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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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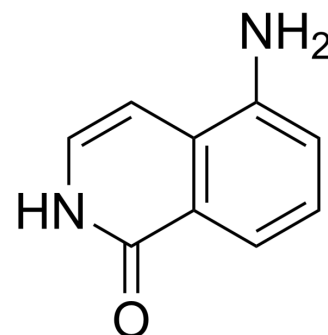
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5-AIQ

Cat. No.:	HY-W006566
CAS No.:	93117-08-9
Molecular Formula:	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂ O
Molecular Weight:	160.17
Target:	PARP
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (624.34 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
			6.2434 mL	31.2168 mL	62.4337 mL
			1.2487 mL	6.2434 mL	12.4867 mL
			0.6243 mL	3.1217 mL	6.2434 mL
			Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.		

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	5-AIQ (5-Aminoisoquinolin-1-one) is a water-soluble PARP-1 inhibitor. 5-AIQ is an important functional group in various drugs. 5-AIQ reduces the tissue injury associated with ischemia-reperfusion of the liver, it can be used for the research of the research conditions associated with ischemia-reperfusion of the liver ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	PARP-1
In Vitro	5-AIQ (5000 µg) significantly reduces the number of colonies of TA 98 without metabolic activation, and TA 98 and TA 1537 with metabolic activation ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	5-AIQ (150 and 250 mg/kg; p.o.; once) possess no significantly genotoxic in vivo system by micronucleus test ^[1] . 5-AIQ (3 mg/kg; p.o.; 5 min prior to onset of liver ischemia) reduces the tissue injury associated with ischemia-reperfusion of the liver ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Male mice ^[1]
Dosage:	150 and 250 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral administration; 150 and 250 mg/kg; once
Result:	Showed no increase of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes (MNPCE) in both 24 h and 48 h after both 125 and 250 mg/kg duration exposure as compared to the corresponding control.
Animal Model:	Anesthetised male Wistar rats with liver ischemia (for 30 minutes) and reperfusion (for 2 hours) ^[2]
Dosage:	3 mg/kg
Administration:	Intravenous injection; 3 mg/kg; 5 min prior to onset of liver ischemia
Result:	Reduced PARP activation and showed less staining for ICAM-1.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Vinod KR, Chandra S, Sharma SK. Evaluation of 5-aminoisoquinoline (5-AIQ), a novel PARP-1 inhibitor for genotoxicity potential in vitro and in vivo. *Toxicol Mech Methods*. 2010 Feb;20(2):90-5.
- [2]. Mota-Filipe H, et al. The novel PARP inhibitor 5-aminoisoquinolinone reduces the liver injury caused by ischemia and reperfusion in the rat. *Med Sci Monit*. 2002 Nov;8(11):BR444-53.

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

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