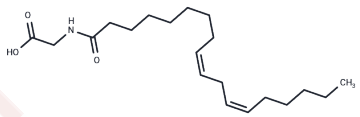
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T67929)

TargetMol

Linoleoyl glycine

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 2764-03-6

Formula: C20H35NO3

Molecular Weight: 337.5

Storage: Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Linoleoyl glycine, a modified polyunsaturated fatty acid, is an endogenous homologue of linoleoyl glycine. Linoleoyl glycine activates human KCNQ1/KCNE1 (hKCNQ1/hKCNE1) channels expressed in xenopus oocytes from mammalian skin, spinal cord and brain, and has shown analgesic activity in animal studies.
Targets(IC50)	Potassium Channel
In vivo	Llinoleoyl glycine [Lin-GLY] shortens ADP and QT interval in guinea pig heart.[1]

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 112.5 mg/mL (333.33 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 4 mg/mL (11.85 mM),Sonication is recommended. *Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.*

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.963 mL	14.8148 mL	29.6296 mL
5 mM	0.5926 mL	2.963 mL	5.9259 mL
10 mM	0.2963 mL	1.4815 mL	2.963 mL
50 mM	0.0593 mL	0.2963 mL	0.5926 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Skarsfeldt MA, et al. Polyunsaturated fatty acid-derived IKs channel activators shorten the QT interval ex-vivo and in-vivo. Acta Physiol (Oxf). 2020;229(4):e13471.