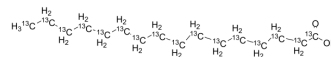


## Palmitic acid-<sup>13</sup>C<sub>16</sub>

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N0830S6		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	56599-85-0		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	<sup>13</sup> C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	272.31		
<b>Target:</b>	HSP; Endogenous Metabolite		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (367.23 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	3.6723 mL	18.3614 mL	36.7229 mL
5 mM	0.7345 mL	3.6723 mL	7.3446 mL
10 mM	0.3672 mL	1.8361 mL	3.6723 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Palmitic acid-<sup>13</sup>C<sub>16</sub> is the <sup>13</sup>C-labeled Palmitic acid. Palmitic acid is a long-chain saturated fatty acid commonly found in both animals and plants. PA can induce the expression of glucose-regulated protein 78 (GRP78) and CCAAT/enhancer binding protein homologous protein (CHOP) in mouse granulosa cells[1][2].

#### In Vitro

Stable heavy isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, and other elements have been incorporated into drug molecules, largely as tracers for quantitation during the drug development process. Deuteration has gained attention because of its potential to affect the pharmacokinetic and metabolic profiles of drugs<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

### REFERENCES

[1]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. *Ann Pharmacother.* 2019;53(2):211-216.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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