# Phytanic acid

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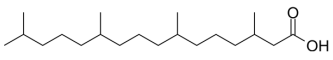
| **Cat. No.:** | HY-113067 |
| **CAS No.:** | 14721-66-5 |
| **Molecular Formula:** | $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$ |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 312.53 |
| **Target:** | Endogenous Metabolite |
| **Pathway:** | Metabolic Enzyme/Protease |
| **Storage:** | Solution, -20°C, 2 years |




## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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| **Description** | Phytanic acid is an endogenous metabolite present in Blood that can be used for the research of Zellweger Syndrome, Alpha Methylacyl CoA Racemase Deficiency, Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata and Infantile Refsum Disease[1][2][3][4][5]. |
| **$IC_{50}$ & Target** | Human Endogenous Metabolite |
| **In Vitro** | Endogenous metabolites is defined as those that are annotated by Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes as substrates or products of the ~1900 metabolic enzymes encoded in our genome. It is clear in the body of literature that there are documented toxic properties for many of these metabolites[1].<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

## REFERENCES

[1]. Budden SS, et al. Dysmorphic syndrome with phytanic acid oxidase deficiency, abnormal very long chain fatty acids, and pipecolic acidemia: studies in four children. J Pediatr. 1986 Jan;108(1):33-9.

[2]. McLean BN, et al. A new defect of peroxisomal function involving pristanic acid: a case report. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2002 Mar;72(3):396-9.

[3]. Baumgartner MR, et al. Clinical approach to inherited peroxisomal disorders: a series of 27 patients. Ann Neurol. 1998 Nov;44(5):720-30.

[4]. Poll-The BT, et al. Infantile Refsum's disease: biochemical findings suggesting multiple peroxisomal dysfunction. J Inherit Metab Dis. 1986;9(2):169-74.

[5]. Lee N, et al. Endogenous toxic metabolites and implications in cancer therapy. Oncogene. 2020 Aug;39(35):5709-5720.



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