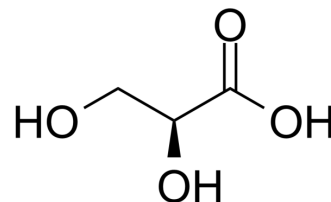


L-Glyceric acid

Cat. No.:	HY-113377
CAS No.:	28305-26-2
Molecular Formula:	C ₃ H ₆ O ₄
Molecular Weight:	106.08
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 250 mg/mL (2356.71 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	9.4268 mL	47.1342 mL	94.2685 mL
		5 mM	1.8854 mL	9.4268 mL	18.8537 mL
		10 mM	0.9427 mL	4.7134 mL	9.4268 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (19.61 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (19.61 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (19.61 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	L-Glyceric acid is a mainly urinary metabolite accumulating in rare inherited metabolic disease L-glyceric aciduria. L-Glyceric acid can be used to diagnose primary hyperoxaluria type 2 (PH2). L-Glyceric acid excretion to distinguish PH1 from PH2 ^{[1][2]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	Human Endogenous Metabolite
In Vitro	<p>Primary hyperoxaluria type 2 (PH2), also called L-glyceric aciduria. The metabolic defect is due to deficiencies of D-glycerate dehydrogenase and glyoxylate reductase, leading to excretion of L-Glyceric acid, and L-Glyceric acid is the cornerstone for the diagnosis of PH2^{[1][2]}.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

REFERENCES

- [1]. Mohamed S Rashed, et al. Chiral liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry in the determination of the configuration of glyceric acid in urine of patients with D-glyceric and L-glyceric acidurias. *Biomed Chromatogr.* 2002 May;16(3):191-8.
- [2]. Bernd Hoppe, et al. A United States survey on diagnosis, treatment, and outcome of primary hyperoxaluria. *Pediatr Nephrol.* 2003 Oct;18(10):986-91.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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