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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