

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Putreanine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: GC79639

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 27561-79-1

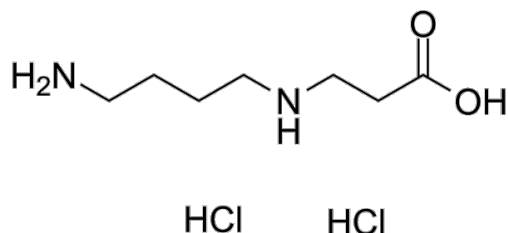
Formula $C_7H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_2$ M.Wt 233.14

Solubility DMSO: 100 mg/mL (428.93 mM; Need ultrasonic) Storage Store at 4°C, away from moisture

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution: ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT, or blue ice upon request.

Structure



Background

Putreanine dihydrochloride is an alkaline diamino monocarboxylic acid amino acid that exists exclusively in the central nervous system of mammals and birds. Putreanine dihydrochloride reaches

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

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its highest concentration in the caudal region of the brain. Putreanine dihydrochloride appears in the brain tissue of rats 2 weeks after birth, and its concentration gradually increases to adult levels over several months [1].

In Vivo, Putreanine dihydrochloride exists exclusively in the central nervous system of 6-month-old healthy rats and is undetectable in peripheral organs[1]. Putreanine dihydrochloride first appears in the brain tissue of 2-week-old healthy rats, with its concentration increasing gradually and reaching adult levels at 3-6 months of age[1]. Putreanine dihydrochloride exists in multiple regions of the central nervous system of healthy rabbits, with the highest average concentrations detected in the brainstem and cerebellum, while it is undetectable in the sciatic nerve[1]. Putreanine dihydrochloride is concentrated in the caudal brain regions and white matter of the central nervous system in healthy cattle, with the highest concentration in the pons, and it is not detected in the retina[1]. Putreanine dihydrochloride exists exclusively in the central nervous system of healthy mammals and birds, but cannot be detected in the brains of amphibians and fish, nor in the peripheral organs of mammals and birds[1].

In Vitro, Putreanine dihydrochloride can be isolated from post-mortem bovine brain tissue via sequential ion-exchange chromatography and crystallization[1].

References:

[1]. Kakimoto Y, et al. Putreanine, N-(4-Aminobutyl)-3-aminopropionic Acid: An amino acid occurring uniquely in the mammalian central nervous system. Journal of Biological Chemistry. 1969 Nov 10;244(21):6003-6.

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