## L-Ascorbic acid (GMP Like)

Cat. No.: CAS No.: Molecular Formula: Molecular Weight: Target: Pathway:	HY-B0166GL 50-81-7 C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>6</sub> 176.12 Reactive Oxygen Species; Apoptosis; Calcium Channel; Endogenous Metabolite Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κB; Apoptosis; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling	
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)	

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
Description	L-Ascorbic acid (GMP Like) is the GMP Like class L-Ascorbic acid (HY-B0166). L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate, Vitamin C), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively Ca <sub>v</sub> 3.2 channels with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 6.5 μ M. L-Ascorbic acid is also a collagen deposition enhancer and an elastogenesis inhibitor <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> . L-Ascorbic acid exhibits anticancer effects through the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and selective damage to cancer cells <sup>[4]</sup> .	
In Vitro	The anti-cancer effects of L-Ascorbic acid are determined by sodium-dependent vitamin C transporter 2 (SVCT-2), a transporter of L-ascorbic acid. L-Ascorbic acid (0.1 µM-2 mM) exhibits anti-cancer effects according to SVCT-2 expression and L-ascorbic acid uptake. Human colorectal cancer cell lines displays differential responses to L-ascorbic acid, primarily depending on the expression level of SVCT-2 <sup>[4]</sup> . L-Ascorbic acid (10 µg/ml, 5 days) enhances the reprogramming of mouse fibroblasts into IPSCs <sup>[5]</sup> . L-Ascorbic acid (50 µg/ml, 9 days) promotes fibroblasts conversion into cardiomyocytes <sup>[6]</sup> . L-Ascorbic acid (50 ng/ml, 4-6 days) facilitates generation of all-iPS cell mice from terminally differentiated B cells <sup>[7]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
In Vivo	L-Ascorbic acid/Tolbutamide produces hypoglycaemic activity in a dose dependant manner in normal (60 mg/kg) and diabetic (40 mg/kg) condition. In the presence of L-ascorbic acid, Tolbuatmide (20 mg/kg) produces early onset of action and maintained for longer period compared to Tolbutamide matching control <sup>[5]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Immunol. 2022 Dec 21.
- Mil Med Res. 2020 Nov 1;7(1):52.
- Redox Biol. 2022 Aug;54:102392.
- Sci China Life Sci. 2018 Oct;61(10):1151-1167.
- Biomed Pharmacother. September 2022, 113558.

See more customer validations on  $\underline{www.MedChemExpress.com}$ 



## REFERENCES

[1]. Michael T Nelson, et al. Molecular mechanisms of subtype-specific inhibition of neuronal T-type calcium channels by ascorbate. J Neurosci. 2007 Nov 14;27(46):12577-83.

[2]. Aleksander Hinek, et al. Sodium L-ascorbate enhances elastic fibers deposition by fibroblasts from normal and pathologic human skin. J Dermatol Sci. 2014 Sep;75(3):173-82.

[3]. Sungrae Cho, et al. Hormetic dose response to L-ascorbic acid as an anti-cancer drug in colorectal cancer cell lines according to SVCT-2 expression. Sci Rep. 2018 Jul 27;8(1):11372.

[4]. Satyanarayana Sreemantula, et al. Influence of antioxidant (L- ascorbic acid) on tolbutamide induced hypoglycaemia/antihyperglycaemia in normal and diabetic rats. BMC Endocr Disord. 2005 Mar 3;5(1):2.

[5]. Sebastian J Padayatty, et al. Vitamin C as an antioxidant: evaluation of its role in disease prevention. J Am Coll Nutr. 2003 Feb;22(1):18-35.

[6]. Esteban MA, Wang T, Qin B, et al. Vitamin C enhances the generation of mouse and human induced pluripotent stem cells. Cell Stem Cell. 2010;6(1):71-79. doi:10.1016/j.stem.2009.12.001

[7]. Talkhabi M, Pahlavan S, Aghdami N, Baharvand H. Ascorbic acid promotes the direct conversion of mouse fibroblasts into beating cardiomyocytes. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2015;463(4):699-705.

[8]. Stadtfeld M, Apostolou E, Ferrari F, et al. Ascorbic acid prevents loss of Dlk1-Dio3 imprinting and facilitates generation of all-iPS cell mice from terminally differentiated B cells. Nat Genet. 2012;44(4):398-S2.

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