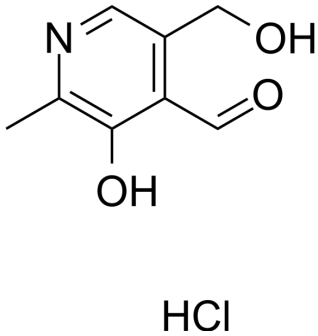
Pyridoxal hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-W027446
CAS No.:	65-22-5
Molecular Formula:	$C_8H_{10}ClNO_3$
Molecular Weight:	203.62
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	4°C, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (stored under nitrogen)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 62.5 mg/mL (306.94 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)
H_2O : 33.33 mg/mL (163.69 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	4.9111 mL	24.5555 mL	49.1111 mL
5 mM	0.9822 mL	4.9111 mL	9.8222 mL
10 mM	0.4911 mL	2.4556 mL	4.9111 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS
   Solubility: 100 mg/mL (491.11 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: 2.08 mg/mL (10.22 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (10.22 mM); Clear solution
4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (10.22 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Pyridoxal hydrochloride is the hydrochloride form of Pyridoxal (HY-107469). Pyridoxal is one of the major forms of vitamin B6. Pyridoxal is phosphorylated by pyridoxal kinase to Pyridoxal phosphate (HY-B1744). Pyridoxal is oxidized by the liver to 4-Pyridoxic acid (HY-113493) which is excreted in the urine[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Vrolijk MF, et al. The vitamin B6 paradox: Supplementation with high concentrations of pyridoxine leads to decreased vitamin B6 function. Toxicol In Vitro. 2017 Oct;44:206-212.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com
Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA