



# **Certificate of Analysis**

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Product Name: Dihydrokainic acid Catalog No.: 0111 Batch No.: 31

CAS Number: 52497-36-6

IUPAC Name: (2S,3S,4R)-2-Carboxy-4-isopropyl-3-pyrrolidineacetic acid

#### 1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{10}H_{17}NO_4$ Batch Molecular Weight:215.25Physical Appearance:White solidSolubility:water to 25 mMStorage:Store at RT

**Batch Molecular Structure:** 

## 2. ANALYTICAL DATA

<sup>1</sup>H NMR: Consistent with structure

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

**Optical Rotation:**  $[\alpha]_D = -36$  (Concentration = 1, Solvent = Water)

Microanalysis:

Carbon Hydrogen Nitrogen

Theoretical 55.8 7.96 6.51 Found 55.67 8 6.5

Caution - Not Fully Tested • Research Use Only • Not For Human or Veterinary Use

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# **Product Information**

Print Date: Jun 28th 2023

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**IUPAC Name:** (2S,3S,4R)-2-Carboxy-4-isopropyl-3-pyrrolidineacetic acid

#### **Description:**

Dihydrokainic acid is a selective EAAT2(GLT1) nontransportable inhibitor of L-glutamate and L-aspartate uptake (Ki = 23 µM). Dihydrokainic acid is 130-fold selective over EAAT1 and EAAT3 (K<sub>i</sub> > 3 mM). In [3H]-d-Asp uptake assays in HEK293 cells expressing human EAAT2, EAAT1 and EAAT3, Ki values are 89 µM. > 3 mM and > 3 mM, respectively. Respective K<sub>m</sub> values in a FLIPR Membrane Potential (FMP) assay, are 31 µM, > 3 mM and > 3 mM

#### **Physical and Chemical Properties:**

Batch Molecular Formula: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> Batch Molecular Weight: 215.25 Physical Appearance: White solid

#### **Batch Molecular Structure:**

$$\mathsf{Me} = \mathsf{CO_2H}$$

Storage: Store at RT

## Solubility & Usage Info:

water to 25 mM

When purched as a 1mg unit, this product is supplied as a lyophilized solid and may be very hard to visualize. Solutions should be made by adding solvent directly to the vial. The vial should then be vortexed vigorously to ensure the product has completely dissolved.

# Stability and Solubility Advice:

Some solutions can be difficult to obtain and can be encouraged by rapid stirring, sonication or gentle warming (in a 45-60°C water bath).

Information concerning product stability, particularly in solution, has rarely been reported and in most cases we can only offer a general guide. \*Unless contradicted by product-specific protocols or instructions, our standard recommendations apply:

SOLIDS: Provided storage is as stated on the product label and the vial is kept tightly sealed, the product can be stored for up to 6 months from date of receipt.

SOLUTIONS: We recommend that stock solutions, once prepared, are stored aliquoted in tightly sealed vials at -20°C or below and used within 1 month. Wherever possible solutions should be made up and used on the same day.

#### References:

Jensen and Bräuner-Osborne (2004) Pharmacological characterization of human excitatory amino acid transporters EAAT1, EAAT2 and EAAT3 in a fluorescence-based membrane potential assay. Biochem.Pharmacol. 67 2115. PMID: 15135308.

Arriza et al (1994) Functional comparisons of three glutamate transporter subtypes cloned from human motor cortex. J.Neurosci. 14 5559. PMID: 7521911.

Kanal et al (1994) The neuronal and epithelial high affinity glutamate transporter, insights into structure and mechanism of transport. J.Biol.Chem. 269 20599. PMID: 7914198.

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