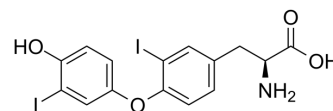


## 3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-129974												
<b>CAS No.:</b>	4604-41-5												
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> I <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>4</sub>												
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	525.08												
<b>Target:</b>	COX; Endogenous Metabolite												
<b>Pathway:</b>	Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease												
<b>Storage:</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 year</td> </tr> </table>	Powder	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	2 years		-20°C	1 year
Powder	-20°C	3 years											
	4°C	2 years											
In solvent	-80°C	2 years											
	-20°C	1 year											



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (190.45 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
			1 mg	5 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	<b>1 mM</b>	1.9045 mL	9.5224 mL
	<b>5 mM</b>	0.3809 mL	1.9045 mL	
	<b>10 mM</b>	0.1904 mL	0.9522 mL	
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.			
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.76 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.76 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.76 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>			

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine (3,3'-T2) is an endogenous metabolite of thyroid hormone. 3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine significantly enhances COX activity <sup>[1][2]</sup> .	
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Human Endogenous Metabolite	COX
<b>In Vitro</b>	3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine (3,3'-T2; 1 μM; 30 min) significantly enhances COX activity <sup>[2]</sup> .	

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3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine of 1  $\mu$ M has the maximum effect<sup>[2]</sup>.

3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine is produced by further degradation of T3 and rT3<sup>[3]</sup>.

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

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## REFERENCES

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[1]. Lorenzini L, et al. Assay of Endogenous 3,5-diiodo-L-thyronine (3,5-T2) and 3,3'-diiodo-L-thyronine (3,3'-T2) in Human Serum: A Feasibility Study. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*. 2019 Feb 19;10:88.

[2]. Lanni A, et al. Rapid stimulation in vitro of rat liver cytochrome oxidase activity by 3,5-diiodo-L-thyronine and by 3,3'-diiodo-L-thyronine. *Mol Cell Endocrinol*. 1994 Feb;99(1):89-94.

[3]. Chen X, et al. Simultaneous quantification of T4, T3, rT3, 3,5-T2 and 3,3'-T2 in larval zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) as a model to study exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls. *Biomed Chromatogr*. 2018 Jun;32(6):e4185.

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

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