SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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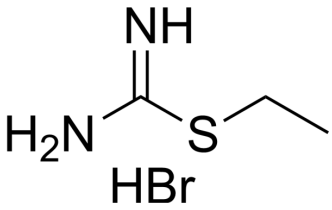
S-EIT hydrobromide

Cat. No.:	HY-101252
CAS No.:	1071-37-0
Molecular Formula:	$C_3H_9BrN_2S$
Molecular Weight:	185.09
Target:	Biochemical Assay Reagents
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	S-EIT (hydrobromide) is a biochemical reagent that can be used as a biological material or organic compound for life science related research.
In Vitro	EIT (S-ethylisothiourea) Hydrobromide is a selective inhibitor of type II NOS. EIT elicited a dose-dependent and > 95% inhibition of the LPS-induced increase in plasma [NOx]. The ED50 values for EIT was 0.4 mg/kg. Pretreatment with L-arginine (but not D-arginine) prevented the mortality, while not affecting the type II NOS-dependent NO production, suggesting the toxicity may be due to inhibition of one of the other NOS isoforms (endothelial or neuronal)[1]. Selective NOS II antagonists attenuate but do not block shear stress-induced vasodilation in the fetal lung. Stimulation of NOS II activity, perhaps from smooth muscle cells, contributes in part to the NO-mediated fall in PVR (pulmonary vascular resistance) during shear stress-induced pulmonary vasodilation. Spleen cells stimulated with alloantigens in the presence of AMT or S-ethylisothiourea (EIT), an another selective iNOS inhibitor, produced considerably more interleukin (IL)-4 and IL-10 than the cells stimulated in the absence of iNOS inhibitors. The production of Th1 cytokines IL-2 and interferon (IFN)-gamma was not enhanced by the inhibition of NO synthesis. Acute administration of EIT (380 nmol/h), another inducible nitric Oxide synthase selective inhibitor, also attenuated pregnancy-induced increases in glomerular filtration rate and effective renal plasma flow. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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