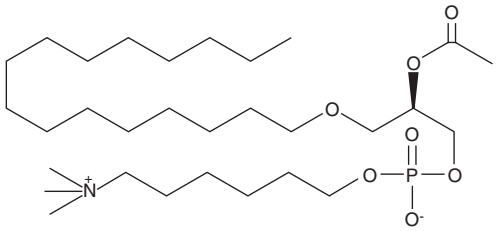
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Hexanolamino PAF C-16

Item No. 60905

CAS Registry No.: 137566-83-7
Formal Name: 1-O-hexadecyl-2-O-acetyl-*sn*-glyceryl-3-phosphoryl(N,N,N-trimethyl)hexanolamine
MF: $C_{30}H_{62}NO_7P$
FW: 579.8
Purity: ≥98%
Supplied as: A lyophilized powder
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥1 year



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

Laboratory Procedures

Hexanolamino PAF C-16 is supplied as a lyophilized powder. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the hexanolamino PAF C-16 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Hexanolamino PAF C-16 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of hexanolamino PAF C-16 in these solvents is approximately 23, 0.5, and 1.5 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 hexanolamino PAF C-16 can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline compound in aqueous buffers. The solubility of hexanolamino PAF C-16 in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 0.5 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Hexanolamino PAF C-16 is a PAF analog with mixed agonist/antagonist properties. In human monocyte-derived macrophages, it is an antagonist which inhibits the production of reactive oxygen species in response to PAF C-16.[1] On the other hand, in rabbit platelets and guinea pig macrophages, hexanolamino PAF C-16 is a partial agonist, and in guinea pig platelets it is a full agonist.[2]

References

1. Rouis, M., Nigon, F., and Chapman, M.J. Platelet activating factor is a potent stimulant of the production of active oxygen species by human monocyte-derived macrophages. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **156(3)**, 1293-1301 (1988).
2. Stewart, A.G. and Grigoriadis, G. Structure-activity relationships for platelet-activating factor (PAF) and analogs reveal differences between PAF receptors on platelets and macrophages. *J. Lipid Mediat.* **4(3)**, 299-308 (1991).

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