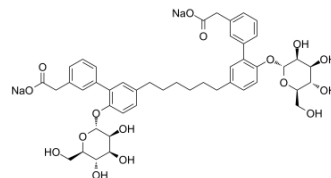


Bimosiamose disodium

Cat. No.:	HY-106139A
CAS No.:	187269-60-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₄₆ H ₅₂ Na ₂ O ₁₆
Molecular Weight:	906.88
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Bimosiamose disodium (TBC-1269Z) is a nonligosaccharide pan-selectin inhibitor with IC ₅₀ s of 88 μM, 20 μM, and 86 μM for E-selectin, P-selectin, and L-selectin, respectively. Bimosiamose disodium has anti-inflammatory effects ^[1] .								
IC₅₀ & Target	IC ₅₀ : 88 μM (E-selectin), 20 μM (P-selectin), and 86 μM (L-selectin) ^[1]								
In Vitro	Bimosiamose (TBC-1269) operates by inhibiting neutrophil recruitment to the site of inflammation through blocking the initial rolling phase of recruitment. Bimosiamose (TBC-1269) inhibits cell recruitment and does not possess any cytotoxic effect on neutrophils ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
In Vivo	Bimosiamose (TBC-1269; 25 mg/kg; intravenous injection; Sprague-Dawley rats) treatment shows a significant increase in survival. Best overall survival, 70%, is observed when TBC-1269 is administered 15 minutes before reperfusion, and also shows a marked decrease in liver enzyme levels at 6 hours after reperfusion. Neutrophil migration is also significantly ameliorated (81%). The histologic damage scores is also improved ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Sprague-Dawley rats (200-225g) with ischemia and reperfusion (I/R)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>25 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Showed a significant increase in survival compared with controls.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Sprague-Dawley rats (200-225g) with ischemia and reperfusion (I/R) ^[1]	Dosage:	25 mg/kg	Administration:	Intravenous injection	Result:	Showed a significant increase in survival compared with controls.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Palma-Vargas JM, et al. Small-molecule selectin inhibitor protects against liver inflammatory response after ischemia and reperfusion. J Am Coll Surg. 1997 Oct;185(4):365-72.

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

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