PRODUCT INFORMATION



N-3-oxo-octanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone

Item No. 10011206

CAS Registry No.: 147795-39-9

3-oxo-N-[(3S)-tetrahydro-2-oxo-3-furanyl]-Formal Name:

octanamide

Synonyms: 3-oxo-C8-HSL,

N-β-oxo-octanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone

MF: $C_{12}H_{19}NO_4$ FW: 241.3 **Purity:** ≥98%

Supplied as: A crystalline solid

Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

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

Laboratory Procedures

N-3-oxo-octanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the N-3-oxo-octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. N-3-oxo-octanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of N-3-oxo-octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml. While N-3-oxo-octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is also soluble in ethanol and other primary alcohols, their use is not recommended as they have been shown to open the lactone ring.

Description

Quorum sensing is a regulatory system used by bacteria for controlling gene expression in response to increasing cell density. This regulatory process manifests itself with a variety of phenotypes including biofilm formation and virulence factor production.² Coordinated gene expression is achieved by the production, release, and detection of small diffusible signal molecules called autoinducers. The N-acylated homoserine lactones (AHLs) comprise one such class of autoinducers, each of which generally consists of a fatty acid coupled with homoserine lactone (HSL). Regulation of bacterial quorum sensing signaling systems to inhibit pathogenesis represents a new approach to antimicrobial therapy in the treatment of infectious diseases.³ AHLs vary in acyl group length (C₄-C₁₈), in the substitution of C3 (hydrogen, hydroxyl, or oxo group), and in the presence or absence of one or more carbon-carbon double bonds in the fatty acid chain. These differences confer signal specificity through the affinity of transcriptional regulators of the LuxR family.4 In the gram-negative bacterium A. tumefaciens, N-3-oxo-octanoyl-L-homoserine lactone promotes the expression of the transcriptional activator (and LuxR homolog) TraR.⁵

References

- 1. González, J.E. and Keshavan, N.D. Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev. 70(4), 859-875 (2006).
- Gould, T.A., Herman, J., Krank, J., et al. J. Bacteriol. 188(2), 773-783 (2006).
- 3. Cegelski, L., Marshall, G.R., Eldridge, G.R., et al. Nat. Rev. Microbiol. 6(1), 17-27 (2008).
- 4. Penalver, C.G.N., Morin, D., Cantet, F., et al. FEBS Lett. 580(2), 561-567 (2006).
- 5. Zhu, J., Beaber, J.W., Moré, M.I., et al. J. Bacteriol. 180(20), 5398-5405 (1998).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

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