上海源叶生物科技有限公司
Shanghai yuanye Bio-Technology Co., Ltd
电话：021-61312973　　传真：021-55068248
网址：www.shyuanye.com
邮箱：shyysw@sina.com

产品名称：aglafoline
产品别名：Aglafoline；Aglafolin; Rocaglamide U; (-)-Methyl rocaglate

生物活性：

Description

Aglafoline inhibits in a selective and concentration-dependent manner the aggregation and ATP release reaction induced in washed rabbit platelets by PAF (platelet-activating factor). The IC50 values of Aglafoline on PAF (3.6 nM)-induced platelet aggregation were about 50 μM. ic50 value: 50 μM Target: PAF in vitro: Aglafoline also inhibits [3H]PAF (3.6 nM) binding to washed rabbit platelets with an IC50 value of 17.8 ± 2.6 μM. The concentration-response curve of PAF-induced platelet aggregation was shifted to the right by Aglafoline with pA2 and pA10 values of 5.97 and 5.04, respectively. Although thromboxane B2 formation caused by collagen and thrombin was partially suppressed by Aglafoline, thromboxane B2 formation caused by ionophore A23187 and arachidonic acid was not affected. Aglafoline inhibited the [3H]inositol monophosphate formation caused by PAF but not that caused by collagen or thrombin in the presence of indomethacin (20 μM). [1] in vivo: The cAMP content of washed rabbit platelets was not affected by Aglafoline. Rat femoral intravenous administration of Aglafoline (10 mg/kg) did not affect blood pressure. However, Aglafoline (10 mg/kg) both prophylactically and therapeutically antagonized PAF (2.5 μg/kg)-induced hypotensive shock in rats. Intravenous PAF (30 ng/kg) caused severe bronchoconstriction in guinea pigs. This effect was completely blocked by Aglafoline. This implies Aglafoline is an effective PAF antagonist not only in vitro, but also in vivo.[1]

Solvent&Solubility

In Vitro:

Ethanol : 100 mg/mL (203.04 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.0304 mL	10.1519 mL	20.3037 mL
	5 mM	0.4061 mL	2.0304 mL	4.0607 mL
	10 mM	0.2030 mL	1.0152 mL	2.0304 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution

此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM，饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。

以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 EtOH 储备液加到 400 μL PEG300 中，混合均匀；向上述体系中加入 50 μL Tween-80，混合均匀；然后继续加入 450 μL 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。

	2.请依序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO →90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 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。 以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 EtOH 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中，混合均匀。
References	[1]. Ko FN, et al. PAF antagonism in vitro and in vivo by aglafoline from Aglaia elliptifolia Merr. Eur J Pharmacol. 1992 Jul 21;218(1):129-35.

源叶生物