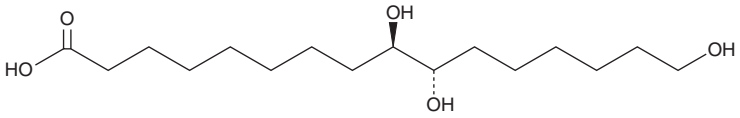
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Aleuritic Acid

Item No. 46214

CAS Registry No.: 533-87-9
Formal Name: *rel*-9R,10S,16-trihydroxy-hexadecanoic acid
Synonyms: FA 16:0;O3, 9,10,16-trihydroxy-Hexadecanoic Acid, 9,10,16-trihydroxy-Palmitic Acid, (±)-*erythro*-Aleuritic Acid, DL-*erythro*-Aleuritic Acid, NSC 7668
MF: $C_{16}H_{32}O_5$
FW: 304.4
Purity: ≥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

Aleuritic acid is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the aleuritic acid in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Aleuritic acid is sparingly soluble (1-10 mg/ml) in DMSO.

Description

Aleuritic acid is a hydroxy fatty acid. It is a component of shellac, a polyester resin secreted by the insect *K. lacca*.[1] Aleuritic acid binds to STING at 100 nM and reduces 2'3'-cGAMP-induced expression of *Ifnb1* in primary mouse peritoneal macrophages at 10 µM.[2] It has been used as a starting material in the synthesis of fragrance compounds and has been found in paint.[3,4] Aleuritic acid, as a component of shellac, has been incorporated into nanoparticles for the adsorption of methylene blue (Item No. 26095) from wastewater.[5] Formulations containing aleuritic acid have been used as coating agents for probiotic food additives for swine, poultry, ruminants, and pets.

References

1. Bampidis, V., Azimonti, G., Bastos, M.L., *et al.* Safety and efficacy of the feed additive consisting of *Enterococcus lactis* NCIMB 10415 (Cylactin®) for all poultry for fattening or reared for laying/breeding and ornamental birds, all Suidae, calves and other ruminant species for fattening or rearing (DSM Nutritional products Ltd). *EFSA J.* **21(10)**, e08347 (2023).
2. Dang, Y., Ma, M., Wang, Y., *et al.* Carvedilol sensitizes chemotherapy by targeting STING to boost anti-tumor immunity. *Cell Rep.* **44(5)**, 115572 (2025).
3. Yunilawati, R., Rahmi, D., Nuraeni, C., *et al.* Characterization of seedlac hydrolysis from kesambi (schleicera oleosa merr) as an intermediate compound for fragrance synthesis. *2nd International Conference of Essential Oils* (2019).
4. Boracchi, B.G., Ferrer, E.-J.S., Gnemmi, M., *et al.* A multi-analytical study of early twentieth-century industrially produced cobalt blue paints from Edvard Munch's studio. *Eur. Phys. J. Plus* **140**, 188 (2025).
5. Yadav, S., Singh, P., and Kaur, R. Button-lac mediated preparation of Zn–Cu oxide nanoparticles for wastewater treatment. *Mat. Chem. Phys.* **344**, 131157 (2025).

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