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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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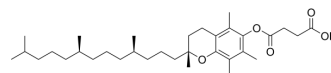
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D- α -Tocopherol Succinate

Cat. No.:	HY-131553	
CAS No.:	4345-03-3	
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₃ H ₅₄ O ₅	
Molecular Weight:	530.78	
Target:	Apoptosis	
Pathway:	Apoptosis	
Storage:	Powder	-20°C 3 years
	In solvent	-80°C 6 months
		-20°C 1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 250 mg/mL (471.00 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Concentration	Mass		
	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	1.8840 mL	9.4201 mL	18.8402 mL
5 mM	0.3768 mL	1.8840 mL	3.7680 mL
10 mM	0.1884 mL	0.9420 mL	1.8840 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

D- α -Tocopherol Succinate (Vitamin E succinate) is an antioxidant tocopherol and a salt form of vitamin E. D- α -Tocopherol Succinate inhibits [Cisplatin](#) (HY-17394)-induced cytotoxicity. D- α -Tocopherol Succinate can be used for the research of cancer^{[1][2]}.

In Vitro

D- α -Tocopherol Succinate (1-20 μ M; 24 hours) shows cytotoxicity to HEI-OC1 cells^[1].
 D- α -Tocopherol Succinate (10 μ M; 48 hours) protects HEI-OC1 cells against cisplatin-induced ototoxicity and inhibits caspase-3 activity^[1].
 D- α -Tocopherol Succinate (0-50 μ M; 18 hours) shows cytotoxicity to TC-1 tumor cells^[2].
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
 Cell Cytotoxicity Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	HEI-OC1 cell line
Concentration:	1-20 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours

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In Vivo	<p>D-α-Tocopherol Succinate (1-2 mg/kg; i.p. three times at 2 day intervals from TC-1 tumor cells injection for 10 days to 14 days) shows antitumor effects to mice with TC-1 tumor^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Six- to eight-week-old female C57BL/6 mice with TC-1 tumor cells^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1 and 2 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; 1 and 2 mg/kg three times at 2 day intervals; from TC-1 tumor cells injection for 10 days to 14 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased the tumor volume, especially with a dose of 2 mg/kg.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Six- to eight-week-old female C57BL/6 mice with TC-1 tumor cells ^[2]	Dosage:	1 and 2 mg/kg	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; 1 and 2 mg/kg three times at 2 day intervals; from TC-1 tumor cells injection for 10 days to 14 days	Result:	Decreased the tumor volume, especially with a dose of 2 mg/kg.		
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REFERENCES

[1]. Kim SK, et al. The effects of the antioxidant α -tocopherol succinate on cisplatin-induced ototoxicity in HEI-OC1 auditory cells. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. 2016 Jul;86:9-14.

[2]. Kang TH, et al. Treatment of tumors with vitamin E suppresses myeloid derived suppressor cells and enhances CD8+ T cell-mediated antitumor effects. *PLoS One*. 2014 Jul 29;9(7):e103562.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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