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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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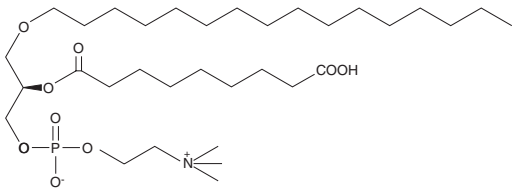
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azelaoyl PAF

Item No. 60924

CAS Registry No.: 354583-69-0
Formal Name: 1-O-hexadecyl-2-O-(9-carboxyoctanoyl)-*sn*-glyceryl-3-phosphocholine
MF: $C_{33}H_{66}NO_9P$
FW: 651.9
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

Azelaoyl PAF 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 azelaoyl PAF in these solvents is approximately 8 and 33 mg/ml, respectively.

Azelaoyl PAF is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, the ethanolic solution of azelaoyl PAF should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. The solubility of azelaoyl PAF in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 10 mg/ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) particles contain low molecular weight species which promote the differentiation of monocytes *via* PPARγ.[1] One of these substances was recently isolated and purified from oxLDL, and identified as azelaoyl PAF.[2] Azelaoyl PAF is a potent PPARγ agonist which competes for the thiazoladinedione binding site. Azelaoyl PAF is more potent than 15-deoxy-$\Delta^{12,14}$-prostaglandin J_2, and equipotent with rosiglitazone as a ligand for this receptor.[2]

References

1. Tontonoz, P., Nagy, L., Alvarez, J.G.A., *et al.* PPARγ promotes monocyte/macrophage differentiation and uptake of oxidized LDL. *Cell* **93**, 241-252 (1998).
2. Davies, S.S., Pontsler, A.V., Marathe, G.K., *et al.* Oxidized alkyl phospholipids are specific, high affinity peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ ligands and agonists. *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**, 16015-16023 (2001).

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