# Product Data Sheet

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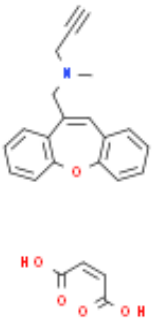
| Cas No.: | 200189-97-5 | Cat. No: | PC12577 |
| Product Name: | CGP 3466B maleate | | |
| Product synonym: | - | | |
| Chemical name: | CGP 3466B maleate | | |
| MF: | C23H21NO5 | FW: | 391.416546583176 |
| Purity: | ≥98% | Batch No.: | - |
| Storage: | | | |
| Structural formula: |  | | |
| λmax: | - | Formulation: | - |
| Solubility : | | | |
| SMILES : | C#CCN(CC1=CC2C=CC=CC=2OC2C=CC=CC1=2)C.OC(/C=C\C(=O)O)=O | | |
| InChI Code: | - | | |
| InChI Key: | | | |
| **WARNING This product is not for human or veterinary use.** | | | |

## Product Description

GAPDH抑制剂,Omigapil maleate (CGP3446B maleate) 是一种有效的，具有口服活性的凋亡 (apoptosis) 抑制剂。Omigapil maleate 可用于研究先天性肌营养不良 (CMD)。

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| 生物活性 | Omigapil maleate, an orally bioavailable **GAPDH nitrosylation** inhibitor, abrogates $A\beta_{1-42}$-induced tau acetylation, memory impairment, and locomotor dysfunction in mice. Omigapil maleate has the potential for the research of Alzheimers disease. Omigapil maleate (CGP3446B maleate) is a **apoptosis** inhibitor. Omigapil maleate can be used for the research of congenital muscular dystrophy (CMD). |
| IC50 & Target[1][2] | Apoptosis |

<table>
<tr><td>体内研究(In Vivo)</td><td>
Treatment of mice with Omigapil (0.1 mg/kg) results in improved muscle regeneration and increased force.<br><br>
Medlife has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
<table>
<tr><td>Animal Model:</td><td>12-week-old dyW/ mag mice</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dosage:</td><td>0.1 mg/kg</td></tr>
<tr><td>Administration:</td><td>For the first week of drug treatment, administered once daily by intraperitoneal injection.<br>After weaning (3 weeks of age), applied once daily by oral gavage.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Result:</td><td>Reduced the muscle fibre loss.<br>Many of the functional parameters were significantly improved by omigapil.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>包装储存</td><td>4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture<br><br>*In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)</td></tr>
<tr><td>溶解度数据</td><td>
体外研究:<br><br>
DMSO : 50 mg/mL (127.74 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 80°C)
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">配制储备溶液</td><td>质量<br>溶剂体积<br>浓度</td><td>1 mg</td><td>5 mg</td><td>10 mg</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 mM</td><td>2.5548 mL</td><td>12.7740 mL</td><td>25.5480 mL</td></tr>
<tr><td>5 mM</td><td>0.5110 mL</td><td>2.5548 mL</td><td>5.1096 mL</td></tr>
<tr><td>10 mM</td><td>0.2555 mL</td><td>1.2774 mL</td><td>2.5548 mL</td></tr>
</table>
* 产品不同，其溶解度不同。建议根据产品选择合适的溶剂配制储备溶液；配成溶液后，建议分装保存，避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。<br>
储备液的保存方式和期限：-80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)。-80°C 储存时，建议在 6 个月内使用，-20°C 储存时，建议在 1 个月内使用。<br><br>
体内研究:<br><br>
建议根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都建议先按照 体外研究 方式配制澄清的储备液，再依次添加助溶剂：<br><br>
——为保证实验结果的可靠性，澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件，适当保存；体内实验的工作液，建议您现用现配，当天使用； 以下溶剂前显示的百<br>
分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比；如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象，可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶<br><br>
1. 建议依照次序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO 40% PEG300 5% Tween-80 45% saline<br>
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.39 mM); Clear solution<br><br>
此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.39 mM，饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。<br><br>
以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 μL PEG300 中，混合均匀；向上述体系中加入50 μL Tween-80，混合均匀；然后继续加入 450 μL生理盐水定容至 1 mL。<br><br>
将 0.9 g 氯化钠，完全溶解于 100 mL ddH?O 中，得到澄清透明的生理盐水溶液<br><br>
2. 建议依照次序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)<br>
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.39 mM); Clear solution
</td></tr>
</table>

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|---|---|
| | 此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.39 mM，饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。<br>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 20% 的 SBE-β-CD 生理盐水水溶液中，混合均匀。<br>将 2 g 磺丁基醚 β-环糊精加入 5 mL 生理盐水中，再用生理盐水定容至 10 mL，完全溶解，澄清透明<br>3. 建议依照次序添加每种溶剂： 10% DMSO 90% corn oil<br>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.39 mM); Clear solution<br>此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.39 mM，饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液，此方案不适用于实验周期在半个月以上的实验。<br>以 1 mL 工作液为例，取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL玉米油中，混合均匀。<br>* |