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产品名称: 钆喷酸葡胺

产品别名: **Gadopentetate dimeglumine; SH-L-451A; Gadopentetic acid dimeglumine salt**

生物活性:

Description	Gadopentetate dimeglumine (SH-L-451A) is used in combination with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to allow blood vessels, organs, and other non-bony tissues to be seen more clearly on the MRI.				
In Vitro	Gadobenate dimeglumine-enhanced MRI significantly improves cancer detection compared to gadopentetate dimeglumine-enhanced MRI, mammography, and ultrasound in a selected group of patients undergoing breast MRI for preoperative staging or because of inconclusive findings at conventional imaging[1]. Interstitial MR lymphography with gadopentetate dimeglumine (Gd-DTPA) or gadoxetate disodium (Gd-EOB-DTPA) allows clear visualization of the lymphatic pathway in healthy mice, and no significant difference is found between the two agents. Their rapid kinetics limits the imaging timing window, however, facilitates repeated assessment in a single imaging session[2]. Direct visualization of spilled gastrointestinal gadopentetate dimeglumine helps discriminate ischemic from control rats in this model[3].				
Solvent&Solubility	In Vitro: DMSO : 5 mg/mL (5.33 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)				
		Solvent Concentration Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing	1 mM	1.0661 mL	5.3305 mL	10.6610 mL
	Stock Solutions	5 mM	0.2132 mL	1.0661 mL	2.1322 mL
		10 mM	---	---	---
*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℃, 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。					
References	[1]. Gilbert FJ, et al. Comparison of gadobenate dimeglumine-enhanced breast MRI and gadopentetate dimeglumine-enhanced breast MRI with mammography and ultrasound for the detection of breast cancer. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2014 May;39(5):1272-86. [2]. Sheng F, et al. Interstitial MR lymphography in mice with gadopentetate dimeglumine and gadoxetate disodium. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2011 Feb;33(2):490-7. [3]. Montalbano JM, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging detection of extraluminal enterally administered gadopentetate dimeglumine in a rat model of intestinal ischemia. Acad Radiol. 1996 Jun;3(6):486-92.				
实验参考:	Rats: Twenty-eight rats are anesthetized and midline laparotomy is performed. Animals are divided into four groups: control, ligation of a single mesenteric arcade, ligation of six consecutive arcades, and ligation of the anterior mesenteric artery (analogous to the superior mesenteric artery in humans). A 1.0-mL enteric bolus of gadopentetate dimeglumine diluted with sterile water (1:1) is given via gavage. Magnetic resonance imaging is performed 2 hr after laparotomy and reviewed for				



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Animal Administration	the presence of intraperitoneal gadopentetate dimeglumine by two experienced observers. Animals are sacrificed 24 hr after surgery for pathologic examination[3]. Mice: MR lymphography are performed after the subcutaneous injection of gadopentetate dimeglumine (Gd-DTPA) or gadoxetate disodium (Gd-EOB-DTPA) (0.1, 0.5, or 2.0 mmol per mouse) into the right footpad in six healthy mice, and the time courses of contrast enhancement are assessed. Additionally, the lymphatic pathways from two distinct sites are assessed in tandem by interstitial MR lymphography studies[2].
References	[1]. Gilbert FJ, et al. Comparison of gadobenate dimeglumine-enhanced breast MRI and gadopentetate dimeglumine-enhanced breast MRI with mammography and ultrasound for the detection of breast cancer. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2014 May;39(5):1272-86. [2]. Sheng F, et al. Interstitial MR lymphography in mice with gadopentetate dimeglumine and gadoxetate disodium. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2011 Feb;33(2):490-7. [3]. Montalbano JM, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging detection of extraluminal enterally administered gadopentetate dimeglumine in a rat model of intestinal ischemia. Acad Radiol. 1996 Jun;3(6):486-92.

源叶生物