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Produktinformation

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

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Pratensein

Cat. No.: HY-N7981

CAS No.: 2284-31-3

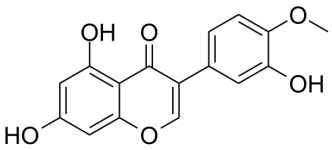
Molecular Formula: $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$

Molecular Weight: 300.26

Target: NF-κB

Pathway: NF-κB

Storage: -20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light
* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (166.52 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.3304 mL	16.6522 mL	33.3045 mL
	5 mM	0.6661 mL	3.3304 mL	6.6609 mL
	10 mM	0.3330 mL	1.6652 mL	3.3304 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Pratensein, a flavonoid, ameliorates β-amyloid-induced cognitive impairment in rats via reducing oxidative damage and restoring synapse and BDNF levels[1].

In Vivo

Pratensein significantly attenuates neuronal degeneration and apoptosis in hippocampus. The over-expression in IL-1β and TNF-α as well as the extensive astrogliosis and microgliosis in hippocampus induced by Aβ1-42 are significantly reduced following administration of Pratensein. Pratensein treatment significantly suppresses the activation of NF-κB in hippocampus. Pratensein is able to increase the levels of synaptophysin and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)[1]. Pratensein (20 mg/kg; p.o.; once daily for 3 weeks) ameliorates learning and memory deficits in Aβ1-42 rat model of Alzheimer's disease[1].

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

Animal Model:	Male 10-week old Wistar rats[1]
Dosage:	20 mg/kg

Administration:	P.o.; once daily for 3 weeks
Result:	The spatial learning and memory ability of rats was improved.

REFERENCES

[1]. Liang C, et al. Pratensein ameliorates β-amyloid-induced cognitive impairment in rats via reducing oxidative damage and restoring synapse and BDNF levels. Neurosci Lett. 2015;592:48-53.

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