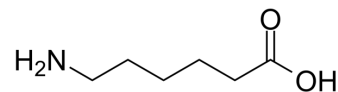


6-Aminocaproic acid

Cat. No.:	HY-B0236		
CAS No.:	60-32-2		
Molecular Formula:	C ₆ H ₁₃ NO ₂		
Molecular Weight:	131.17		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O : ≥ 50 mg/mL (381.18 mM)
 DMSO : < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	7.6237 mL	38.1185 mL	76.2369 mL
	5 mM	1.5247 mL	7.6237 mL	15.2474 mL
	10 mM	0.7624 mL	3.8118 mL	7.6237 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS
 Solubility: 25 mg/mL (190.59 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

6-Aminocaproic acid (EACA), a monoamino carboxylic acid, is a potent and orally active inhibitor of plasmin and plasminogen. 6-Aminocaproic acid is a potent antifibrinolytic agent. 6-Aminocaproic acid prevents clot lysis through the competitive binding of lysine residues on plasminogen, inhibiting plasmin formation and reducing fibrinolysis. 6-Aminocaproic acid can be used for the research of bleeding disorders^{[1][2]}.

In Vitro

6-Aminocaproic acid (20-180 µg/mL) inhibits fibrinolysis in plasma of Asian elephants, with an effective concentration of 61.5 µg/mL^[2].
 6-Aminocaproic acid can be used as a hydrophobic linker to improve near-infrared fluorescence imaging and photothermal cancer therapy of PEGylated indocyanine green^[4].
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

6-Aminocaproic acid (20-100 mg/kg; a single p.o.) inhibits fibrinolysis at all doses tested in dogs^[3].
6-Aminocaproic acid (20-100 mg/kg; a single p.o.) is rapidly absorbed ($T_{max}=1$ h) and eliminated rapidly in dogs^[3].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Am J Pathol. 2023 Jun 14;S0002-9440(23)00207-9.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Hu Q, et al. 6-Aminocaproic acid as a linker to improve near-infrared fluorescence imaging and photothermal cancer therapy of PEGylated indocyanine green. Colloids Surf B Biointerfaces. 2021 Jan;197:111372.
- [2]. Griffin JD, et, al. Epsilon-aminocaproic acid (EACA). Semin Thromb Hemost. Summer 1978;5(1):27-40.
- [3]. Kaye S, et, al. EFFECT OF ϵ -AMINOCAPROIC ACID ON FIBRINOLYSIS IN PLASMA OF ASIAN ELEPHANTS (ELEPHAS MAXIMUS). J Zoo Wildl Med. 2016 Jun;47(2):397-404.
- [4]. Brown JC, et, al. Effect of aminocaproic acid on clot strength and clot lysis of canine blood determined by use of an in vitro model of hyperfibrinolysis. Am J Vet Res. 2016 Nov;77(11):1258-1265.

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

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