

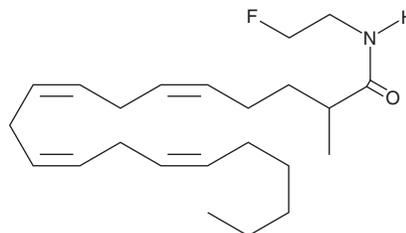
PRODUCT INFORMATION



(±)-2-Methyl Arachidonoyl-2'-Fluoroethylamide

Item No. 90055

CAS Registry No.: 166100-39-6
Formal Name: (±)-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methyl-5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z-eicosatetraenamide
Synonyms: 2-Methyl-2'-fluoro AEA, 2-Methyl-2'-Anandamide, O-689
MF: C₂₃H₃₈NOF
FW: 363.6
Purity: ≥95%
Supplied as: A solution in ethanol
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

(±)-2-Methyl arachidonoyl-2'-fluoroethylamide (2-methyl-2'-fluoro AEA) is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of 2-methyl-2'-fluoro AEA in these solvents is approximately 10 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. If an organic solvent-free solution of 2-methyl-2'-fluoro AEA is needed, it can be prepared by evaporating the ethanol and directly dissolving the neat oil in aqueous buffers. The solubility of 2-methyl-2'-fluoro AEA in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 100 µg/ml. 2-methyl-2'-fluoro AEA is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, the ethanolic solution of 2-methyl-2'-fluoro AEA should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. 2-Methyl-2'-fluoro AEA has a solubility of approximately 8.5 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

2-Methyl-2'-fluoro AEA is an analog of anandamide (AEA) in which the alcohol of the ethanolamide group has been removed and replaced with a fluorine atom. This substitution confers considerably increased binding affinity for the CB₁ receptor (K_i = 5.7 nM in rat brain). It also confers additional selectivity, in that binding to CB₂ receptor is decreased relative to AEA.¹ However, the *in vivo* activity of 2-fluoro AEA is enhanced much less than the binding affinity, because the analog remains a good substrate for fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) and is rapidly hydrolyzed by this enzyme. 2-Methyl-2'-fluoro AEA is further modified by the addition of an α-methyl group at the C-2 position of arachidonic acid. This substitution confers enhanced metabolic stability. 2-Methyl-2'-fluoro AEA can fully substitute for Δ⁹-THC in animal self-administration tests, whereas AEA itself and 2-fluoro AEA cannot.²

References

1. Lin, S., Khanolkar, A.D., Fan, P., *et al.* *J. Med. Chem.* **41**(27), 5353-5361 (1998).
2. Ryan, W.J., Banner, K., Crocker, P.J., *et al.* *Bioorg. med. Chem. Lett.* **7**, 2669-2672 (1997).

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