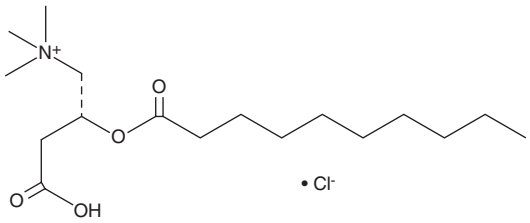
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Decanoyl-L-carnitine (chloride)

Item No. 26549

CAS Registry No.: 369651-88-7
Formal Name: (2R)-3-carboxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(1-oxodecyl)oxy]-1-propanaminium, monochloride
Synonyms: CAR 10:0, C10:0 Carnitine, L-Carnitine decanoyl ester, L-Decanoylcarnitine, (–)-Decanoylcarnitine
MF: $C_{17}H_{34}NO_4 \bullet Cl$
FW: 351.9
Purity: ≥98%
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Decanoyl-L-carnitine (chloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the decanoyl-L-carnitine (chloride) in the solvent of choice. Decanoyl-L-carnitine (chloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF), which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of decanoyl-L-carnitine (chloride) in ethanol and DMF is approximately 20 mg/ml and approximately 14 mg/ml in DMSO.

Description

Decanoyl-L-carnitine is an ester derivative of L-carnitine (Item No. 21489). It increases the formation of C24 fatty acid intermediates, as well as docosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acid (Item No. 90310) in rat hepatocytes.[1]

Reference

1. Tran, T.N., Retterstøl, K., and Christophersen, B.O. Differences in the conversion of the polyunsaturated fatty acids [1-^{14}C]22:4(*n*-6) and [1-^{14}C]22:5(*n*-3) to [^{14}C]22:5(*n*-6) and [^{14}C]22:6(*n*-3) in isolated rat hepatocytes. *Biochim Biophys. Acta.* **1532(1-2)**, 137-147 (2001).

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