2025 eBook: Specialist Insights on Thiol-Metabolome

The Thiol-Metabolome is crucial for understanding cellular health, as it plays a key role in maintaining redox homeostasis and managing oxidative stress. Its quantification is a powerful tool for investigating cellular **redox states** and advancing research on **aging** and **longevity.** Insights gained from the Thiol-Metabolome are vital for understanding disease mechanisms related to cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular issues, and inflammatory disorders.
Given its extensive implications for health and disease, the Thiol-Metabolome is a critical focus for both clinical and research applications.

Crescendo Care offers a comprehensive and targeted analysis of key biomarkers within the **Thiol-Metabolome.**

Feel free to contact us with any questions or to suggest additional biomarkers that meet your specific needs!

THIOL-METABOLOME

2-Hydroxyethylthioacetate (2-HET)	Adenosine	Cysteic acid
2PY	Adenosine Monophosphate (AMP)	Cysteine
4PY	Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP)	Cysteine sulfate
6PY	Cystathionine	Cysteine-glutathione disulfide
Acetyl-CoA	Cysteamine	Cystine

THIOL-METABOLOME

- Dihydrolipoic acid
- Dimethylglycine (DMG)
- Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide (FAD)
- Flavin Mononucleotide (FMN)
- Formylmethionine
- Glutamic acid
- Glutamine
- Glutamine sulfonate
- Glutathione disulfide (GSSG)
- Glycine
- Homocysteine
- Homocysteine thiolactone
- Homocystine
- Hypotaurine
- Lactic acid
- Lipoic acid
- Mercapturic acid
- Methionine
- Methionine sulfinic acid
- Methionine sulfone
- Methionine sulfoxide
- Methylglyoxal
- Methylthioadenosine (MTA)
- N-Acetylcysteine
- Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (oxidized) (NAD)
- Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (reduced) (NADH)
- Pyruvic acid
- Reduced Glutathione (GSH)
- S-Adenosylhomocysteine
- S-Adenosylmethionine
- Selenomethionine
- Serine
- Sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4)
- Taurine
- Taurochenodeoxycholate
- Taurocholate
- Tauroursodeoxycholic acid (TUDCA)
- Thiosulfate
- γ-Glutamylcysteine