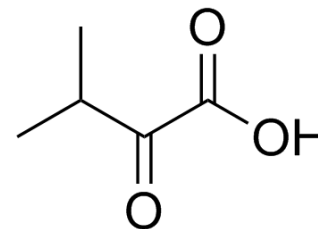


## 3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.:	HY-W006057		
CAS No.:	759-05-7		
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		
Molecular Weight:	116.12		
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite		
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
Storage:	Pure form	-20°C	3 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid is a precursor of pantothenic acid in Escherichia coli.
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Human Endogenous Metabolite
<b>In Vitro</b>	3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid (alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid) is a precursor of pantothenic acid in Escherichia coli <sup>[1]</sup> . 3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid (alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid) enhances alpha-ketoisocaproic acid and alpha-keto-beta-methyl-n-valeric acid, but diminishes the corresponding amino acids, and causes an early decline of ornithine along with a late augmentation of plasma arginine <sup>[2]</sup> .
<b>In Vivo</b>	3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid (alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid) induces convulsions through GABAergic and glutamatergic mechanisms in rats <sup>[3]</sup> .

### REFERENCES

- [1]. MAAS WK, et al. alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid, a precursor of pantothenic acid in Escherichia coli. *J Bacteriol.* 1953 Apr;65(4):388-93.
- [2]. Schauder P, et al. Oral administration of alpha-ketoisovaleric acid or valine in humans: blood kinetics and biochemical effects. *J Lab Clin Med.* 1984 Apr;103(4):597-605.
- [3]. Coitinho AS, et al. Pharmacological evidence that alpha-ketoisovaleric acid induces convulsions through GABAergic and glutamatergic mechanisms in rats. *Brain Res.* 2001 Mar 9;894(1):68-73.

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

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