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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
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- Gefahrgutzuschlag
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Ethyl oleate

Cat. No.: HY-N7103

CAS No.: 111-62-6

Molecular Formula: $C_{20}H_{38}O_2$

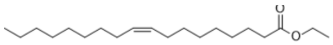
Molecular Weight: 310.51

Target: Endogenous Metabolite

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage:

Pure form	-20°C	3 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (161.03 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.2205 mL	16.1025 mL	32.2051 mL
	5 mM	0.6441 mL	3.2205 mL	6.4410 mL
	10 mM	0.3221 mL	1.6103 mL	3.2205 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.05 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (8.05 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.05 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Ethyl oleate is an orally active fatty acid ester formed from the condensation of oleic acid and ethanol. Ethyl oleate is the main fatty acid ethyl ester in the blood after alcohol ingestion. Ethyl oleate has no obvious toxicity to rats and its absorption, distribution and excretionare similar to triacylglycerol. Ethyl oleate can accelerate the drying process of certain foods and can also be used as a liquid lipid component in nanostructured lipid carriers[1][2][3][4].

In Vitro

Fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEEs) can be synthesized by adding ethanol in Hep G2 cells, in which Ethyl palmitate (HY-N2086) and Ethyl oleate are the main FAEEs[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo	Ethyl oleate (oral gavage; 1.7-3.4g /kg; single dose) has no obvious toxicity to rats and good absorption, mainly distributes in mesenteric fat and excretes as CO2, is similar to triacylglycerol (Ethyl oleate radiolabelled)[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Dan L, et al. Ethyl palmitate and ethyl oleate are the predominant fatty acid ethyl esters in the blood after ethanol ingestion and their synthesis is differentially influenced by the extracellular concentrations of their corresponding fatty acids. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 1997 Apr;21(2):286-92.

[2]. Bookstaff RC, et al. The safety of the use of ethyl oleate in food is supported by metabolism data in rats and clinical safety data in humans. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol. 2003 Feb;37(1):133-48.

[3]. Saravacos G D, et al. Effect of ethyl oleate on the rate of air-drying of foods. Journal of Food Engineering, 1988, 7(4): 263-270.

[4]. Zhang Y, et al. Ethyl oleate-containing nanostructured lipid carriers improve oral bioavailability of trans-ferulic acid ascompared with conventional solid lipid nanoparticles. Int J Pharm. 2016 Sep 10;511(1):57-64.

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