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产品名称: 帕立骨化醇
产品别名: **Paricalcitol**

生物活性:						
Description		Paricalcitol is a vitamin D receptor agonist, used for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone) associated with chronic renal failure.				
In Vitro		Paricalcitol (3×10^{-8} M; HP + PC) produces a significant reduction in calcification relative to the observed in cells in HP medium. Paricalcitol causes a reduction in the levels of nuclear β -catenin to a level similar to that observed in control cells ^[1] .				
In Vivo		Paricalcitol (300 ng/kg/day) significantly decreases Tau, and prevents LV dysfunction in mice. Paricalcitol reduces mRNA expression of ANP, fibronectin and collagen III in the TAC-pari mice ^[2] .				
Solvent&Solubility		In Vitro: DMSO : 100 mg/mL (240.02 mM; Need ultrasonic) Ethanol : 12.5 mg/mL (30.00 mM; Need ultrasonic) H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)				
		<div>Preparing Stock Solutions</div>	<div>Solvent / Mass / Concentration</div>	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
			1 mM	2.4002 mL	12.0008 mL	24.0015 mL
			5 mM	0.4800 mL	2.4002 mL	4.8003 mL
			10 mM	0.2400 mL	1.2001 mL	2.4002 mL
		<p><i>*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液。一旦配成溶液，请分装保存，避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。</i></p> <p>储备液的保存方式和期限 -80℃, 6 months; -20℃, 1 month。 -80℃ 储存时，请在 6 个月内使用， -20℃ 储存时，请在 1 个月内使用。</p> <p>In Vivo:</p> <p>请根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都请先按照 In Vitro 方式配制澄清的储备液，再依次添加助溶剂：</p> <p>——为保证实验结果的可靠性，澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件，适当保存；体内实验的工作液，建议您现用现配，当天使用； 以下溶剂前显示的百分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比；如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象，可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶</p> <p>1.请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO →90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.00 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.00 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液，此方案不适用于实验周期在半个月以上的实验。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中，混合均匀。</p>				
References		[1]. Martinez-Moreno JM, et al. In vascular smooth muscle cells paricalcitol prevents phosphate-induced Wnt/beta-catenin activation. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 2012 Aug 8.				
		[2]. Meems LM, et al. The vitamin D receptor activator paricalcitol prevents fibrosis and diastolic dysfunction in a murine model of pressure overload. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. 2012 Jul 16;132(3-5):282-289.				



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实验参考:

Animal Administration	<p>After TAC or sham surgery, a subset of the mice is treated with paricalcitol, a selective vitamin D receptor activator, which activates the VDR, at a final dose of 300 ng/kg/day. Paricalcitol is dissolved in a 95% propylene glycol and 5% ethyl alcohol solution. Mice are intraperitoneally injected with paricalcitol (or vehicle only) three times per week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for five consecutive weeks. An established anti-hypertrophic and anti-fibrotic treatment, namely the angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) losartan is also included. Previous experiments have shown it is feasible and efficacious to dissolve losartan in the drinking water at a concentration of 30 mg/kg/day; mice are treated for five consecutive weeks. So, in total eight groups are studied. Sham (n=10), TAC (n=10), Sham + losartan (Sham-los, n=10), TAC + losartan (TAC-los, n=10), Sham + paricalcitol (Sham-pari, n=10), TAC + paricalcitol (TAC-pari, n=10), Sham + paricalcitol + losartan (Sham-combi, n=10) and TAC + paricalcitol + losartan (TAC-combi, n=10). [2]</p>
References	<p>[1]. Martinez-Moreno JM, et al. In vascular smooth muscle cells paricalcitol prevents phosphate-induced Wnt/beta-catenin activation. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 2012 Aug 8.</p> <p>[2]. Meems LM, et al. The vitamin D receptor activator paricalcitol prevents fibrosis and diastolic dysfunction in a murine model of pressure overload. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. 2012 Jul 16;132(3-5):282-289.</p>

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