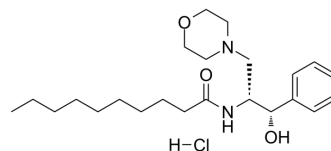


D,L-erythro-PDMP hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-116392H
CAS No.:	80943-40-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₃ H ₃₉ ClN ₂ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	427.02
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 125 mg/mL (292.73 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM		2.3418 mL	11.7091 mL	23.4181 mL
		5 mM		0.4684 mL	2.3418 mL	4.6836 mL
		10 mM		0.2342 mL	1.1709 mL	2.3418 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.87 mM); Clear solution					
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.87 mM); Clear solution					
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.87 mM); Clear solution					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	D,L-erythro-PDMP hydrochloride is an erythro isomer of PDMP. D,L-erythro-PDMP hydrochloride causes growth inhibition of cultured rabbit skin fibroblasts. PDMP is an effective inhibitor of UDP-glucose:ceramide glucosyltransferase ^{[1][2]} .
In Vitro	D,L-erythro-PDMP hydrochloride (0, 12, 25, 50 μM; 0, 4, 7, 10 days) shows an inhibitory effect on cell growth of rabbit skin fibroblasts ^[1] . D,L-erythro PDMP hydrochloride (50 μM; 3 days) has cytotoxic of rabbit skin fibroblasts on cell morphology ^[1] . D,L-erythro-PDMP hydrochloride (40 μM; 24 h; MDCK cells) induces a marked increase in glucosyltransferase specific activity: 14.6 nmol/h per mg protein ^[2] . D,L-erythro-PDMP hydrochloride (40 μM; 6 h) protects the cells against loss of synthase in cells exposed to cycloheximide ^[2] .

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Uemura K, et al. Effect of an inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthesis on cultured rabbit skin fibroblasts. J Biochem. 1990 Oct;108(4):525-30.
- [2]. Abe A, et al. Induction of glucosylceramide synthase by synthase inhibitors and ceramide. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1996 Feb 16;1299(3):333-41.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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