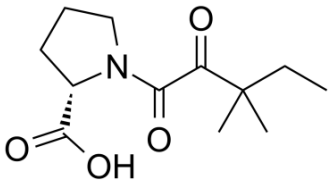
GPI-1485

Cat. No.:	HY-136424
CAS No.:	186268-78-0
Molecular Formula:	$C_{12}H_{19}NO_4$
Molecular Weight:	241.28
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (414.46 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	4.1446 mL	20.7228 mL	41.4456 mL
5 mM	0.8289 mL	4.1446 mL	8.2891 mL
10 mM	0.4145 mL	2.0723 mL	4.1446 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 (8.62 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.62 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.62 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

GPI-1485 (GM1485), a nonimmunosuppressive immunophilin ligand, promotes neurofunctional improvement and neural regeneration following stroke[1].

In Vitro

GPI-1485 (GM1485; 100 μM) induces cellular reprogramming and neural cell induction in normal human dermal fibroblasts (NHDF)[1].

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

Cell Viability Assay[1]

Cell Line:	Normal human dermal fibroblasts (NHDF)[1]
Concentration:	100 μM
Incubation Time:	
Result:	Induced cellular reprogramming and neural cell induction.

In Vivo

GPI-1485 (GM1485; 5 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; 6-week period of daily) improves long-term neurological recovery in rats[1].

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

Animal Model:	Adult male Wistar rats, weighing 250-300 g[1]
Dosage:	5 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; daily; for a total of 42 days
Result:	Administration improved neurological function and is consistent with an upregulation of endogenous neurogenesis following stroke in rats.

REFERENCES

[1]. Andrew F Ducruet , et al. GM1485, a Nonimmunosuppressive Immunophilin Ligand, Promotes Neurofunctional Improvement and Neural Regeneration Following Stroke. J Neurosci Res. 2012 Jul;90(7):1413-23.

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