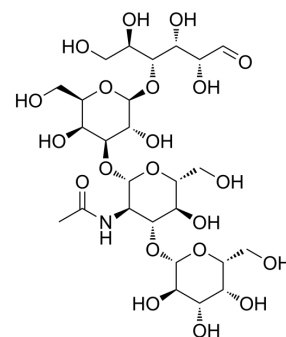


## Lacto-N-tetraose

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-N9448  |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 14116-68-8  |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>45</sub> NO <sub>21</sub>  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 707.63  |
| <b>Target:</b>            | Bacterial   |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | Anti-infection  |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Description</b>     | Lacto-N-tetraose is the significant core structure of human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) naturally existing in human milk. Lacto-N-tetraose is consist of galactose, N-acetylglucosamine, and glucose moieties. Lacto-N-tetraose has prebiotic effect, immune regulatory effect, anti-inflammatory effects, intestinal cell responses regulatory effect, antibacterial activity and antiviral activity. Lacto-N-tetraose has been widely added to infant formula <sup>[1]</sup> .   |
| <b>In Vitro</b>        | HMOs exhibits antimicrobial and antibiofilm activity against Streptococcus agalactiae, antibiofilm activity against <a href="#">Methicillin</a> -resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), and antimicrobial activity against both Acinetobacter baumannii and Clostridium difficile <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>Lacto-N-tetraose (500-2000 µg/mL) does not cause clastogenic or aneugenic signs in human peripheral blood lymphocytes, nor increase the percentage of micronucleated cells <sup>[3]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |
| <b>In Vivo</b>         | Lacto-N-tetraose (1000-4000 mg/kg; p.o.; daily for 90 days) does not show toxicity in neonatal SD rats <sup>[3]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.  |
| <b>Animal Model:</b>   | Female neonatal SD rats (housed together with dam until weaning after 21 days) <sup>[3]</sup>   |
| <b>Dosage:</b>         | 1000, 25000 and 4000 mg/kg  |
| <b>Administration:</b> | p.o.; daily for 90 days   |
| <b>Result:</b>         | Did not show toxicity on clinical observations, body weight, food consumption, development and maturation, clinical pathology, organ weights or histopathology.   |

### REFERENCES

[1]. Zhu Y, et al. Physiological effects, biosynthesis, and derivatization of key human milk tetrasaccharides, lacto-N-tetraose, and lacto-N-neotetraose. Crit Rev Biotechnol. 2022 Jun;42(4):578-596.

[2]. Craft KM, Thomas HC, Townsend SD. Sialylated variants of lacto-N-tetraose exhibit antimicrobial activity against Group B Streptococcus. Org Biomol Chem. 2019 Feb 13;17(7):1893-1900.

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

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