PRODUCT INFORMATION



7-keto Lithocholic Acid

Item No. 29546

CAS Registry No.:	4651-67-6	
Formal Name:	(3α,5β)-3-hydroxy-7-oxo-cholan-24-oic acid	
Synonyms:	7-KLCA, 7-keto LCA, 7-oxo LCA,	H H
	7-keto Lithocholate, 7-oxo Lithocholate,	
	7-oxo Lithocholic Acid, NSC 226118	
MF:	$C_{24}H_{38}O_{4}$	
FW:	390.6	
Purity:	≥98%	
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid	HO
Storage:	-20°C	H H
Stability:	≥2 years	
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Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

7-keto Lithocholic acid is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the 7-keto lithocholic acid in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. 7-keto Lithocholic acid is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of 7-keto lithocholic acid in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

7-keto Lithocholic acid is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, 7-keto lithocholic acid should first be dissolved in ethanol and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. 7-keto Lithocholic acid has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

7-keto Lithocholic acid is an intermediate in the synthesis of the secondary bile acid ursodeoxycholic acid (Item No. 15121) by intestinal bacteria in humans.^{1,2} It is formed from chenodeoxycholic acid (Item No. 10011286) in *B. intestinalis* isolated from human feces.¹ Venous infusion of 7-keto lithocholic acid (1.2 µmol/min per 100 g body weight) increases the bile flow rate and the concentration of bile bicarbonate in rats.³ 7-keto Lithocholic acid levels are decreased in rat feces in a model of adenine-induced chronic renal failure.⁴ Fecal levels are also reduced in patients with liver cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma.⁵

References

- 1. Fukiya, S., Arata, M., Kawashima, H., et al. Conversion of cholic acid and chenodeoxycholic acid into their 7-oxo derivatives by Bacteroides intestinalis AM-1 isolated from human feces. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 293(2), 263-270 (2009).
- 2. Fromm, H., Carlson, G.L., Hofmann, A.F., et al. Metabolism in man of 7-ketolithocholic acid: Precursor of cheno- and ursodeoxycholic acids. Am. J. Physiol. 239(3), G161-G166 (1980).
- Kanai, S., Sato, Y., Nokubo, M., et al. Hepatic biotransformation and choleretic effect of 7-ketolithocholic 3. acid in the rat. Lipids 24(10), 859-865 (1989).
- 4. Zhao, Y.Y., Cheng, X.L., Wei, F., et al. Application of faecal metabonomics on an experimental model of tubulointerstitial fibrosis by ultra performance liquid chromatography/high-sensitivity mass spectrometry with MS^E data collection technique. Biomarkers 17(8), 721-729 (2012).
- 5. Cao, H., Huang, H., Xu, W., et al. Fecal metabolome profiling of liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma patients by ultra performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. Anal. Chim. Acta. 691(1-2), 68-75 (2011).

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFFTY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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