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Produktinformation

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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

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- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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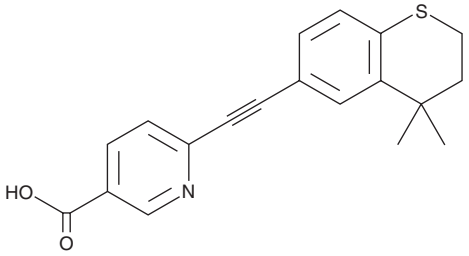
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Tazarotenic Acid

Item No. 21367

CAS Registry No.: 118292-41-4
Formal Name: 6-[2-(3,4-dihydro-4,4-dimethyl-2H-1-benzothiopyran-6-yl)ethynyl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid
Synonym: AGN 190299
MF: $C_{19}H_{17}NO_2S$
FW: 323.4
Purity: ≥98%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 257, 347 nm
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: As supplied, 2 years from the QC date provided on the Certificate of Analysis, when stored properly



Laboratory Procedures

Tazarotenic acid is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the tazarotenic acid in the solvent of choice. Tazarotenic acid is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of tazarotenic acid in these solvents is approximately 30 mg/ml.

Tazarotenic acid is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, tazarotenic acid should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Tazarotenic acid has a solubility of approximately 0.2 mg/ml in a 1:4 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Tazarotenic acid is an active metabolite of tazarotene, an acetylenic retinoid prodrug that induces epidermal hyperplasia with an ED_{50} value of 100 nM.[1,2] Tazarotenic acid selectively binds retinoic acid receptors (RAR-β and RAR-γ) *in vitro*.[1] It has a relatively short elimination half-life of one to two hours and is metabolized by cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoforms CYP2C8, CYP26A1, and CYP26B1.[1,3]

References

1. Chandraratna, R.A. Tazarotene-first of a new generation of receptor-selective retinoids. *Br. J. Dermatol.* **135(Suppl 49)**, 18-25 (1996).
2. Thacher, S.M., Standeven, A.M., Athanikar, J., *et al.* Receptor specificity of retinoid-induced epidermal hyperplasia: Effect of RXR-selective agonists and correlation with topical irritation. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **282(2)**, 528-534 (1997).
3. Foti, R.S., Diaz, P., and Douguet, D. Comparison of the ligand binding site of CYP2C8 with CYP26A1 and CYP26B1: A structural basis for the identification of new inhibitors of the retinoic acid hydroxylases. *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.* **31(Sup2)**, 148-161 (2016).

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