

# Thyroxine sulfate

Catalog No: tcsc6313



## Available Sizes

**Size:** 5mg

**Size:** 10mg



## Specifications

**CAS No:**

77074-49-8

**Formula:**

$C_{15}H_{11}I_4NO_7S$

**Pathway:**

Others;Metabolic Enzyme/Protease;Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

**Target:**

Thyroid Hormone Receptor;Drug Metabolite;Endogenous Metabolite

**Purity / Grade:**

>98%

**Solubility:**

DMSO :  $\geq 31$  mg/mL (36.18 mM)

**Alternative Names:**

T4 Sulfate

**Observed Molecular Weight:**

856.93

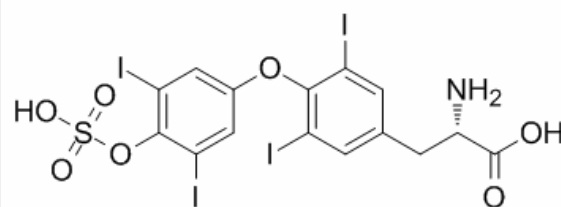
## Product Description

Thyroxine sulfate is a thyroid hormone metabolite.

***In Vitro:***

Thyroxine sulfate (T4S) is a normal component of human serum and amniotic fluid, and it is mostly derived from thyroxine peripherally and accumulates when type I 5-monodeiodinating activity is low in fetuses or inhibited by drugs, such as ipodate<sup>[1]</sup>.

***In Vivo:*** Significant amounts of thyroxine sulfate (T4S) in fetal sheep serum, meconium, bile, and amniotic and allantoic fluids are observed. T4S concentration in amniotic fluid from women at 18-19 weeks of gestation (25.5 ng/dL) is higher than that at 14-15 weeks of gestation (14.3 ng/dL). A significant rise in serum T4S is detected in hyperthyroid patients 1 day after ingestion of 1 g of ipodate<sup>[1]</sup>. Thyroxine undergoes significant sulfation in rats, and biliary excretion of T4S is enhanced if its type I deiodination is inhibited<sup>[2]</sup>. Serum T4S levels are clearly elevated compared with healthy references, and the decreased deiodination by liver D1 during critical illness appears to play a role in this increase in serum T4S levels<sup>[3]</sup>.



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