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产品名称: 硫双二氯酚
产品别名: Bithionol

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|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 生物活性: | | | | |
| Description | Bithionol is a clinically approved anti-parasitic drug; has been shown to inhibit solid tumor growth in several preclinical cancer models. IC50 value: Target: anticancer agent Bithionol caused dose dependent cytotoxicity against all ovarian cancer cell lines tested with IC50 values ranging from 19 μ M - 60 μ M. BT treatment resulted in cell cycle arrest at G1/M phase and increased ROS generation [1]. Both bithionol and bithionol sulphoxide demonstrated in vitro toxicity to Neoparamoeba spp. at all concentrations examined (0.1 to 10 mg l(-1) over 72 h), with a comparable toxicity to freshwater observed for both chemicals at concentrations > 5 mg l(-1) following a 72 h treatment [2]. | | | |
| Solvent&Solubility | In Vitro: DMSO : \geq 33 mg/mL (92.68 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown. | | | |
| | | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg |
| | Preparing | 1 mM | 2.8086 mL | 14.0430 mL |
| | Stock Solutions | 5 mM | 0.5617 mL | 2.8086 mL |
| | | 10 mM | 0.2809 mL | 1.4043 mL |
| | *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。 储备液的保存方式和期限: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month. -80°C 储存时, 请在 6 个月内使用, -20°C 储存时, 请在 1 个月内使用。 In Vivo: 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: ——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 1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline Solubility: \geq 2.08 mg/mL (5.84 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 \geq 2.08 mg/mL (5.84 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。 以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μ L 20.8 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 μ L PEG300 中, 混合均匀; 向上述体系中加入 50 μ L Tween-80, 混合均匀; 然后继续加入 450 μ L 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。 | | | |
| References | [1]. Ayyagari VN, et al. Bithionol inhibits ovarian cancer cell growth in vitro - studies on mechanism(s) of action. BMC Cancer. 2014 Feb 4;14:61. [2]. Florent RL, et al. In vitro toxicity of bithionol and bithionol sulphoxide to Neoparamoeba spp., the causative agent of amoebic gill disease (AGD). Dis Aquat Organ. 2010 Sep 17;91(3):257-62. | | | |