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**Product Data Sheet**

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Product Name: Dihydroxyacetone phosphate

Cat. No.: GC35865

**Chemical Properties**

Cas. No. 57-04-5

SMILES O=C(COP(O)(O)=O)COFormula  $C_3H_7O_6P$  M.Wt 170.06

Solubility Soluble in DMSO Storage Store at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT, or blue ice upon request.

Structure **Background**

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate is a precursor in the biosynthesis of glycerolipids.<sup>1</sup> It is produced by the glycolytic enzyme fructose-1,6-bisphosphate aldolase or by isomerization of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate by triosephosphate isomerase.<sup>2</sup> Erythrocyte levels of dihydroxyacetone phosphate are increased in patients with triosephosphate isomerase deficiency, an inborn error of metabolism characterized by hemolytic anemia and progressive neurological dysfunction.<sup>3</sup>

1. Dodds, P.F., Gurr, M.I., and Brindley, D.N. The glycerol phosphate, dihydroxyacetone phosphate and monoacylglycerol pathways of glycerolipid synthesis in rat adipose-tissue homogenates *Biochem J.* 160(3)693-700(1976)

2. Miyazawa, H., Yamaguchi, Y., Sugiura, Y., et al. Rewiring of embryonic glucose metabolism via suppression of PFK-1 and aldolase during mouse chorioallantoic branching *Development* 144(1)63-73(2017)

3. Orosz, F., Vértessy, B.G., Hollán, S., et al. Triosephosphate isomerase deficiency: Predictions and facts *J. Theor. Biol.* 182(3)437-447(1996)

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

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