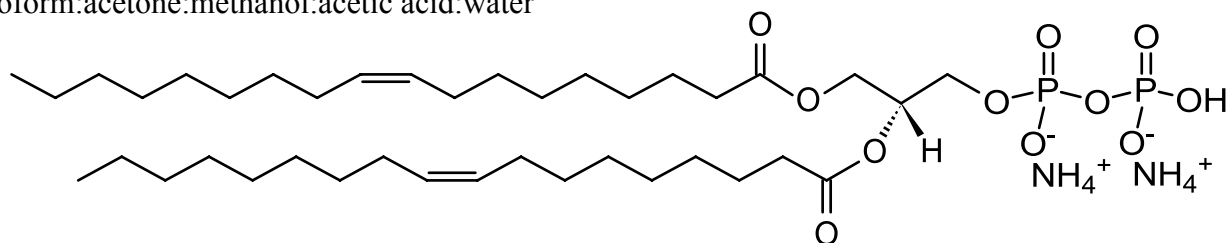


# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

## 18:1 DGPP Dioleoylglycerol Pyrophosphate (ammonium salt)

<b>Catalog Number</b>	810811	<b>Physical state</b>	Powder
<b>Purity</b>	> 95%	<b>Transition temp.</b>	No data
<b>CAS</b>	474943-14-1	<b>CMC</b>	No data
<b>Synonyms</b>	DiC18:1 DGPP; long chain DGPP; diacylglycerol pyrophosphate	<b>PKA</b>	No data
<b>Molec. Formula</b>	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>80</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>11</sub> P <sub>2</sub>	<b>TLC mobile phase</b>	C:Acetone:M:Acetic Acid:W*, 50:15:13:12:4, v/v; TLC plate sprayed with 1% Potassium Oxalate
<b>MW</b>	815.020	<b>Exact Mass</b>	814.524
<b>Percent composition</b>	C 57.47% H 9.89% N 3.44% O 21.59% P 7.60%		
<b>Stability</b>	Store in <-20°C freezer for up to six months (powder only). <b>Stable in solution for 1-2 days at &lt;-20°C as DiC18:1 DGPP immediately starts to break down into phosphatidic acid.</b>		
<b>Solubility</b>	Soluble in chloroform at 25 mg/mL. Insoluble in water.		
<b>Web link</b>	<a href="#">810811</a>		

\*chloroform:acetone:methanol:acetic acid:water



**Description:** DGPP is produced by the phosphorylation of phosphatidic acid (van Schooten et al, 2006) and has been found in plants (Munnik et al, 1996; Zalejski et al, 2006), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Carman, 1997), and *Escherichia coli* (Carman, 1997). DGPP has been shown to be a phospholipid second messenger in abscisic acid signaling, a novel signaling pathway (van Schooten et al, 2006; Zalejski et al, 2006). This role may be important in triggering homeostatic cellular responses (Balboa et al, 1999).

### Product use:

DiC18:1 DGPP is added to a test tube as a chloroform solution and the solvent is removed (for more information on how to remove the solvent, see technical information on Avanti's website). Add 0.5% Tergitol detergent solution and add to cells.

Biological application- "I am not sure how well the long chain DGPP is taken up in yeast cells, that is why we synthesized the DiC8 compound. We only use the long chain compound as a standard for TLC, HPLC and for DGPP phosphatase assays.

Storage conditions- Store concentrated (~25 mg/mL) in chloroform. Concentrations below 10 mg/mL are not as stable." Personal communication, George M. Carman, Sept. 1999.

### References:

- van Schooten et al. (2006) Signalling diacylglycerol pyrophosphate, a new phosphatidic acid metabolite. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 1761(2):151-9
- Zalejski, C et al (2006) Induction of abscisic acid-regulated gene expression by diacylglycerol pyrophosphate involves Ca<sup>2+</sup> and anion currents in Arabidopsis suspension cells. *Plant Physiol*. 141(4): 1555-62
- Balboa, MA et al (1999) Proinflammatory macrophage-activating properties of the novel phospholipid diacylglycerol phosphate. *J Biol Chem*. 274: 522-6
- Carman GM (1997) Phosphatidate phosphatases and diacylglycerol pyrophosphate phosphatases in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Escherichia coli*. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1348, 45-55
- Munnik T et al (1996) Identification of diacylglycerol pyrophosphate as a novel metabolic product of phosphatidic acid during G-protein activation in plants. *J Biol Chem*, 271, 15708-15

### Related Products: [DGPP](#)

**MSDS:** see [www.avantilipids.com](http://www.avantilipids.com) for product number 810811

