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产品名称: 四氢生物喋呤  
 产品别名: **Tetrahydrobiopterin; Sapropterin**

生物活性:					
<b>Description</b>	Tetrahydrobiopterin is a cofactor of the aromatic amino acid hydroxylases enzymes and also acts as an essential cofactor for all nitric oxide synthase (NOS) isoforms.				
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Human Endogenous Metabolite				
<b>In Vitro</b>	Microglial cell cultures under hyperoxia are supplemented or not with an effective dose of Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4) (100 μM). Exposure of microglial cells to hyperoxia-induced oxidative stress for 24 h reveals a robust increase in TSP-1 mRNA expression and protein compare to normoxia (21% O <sub>2</sub> ). Tetrahydrobiopterin supplementation significantly prevents hyperoxia-induced microglial activation by diminishing Iba-1 and TSP-1 expression and prevents microvascular injury in choroidal explants <sup>[1]</sup> .				
<b>In Vivo</b>	To assess the levels of Tetrahydrobiopterin in the retina, three to five pools of retinas are collected from WT and hph-1 mice at postnatal age 7, 14, and 22 and evaluated by LC-MS/MS. LC-MS/MS analysis confirm a significant decrease by approximately 90% in the concentration levels of Tetrahydrobiopterin in retinal tissue from hph-1 mice (0.0009±0.0006; p<0.0001, 0.01±0.001; p<0.0001 and 2.45±0.40; p<0.005) compare to the WT group (0.014±0.001, 0.092±0.01, and 23.13±6.44) at P7, P14, and P22, respectively <sup>[1]</sup> .				
<b>Solvent&amp;Solubility</b>	<b>In Vitro:</b> DMSO : 50 mg/mL (207.25 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		<b>Solvent</b> <b>Concentration</b>	<b>Mass</b> <b>1 mg</b>	<b>5 mg</b>	<b>10 mg</b>
	<b>Preparing</b>	1 mM	4.1451 mL	20.7254 mL	41.4508 mL
	<b>Stock Solutions</b>	5 mM	0.8290 mL	4.1451 mL	8.2902 mL
		10 mM	0.4145 mL	2.0725 mL	4.1451 mL
<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。</p> <p>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> <p><b>In Vivo:</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>——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</p> <p>1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline</p> <p>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.36 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.36 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>					



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	<p>Solubility: <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (10.36 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (10.36 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 <math>\mu</math>L 20% 的 SBE-<math>\beta</math>-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 <math>\rightarrow</math>90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (10.36 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 <math>\geq 2.5</math> mg/mL (10.36 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 <math>\mu</math>L 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 <math>\mu</math>L 玉米油中, 混合均匀。</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. Rivera JC, et al. Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4) deficiency is associated with augmented inflammation and microvascular degeneration in the retina. J Neuroinflammation. 2017 Sep 6;14(1):181.</p>
<p><b>实验参考:</b></p>	
<p><b>Animal Administration</b></p>	<p>Mice pups are exposed with their mothers in a 75% oxygen environment from postnatal day 7 to P9 using oxy-cycler to induce retinal vaso-obliteration (VO). Animals are anesthetized and injected intravitreally at P7 with 100 <math>\mu</math>M of Tetrahydrobiopterin or vehicle (sterile PBS 1<math>\times</math>) using a syringe equipped with 50-gauge glass capillary. At P9, mice pups are sacrificed and retinas are dissected and stained overnight at 4 <math>^{\circ}</math>C with fluorescein-labeled Griffonia simplicifolia Lectin 1 (GSL 1), isolectin B4 (1:100) with 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> in PBS. Quantification of VO is assessed using the computer software<sup>[1]</sup>.</p>
<p><b>Kinase Assay</b></p>	<p>Microglia cell line (SIM-A9) is used and cultured. Briefly, microglial cells (800, 000 cells per well) are cultured in 6-well plates with DMEM/F12 (1:1) supplementing with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 5% of horse serum (HS), and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. After 24 h, the cells are starved with DMEM/F12 (1:1) free of FBS and HS for 6 h. Then, microglial cells cultures in presence or absence of 100 <math>\mu</math>M of Tetrahydrobiopterin are exposed to hyperoxia (75% oxygen and 25% nitrogen) in a modular incubator chamber and maintained in a humidified CO<sub>2</sub> incubator at 37 <math>^{\circ}</math>C for 24 h. Microglial cells in matching controls are incubated at 37 <math>^{\circ}</math>C in an incubator with 95% air and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and collected at the same time point. Cell lysates are quickly processed for RNA. The conditioning media is stored at -80 and later used in choroidal explant assay<sup>[1]</sup>.</p>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>[1]. Rivera JC, et al. Tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4) deficiency is associated with augmented inflammation and microvascular degeneration in the retina. J Neuroinflammation. 2017 Sep 6;14(1):181.</p>