PRODUCT INFORMATION



COOH

NOTE: Relative stereochemistry shown in chemical structure

(±)9(10)-EpOME MaxSpec® Standard

Item No. 31026

Formal Name: (±)9,10-epoxy-12Z-octadecenoic acid Coronaric Acid, (±)9,10-EODE, Leukotoxin Synonyms:

MF: $C_{18}H_{32}O_3$ FW: 296.5 **Purity:** ≥95%

Supplied as: A solution in methyl acetate; in a deactivated

glass ampule

Concentration: 100 μg/ml (nominal); see certificate of analysis for verified concentration

Storage: -20°C

Stability: ≥5 years; Stability testing is ongoing to ensure concentration accuracy. The certificate of analysis and

product expiry date will be updated upon completion of testing.

Special Conditions: Store upright and unopened at -20°C. Warm to room temperature prior to opening.

Light sensitive.

Description

(±)9(10)-EpOME is the 9,10-cis epoxide of linoleic acid, generated by neutrophils during the oxidative burst. It has been recovered from the lungs of hyperoxic rats and from humans with acute respiratory distress syndrome.² Mitochondrial dysfunction is the main feature of (±)9(10)-EpOME cytotoxicity, which may be due to the diol metabolites as well as the parent epoxide.^{3,4}

(±)9(10)-EpOME MaxSpec® standard is a quantitative grade standard of (±)9(10)-EpOME (Item No. 52400) that has been prepared specifically for mass spectrometry or any application where quantitative reproducibility is required. The solution has been prepared gravimetrically and is supplied in a deactivated glass ampule sealed under argon. The concentration was verified by comparison to an independently prepared calibration standard. This (±)9(10)-EpOME MaxSpec® standard is guaranteed to meet identity, purity, stability, and concentration specifications and is provided with a batch-specific certificate of analysis. Ongoing stability testing is performed to ensure the concentration remains accurate throughout the shelf life of the product. Note: The amount of solution added to the vial is in excess of the listed amount. Therefore, it is necessary to accurately measure volumes for preparation of calibration standards. Follow recommended storage and handling conditions to maintain product quality.

References

- 1. Hayakawa, M., Sugiyama, S., Takamura, T., et al. Neutrophils biosynthesize leukotoxin, 9,10-epoxy-12octadecenoate. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 137(1), 424-430 (1986).
- 2. Ozawa, T., Hayakawa, M., Takamura, T., et al. Biosynthesis of leukotoxin, 9,10-epoxy-12 octadecenoate, by leukocytes in lung lavages of rat after exposure to hyperoxia. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 134(3), 1071-1078 (1986).
- 3. Kosaka, K., Suzuki, K., Hayakawa, M., et al. Leukotoxin, a linoleate epoxide: Its implication in the late death of patients with extensive burns. Mol. Cell. Biochem. 139(2), 141-148 (1994).
- Moran, J.H., Weise, R., Schnellmann, R.G., et al. Cytotoxicity of linoleic acid diols to renal proximal tubular cells. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 146(1), 53-59 (1997).

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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