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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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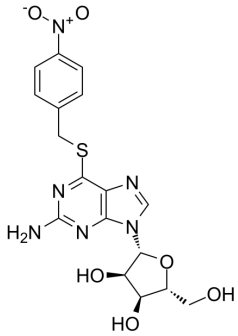
NBTGR

Cat. No.:	HY-108322		
CAS No.:	13153-27-0		
Molecular Formula:	$C_{17}H_{18}N_6O_6S$		
Molecular Weight:	434.43		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (230.19 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.3019 mL	11.5093 mL	23.0187 mL
	5 mM	0.4604 mL	2.3019 mL	4.6037 mL
	10 mM	0.2302 mL	1.1509 mL	2.3019 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

NBTGR (p-Nitrobenzylthioguanosine) is a potent inhibitor of nucleoside transport; inhibits adenosine uptake with a K_i of 70 nM.

IC_{50} & Target

Ki: 70 nM (adenosine uptake)[1]

In Vitro

A group of purine ribonucleosides with alkarylmercapto substituents at the purine 6-position are potent inhibitors of several aspects of nucleoside metabolism that involved the transfer of ribosyl groups. NBTGR is one of the compounds that inhibits nucleoside transport by human erythrocytes; initial rates of uridine uptake are reduced to zero upon exposure of cells to 1 μ M NBTGR. The inhibitor is firmly bound because repeated washing cannot restore uridine transport capability to NBTGR-treated cells. NBTGR inhibits the influx of uridine, inosine, and cytidine, without inhibiting the uptake of the corresponding bases, or that of D-glucose or L-leucine. Uridine antagonizes the NBTGR inhibition of uidine transport in a concentration-dependent manner. NBTGR and related compounds appear to interact with the mechanism for the facilitated transport of nucleosides[2].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Turnheim K, et al. Inhibition of adenosine uptake in human erythrocytes by adenosine-5'-carboxamides, xylosyladenine, dipyridamole, hexobendine, and p-nitrobenzylthioguanosine. Biochem Pharmacol. 1978;27(18):2191-7.

[2]. Parterson A, et al. Nucleoside Transport II Inhibition by p-Nitrobeazylthiogoanosine and Related Compounds. Can. J. Biochem. 49,271-274 (1971)

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