**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

(±)8(9)-EET-d_{11}

**Formal Name:** (±)8(9)-epoxy-5Z,8Z,14Z-eicosatrienoic acid

**Synonyms:** (±)8,9-EET-d_{11}, (±)8,9-EpETrE-d_{11}

**MF:** C_{20}H_{21}D_{11}O_{3}

**FW:** 331.5

**Chemical Purity:** ≥ 98%

**Deuterium Incorporation:** ≥ 99% deuterated forms (d_{1}-d_{11}); ≤ 1% d_{0}

**Supplied as:** A solution in ethanol

**Storage:** -20°C

**Stability:** ≥ 1 year

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

**Laboratory Procedures**

(±)8(9)-EET-d_{11} is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of (±)8(9)-EET (Item No. 50351) by GC- or LC-MS. The accuracy of the sample weight in this vial is between 5% over and 2% under the amount shown on the vial. If better precision is required, the deuterated standard should be quantitated against a more precisely weighed unlabeled standard by constructing a standard curve of peak intensity ratios (deuterated versus unlabeled).

(±)8(9)-EET-d_{11} is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the (±)8(9)-EET-d_{11} 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 (±)8(9)-EET-d_{11} in these solvents is approximately ≥ 50 mg/ml.

**Description**

(±)8(9)-EET is biosynthesized from arachidonic acid in rat and rabbit liver microsomes by CYP450.1,2 (±)8(9)-EET is a major P450 metabolite in the renal cortex.3 (±)8(9)-EET reduces the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) through cyclooxygenase-dependent preglomerular vasoconstriction.4

**References**


