

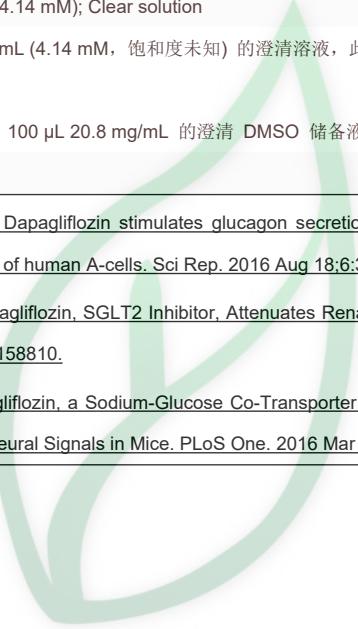
产品名称: **Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate)**

产品别名: **BMS-512148 (2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate; 达格列净 (2S)-1,2-丙二醇水合物**

生物活性:

Description	Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) is the S-enantiomer of Dapagliflozin 1,2-propanediol, hydrate. Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate), a new type of drug used to treat diabetes mellitus (DM), is a competitive sodium/glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor, which results in excretion of glucose into the urine[1]. Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) induces HIF1 expression and attenuates renal IR injury[2].																				
In Vitro	Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) (0-10 μ M; 24 hours) significantly increases the cell survival in hypoxic HK2 cell in a dose-dependent manner[2]. Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) (0-10 μ M; 2 hours) increases the HIF1 expression, increases AMPK and ERK phosphorylation in hypoxic HK2 cells, but shows no effect on the phosphorylation of AMPK and ERK in normoxic HK2 cells[2].																				
	Cell Viability Assay[1]																				
	Cell Line: Hypoxic HK2 cell																				
	Concentration: 0 μ M, 1 μ M, 2 μ M, 5 μ M, 10 μ M																				
	Incubation Time: 24 hours																				
	Result: Improved the cell viability in a dose-dependent manner compared with control cells.																				
	Western Blot Analysis[1]																				
	Cell Line: Hypoxic HK2 cell, Normoxic HK2 cells																				
	Concentration: 0 μ M, 1 μ M, 2 μ M, 5 μ M, 10 μ M																				
	Incubation Time: 24 hours																				
	Result: Induced HIF1 expression in hypoxic and normoxic HK2 cells.																				
Solvent&Solubility	In Vitro: DMSO : \geq 100 mg/mL (198.82 mM) * " \geq " means soluble, but saturation unknown.																				
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Preparing Stock Solutions</th><th>Solvent / Mass</th><th>1 mg</th><th>5 mg</th><th>10 mg</th></tr><tr><th>Concentration</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1 mM</td><td>1.9882 mL</td><td>9.9408 mL</td><td>19.8815 mL</td></tr><tr><td>5 mM</td><td>0.3976 mL</td><td>1.9882 mL</td><td>3.9763 mL</td></tr><tr><td>10 mM</td><td>0.1988 mL</td><td>0.9941 mL</td><td>1.9882 mL</td></tr></tbody></table>	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	Concentration				1 mM	1.9882 mL	9.9408 mL	19.8815 mL	5 mM	0.3976 mL	1.9882 mL	3.9763 mL	10 mM	0.1988 mL	0.9941 mL
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*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																					

	<p>Solubility: $\geq 2.5 \text{ mg/mL}$ (4.97 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 $\geq 2.5 \text{ mg/mL}$ (4.97 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</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 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。</p> <p>2. 请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO → 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)</p> <p>Solubility: $\geq 2.5 \text{ mg/mL}$ (4.97 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 $\geq 2.5 \text{ mg/mL}$ (4.97 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</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 20% 的 SBE-β-CD 生理盐水水溶液中, 混合均匀</p> <p>3. 请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO → 90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: $\geq 2.08 \text{ mg/mL}$ (4.14 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 $\geq 2.08 \text{ mg/mL}$ (4.14 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 20.8 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中, 混合均匀。</p>
References	<p>[1]. Pedersen MG, et al. Dapagliflozin stimulates glucagon secretion at high glucose: experiments and mathematical simulations of human A-cells. <i>Sci Rep.</i> 2016 Aug 18;6:31214.</p> <p>[2]. Chang YK, et al. Dapagliflozin, SGLT2 Inhibitor, Attenuates Renal Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2016 Jul 8;11(7):e0158810.</p> <p>[3]. Chiba Y, et al. Dapagliflozin, a Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporter 2 Inhibitor, Acutely Reduces Energy Expenditure in BAT via Neural Signals in Mice. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2016 Mar 10;11(3):e0150756.</p>



源叶生物