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产品名称: 伐司扑达
 产品别名: **Valspodar; PSC 833**

生物活性:																									
Description	Valspodar is a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitor widely used as overcoming multidrug resistance modulator.																								
In Vitro	Valspodar (PSC 833) has no cytotoxicity effects at up to the concentration of 0.75 µg/mL. Valspodar (0.25, 0.5 and 0.75 µg/mL) and DOX-L are added to the DOX resistant cells, and cell kill efficacy of MDR cell type increases significantly when valspodar is administered alongside DOX-L. Valspodar (0.5 and 0.75 µg/mL), in combination with all concentrations of DOX, are most toxic and kill more than 70% of the resistant cells[1]. Pretreatment with PSC833 decreases the IC50 value of mitoxantrone in MDA-MB-435mdr cells to 0.4±0.02 µM in MDR cells and almost completely reverses the resistance of MDR cells to mitoxantrone[3].																								
In Vivo	valsopodar (10 mg/kg, o.p.) exhibits minimal blood-cell partitioning as reflected in its low mean blood-to-plasma ratio of approximately 0.52. Valspodar displays properties of slow clearance and a large volume of distribution. Valspodar shows properties of low hepatic extraction and wide distribution, similar to that of its structural analogue cyclosporine A[2]. Preadministration of PSC833 to mice increases mitoxantrone fluorescent intensity in MDR tumor to 94% of that in the wild-type tumors[3].																								
Solvent&Solubility	<p>In Vitro: DMSO : 12 mg/mL (9.88 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming) H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)</p>																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Preparing</th> <th>Solvent</th> <th>Mass</th> <th rowspan="2">1 mg</th> <th rowspan="2">5 mg</th> <th rowspan="2">10 mg</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Concentration</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Stock Solutions</td> <td>1 mM</td> <td></td> <td>0.8233 mL</td> <td>4.1165 mL</td> <td>8.2330 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td></td> <td>0.1647 mL</td> <td>0.8233 mL</td> <td>1.6466 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td></td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Preparing	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	Concentration		Stock Solutions	1 mM		0.8233 mL	4.1165 mL	8.2330 mL	5 mM		0.1647 mL	0.8233 mL	1.6466 mL	10 mM		---	---	---
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<p>*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。</p>																									
References	<p>[1]. Bajelan E, et al. Co-delivery of doxorubicin and PSC 833 (Valspodar) by stealth nanoliposomes for efficient overcoming of multidrug resistance. J Pharm Pharm Sci. 2012 Sep;15(4):568-82.</p> <p>[2]. PermissionsZ., et al. Pharmacokinetics of PSC 833 (valsopodar) in its Cremophor EL formulation in rat.2010,40(1):55-61.</p> <p>[3]. Fei Shen, et al. Dynamic Assessment of Mitoxantrone Resistance and Modulation of Multidrug Resistance by Valspodar (PSC833) in Multidrug Resistance Human Cancer Cells. JPET August 2009,330(2): 423-429</p>																								
实验参考:																									
	The in vitro cytotoxicity of various formulations against T47D/TAMR-6 cells is investigated by MTT assay. A 10 ⁴ T47D/TAMR-6 cells are cultured in 96-well plate containing RPMI medium and incubated overnight to allow cell attachment. After 48 hours incubation, fresh medium containing serial concentration of various drug formulations, including free DOX, DOX-L, mixture of DOX-L and																								



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Cell Assay	free Valspodar (PSC 833), mixture of DOX-L and PSC-L and DOX/PSC-L are added. The plates are then incubated for an additional 48 hours before washing with normal saline followed by adding MTT solution (0.5 mg/mL) to each well, and incubated for 4 h at 37°C. Then, the medium is removed, and DMSO is added to dissolve the formazan crystals. The plates are mildly shaken for 10 min to ensure the dissolution of formazan. The formazan dye is measured spectrophotometrically using microplate reader at 570 nm with reference standard of 690 nm as described before. [1]
Animal Administration	Male Sprague–Dawley rats (250-350 g) are housed in temperature-controlled rooms with 12 h of light per day. The animals had free access to food and water prior to experimentation. Rats are divided into two groups: one group (n=6) receives intravenous dose (5 mg/kg) of valsopodar and the other group administered valsopodar orally (10 mg/kg). Stereoselective pharmacokinetics of desbutylhalofantrine, a metabolite of halofantrine, in the rat after administration of the racemic metabolite or parent drug. After surgery, the rats are transferred to their regular holding cages and allowed free access to water, but food is withheld overnight. The next morning, rats are transferred to the metabolic cages and dosed with valsopodar. [2]
References	[1]. Bajelan E, et al. Co-delivery of doxorubicin and PSC 833 (Valspodar) by stealth nanoliposomes for efficient overcoming of multidrug resistance. J Pharm Pharm Sci. 2012 Sep;15(4):568-82. [2]. PermissionsZ., et al. Pharmacokinetics of PSC 833 (valsopodar) in its Cremophor EL formulation in rat.2010,40(1):55-61. [3]. Fei Shen, et al. Dynamic Assessment of Mitoxantrone Resistance and Modulation of Multidrug Resistance by Valspodar (PSC833) in Multidrug Resistance Human Cancer Cells. JPET August 2009,330 (2): 423-429

源叶生物