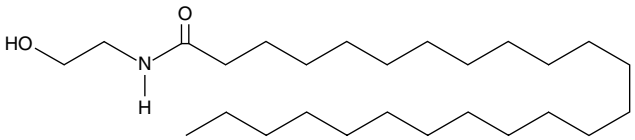
Product Information

Lignoceroyl Ethanolamide

Item No. 9001744

CAS Registry No.: 10015-68-6
Formal Name: N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-tetracosanamide
MF: $C_{26}H_{53}NO_2$
FW: 411.7
Purity: ≥98%
Stability: ≥2 years at -20°C
Supplied as: A crystalline solid



Laboratory Procedures

For long term storage, we suggest that lignoceroyl ethanolamide be stored as supplied at -20°C. It should be stable for at least two years.

Lignoceroyl ethanolamide is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the lignoceroyl ethanolamide in the solvent of choice. Lignoceroyl ethanolamide is soluble in chloroform, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of lignoceroyl ethanolamide in chloroform is approximately 0.16 mg/ml.

Lignoceroyl ethanolamide is sparingly soluble in aqueous solutions. To enhance aqueous solubility, dilute the organic solvent solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline. If performing biological experiments, ensure the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Lignoceroyl ethanolamide is a member of the family of fatty N-acyl ethanolamines collectively called endocannabinoids.[1-3] Whereas lignoceric acid has been detected at relatively high levels in rat cerebrospinal fluid, the specific role and relative importance of its ethanolamine metabolite have not been determined.[4]

References

1. Bachur, N.R. and Udenfriend, S. Microsomal synthesis of fatty acid amides. *J. Biol. Chem.* **241**, 1308-1313 (1966).
2. Doetsch, P.W., Zastawny, T.H., Martin, A.M., *et al.* Monomeric base damage products from adenine, guanine, and thymine induced by exposure of DNA to ultraviolet radiation. *Biochemistry* **34**, 737-742 (1995).
3. Saghatelian, A., Trauger, S.A., Want, E.J., *et al.* Assignment of endogenous substrates to enzymes by global metabolite profiling. *Biochemistry* **43**, 14332-14339 (2004).
4. Buczynski, M.W., Svensson, C.I., Dumlao, D.S., *et al.* Inflammatory hyperalgesia induces essential bioactive lipid production in the spinal cord. *J. Neurochem.* **114**, 981-993 (2010).

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