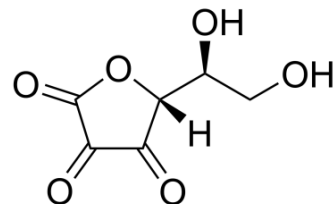


## Dehydroascorbic acid

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-110281		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	490-83-5		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	174.11		
<b>Target:</b>	Endogenous Metabolite		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : 5 mg/mL (28.72 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Solvent	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	5.7435 mL	28.7175 mL	57.4350 mL
	5 mM	1.1487 mL	5.7435 mL	11.4870 mL
	10 mM	0.5743 mL	2.8717 mL	5.7435 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Dehydroascorbic acid, a blood-brain barrier transportable form of vitamin C, mediates potent cerebroprotection in experimental stroke.
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Human Endogenous Metabolite
<b>In Vitro</b>	Neuronal injury in ischemic stroke is partly mediated by cytotoxic reactive oxygen species. Although the antioxidant ascorbic acid (AA) or vitamin C does not penetrate the blood-brain barrier (BBB), its oxidized form, dehydroascorbic acid (DHA), enters the brain by means of facilitative transport <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Huang J, et al. Dehydroascorbic acid, a blood-brain barrier transportable form of vitamin C, mediates potent cerebroprotection in experimental stroke. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2001 Sep 25;98(20):11720-4.

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

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