

Produktinformation



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

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
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- Expressversand

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Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-B1620		
CAS No.:	9003-39-8		
Molecular Formula:	(C ₆ H ₉ NO)n		
Target:	Biochemical Assay Reagents		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	H ₂ O : ≥ 50 mg/mL DMSO : 25 mg/mL (Need ultrasonic) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.
In Vivo	 Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution
	 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
	4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
Description	Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30 is a compound which has been widely tested and used in human and veterinary medicine as an effective wound healing accelerator and disinfectant when combined with iodine and other compounds.	
In Vivo	Goldfishes which are treated with salt have significantly lower mucus weights at 25 h. Goldfishes treated with Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30 have significantly higher mucus weights at 25 h. Koi treated with salt and Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30 has significantly lower mucus weight at 1 and 25 h. Control koi has significantly higher mucus at 25 h. At the end of 2 weeks, it is determined that the three koi treated with salt and Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30 remain healthy and show a higher degree of healing than other treatment koi and the control group ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	

PROTOCOL

Animal

Each fish within a tank serves as a replicate. Treatments are designated as Polyvinylpyrrolidone (at a dose of 10 mL/10

Н

Η

n

Administration ^[1]

gallon) and saline/salt at 3g/L. A control group that does not receive any chemical is also included in the study. All fishes from each treatment group are sampled at 0 min, 15 min, 1 h, 4 h and 25 h. At each time interval, all fishes from each treatment group are anaesthetized using buffered tricaine methanesulfonate, weighed, and slime is scraped from one 1 cm² area over the epaxial musculature using a preweighed plastic coverslip^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Shivappa RB, et al. Laboratory evaluation of different formulations of Stress Coat? for slime production in goldfish (Carassius auratus) and koi (Cyprinus carpio). Peer J. 2017 Sep 6;5:e3759.

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

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