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Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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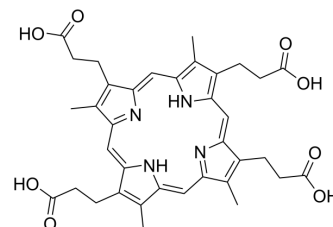
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Coproporphyrin III

Cat. No.:	HY-101398		
CAS No.:	14643-66-4		
Molecular Formula:	$C_{36}H_{38}N_4O_8$		
Molecular Weight:	654.71		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 125 mg/mL (190.92 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
	Preparing Stock Solutions	<div>Solvent Concentration</div> <div>Mass</div>	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	1.5274 mL	7.6370 mL	15.2739 mL
		5 mM	0.3055 mL	1.5274 mL	3.0548 mL
		10 mM	0.1527 mL	0.7637 mL	1.5274 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.82 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.82 mM); Clear solution				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Coproporphyrin III (Zincphyrin) is a naturally occurring porphyrin derivative that is mainly found in urine ^{[1][2]} .
In Vitro	Coproporphyrin III methyl ester is repeatedly isolated in considerable amount from both feces and urine. A great increase of coproporphyrin III excretion is unaccompanied by symptoms or signs of porphyria, metal or chemical poisoning or liver disease ^[1] . Primary cultures of chick embryo hepatocytes have been used to study the mechanism by which chemicals cause accumulation of intermediates of the heme synthetic pathway. In the presence of the porphyrin precursor, 5-aminolevulinate (ALA), addition of insulin causes a striking increase in accumulation of uroporphyrin I and coproporphyrin III. Antioxidants abolishes the uroporphyrin I accumulation and increases coproporphyrin III ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Urinary DMA and porphyrin profile can be used as an early warning biomarker for chronic MMA exposure before the onset of

cancer. After 4 weeks the level of coproporphyrin III concentration significantly increases in all the treatment groups compared to the control^[3].

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

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

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