

L-Arginine Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: L-Arginine

Catalog No.: CFN90550

Cas No.: 74-79-3

Purity: >=99%

M.F: C₆H₁₄N₄O₂

M.W: 174.20

Physical Description: Powder

 $\textbf{Synonyms:} (S) \text{-} (+) \text{-} Arginine; 2 \text{-} Amino-5 \text{-} guanidino valeric acid}.$

H_2N H_2 H_2 H_2 H_2 H_2 H_2 H_2 H_2 H_2

[Intended Use]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 5. Amino Acids;
- 6. Food research;
- 7. Others.

[Source]

The seeds of Glycine max.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

L-Arginine can improve endothelium-dependent vasodilation in hypercholesterolemic

humans, possibly by increasing the synthesis of endothelium-derived relaxing factor.[1]

The metabolism of L-arginine by activated Mphi to substances with cytostatic and even

lethal effects on target cells is a relatively recent discovery.^[2]

L-Arginine is the physiological precursor for the formation of nitric oxide in

endothelium-dependent relaxation. [3]

Arginine supplementation does not affect plasma glucose levels in nondiabetic rats, but

can reduce body weight loss and plasma glucose levels in diabetic rats, thus, dietary

L-Arginine supplementation stimulates endothelial NO synthesis by increasing endothelial

tetrahydrobiopterin (BH(4)) provision, which is beneficial for vascular function and glucose

homeostasis in diabetic subjects.[4]

L-Arginine is required for expression of the activated macrophage effector mechanism

causing selective metabolic inhibition in target cells.^[5]

Supplementation of dietary L-arginine, the endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF)

precursor, improves endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation, more importantly, we have

shown that this improvement in EDRF activity is associated with a reduction in

atherogenesis.[6]

[Solvent]

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[7]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-0.01M Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate buffer solution

(adjusted pH to 2.0±0.1 with phosphoric acid)=75:25;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 ℃;

The wave length of determination: 206 nm.

[Storage]

2-8℃, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[References]

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- [2] Billiar T R, Curran R D, Stuehr D J, et al. J.Exp.Med., 1989, 169(4):1467-72.
- [3] Palmer R M J, Rees D D, Ashton D S, et al. Biochem. Bioph. Res.Co., 1988, 153(3): 1251-6.
- [4] Kohli R, Meininger C J, Haynes T E, et al. J.Nutr., 2004, 134(3):600-8.
- [5] Jr H J, Vavrin Z, Taintor R R.J. Immun., 1987, 138(2):550-65.
- [6] Cooke J P, Singer A H, Tsao P, et al. J. Clin. Invest., 1992, 90(3):1168-72.
- [7] Ja Y, Wu H, Qian B, et al. China Pharmacy, 2008, 19(1):54-6.

[Contact]

Address:

S5-3 Building, No. 111, Dongfeng Rd., Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone,

Wuhan, Hubei 430056,

China

Email: info@chemfaces.com

Tel: +86-27-84237783
Fax: +86-27-84254680
Web: www.chemfaces.com

Tech Support: service@chemfaces.com