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产品名称: 拉扎贝胺
产品别名: **Lazabemide; Ro 19-6327**

生物活性:				
Description	Lazabemide(Ro 19-6327) is selective, reversible monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B) inhibitor (IC50 values are 0.03 and > 100 μ M for MAO-B and MAO-A respectively).			
IC ₅₀ & Target	IC50: 30 nM (MAO-B)[1].			
In Vitro	The in vitro binding characteristics of both radiolabeled inhibitors revealed them to be selective, high-affinity ligands for the respective enzymes. KD and Bmax values for 3H-Ro 41-1049 in rat cerebral cortex were 10.7 nM and 7.38 pmol/mg protein, respectively, and for 3H-Ro 19-6327 were 18.4 nM and 3.45 pmol/mg protein, respectively[1]. The IC50 values for lazabemide and Ro 16-6491, respectively, were: 86 microM and 90 microM for NA uptake; 123 microM and 90 microM for 5HT uptake; > 500 microM and > 1000 microM for DA uptake. Lazabemide and Ro 16-6491 also differed from L-deprenyl in their ability to induce release of endogenous monoamines from synaptosomes. Thus, Lazabemide(Ro 19-6327) (500 microM) induced a greater 5 HT release than did L-deprenyl, but was less effective than L-deprenyl in releasing DA. On the contrary, lazabemide was almost completely inactive on either 5 HT and DA release[2]. a clear inhibition of DOPAC formation was observed with Lazabemide(Ro 19-6327) (250 nM), while 250 nM lazabemide was found not to increase the accumulation of newly-formed DA in those tubular epithelial cells loaded with 50 microM L-DOPA[3].			
In Vivo	The ischemia reperfusion-induced hydroxyl radical generation was attenuated by 3 mg/kg of clorgyline and lazabemide. Furthermore, mice pretreated with these MAO inhibitors showed decreased DOPAC levels in comparison with those of their respective vehicle-treated control groups; recovery of the reduced DOPAC level was also delayed[4].			
Solvent&Solubility	In Vitro: DMSO : 5 mg/mL (25.05 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
	Preparing	1 mM	5.0090 mL	25.0451 mL
	Stock Solutions	5 mM	1.0018 mL	5.0090 mL
		10 mM	0.5009 mL	2.5045 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			



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	<p>Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μL 5.0 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 \rightarrow 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)</p> <p>Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μL 5.0 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 \rightarrow 90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (2.50 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 5.0 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]. Saura J, et al. Quantitative enzyme radioautography with 3H-Ro 41-1049 and 3H-Ro 19-6327 in vitro: localization and abundance of MAO-A and MAO-B in rat CNS, peripheral organs, and human brain. J Neurosci. 1992 May;12(5):1977-99.</p> <p>[2]. Bondiolotti GP, et al. In vitro effects on monoamine uptake and release by the reversible monoamine oxidase-B inhibitors lazabemide and N-(2-aminoethyl)-p-chlorobenzamide: a comparison with L-deprenyl. Biochem Pharmacol. 1995 Jun 29;50(1):97-102.</p> <p>[3]. Guimaraes J, et al. The activity of MAO A and B in rat renal cells and tubules. Life Sci. 1998;62(8):727-37.</p> <p>[4]. Suzuki T, et al. MAO inhibitors, clorgyline and lazabemide, prevent hydroxyl radical generation caused by brain ischemia/reperfusion in mice. Pharmacology. 1995 Jun;50(6):357-62.</p>