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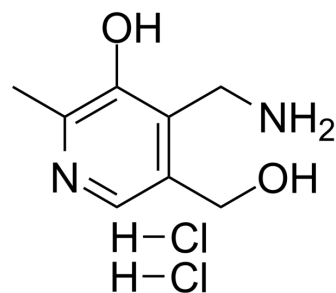
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Pyridoxylamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-B1745A
CAS No.:	524-36-7
Molecular Formula:	C ₈ H ₁₄ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	241.11
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	4°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	H ₂ O : 120 mg/mL (497.70 mM; Need ultrasonic) DMSO : 120 mg/mL (497.70 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Mass		
		Solvent	1 mg	5 mg
		Concentration		10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	4.1475 mL	20.7374 mL
In Vivo		5 mM	0.8295 mL	4.1475 mL
		10 mM	0.4147 mL	2.0737 mL
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.			
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (414.75 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic			
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (12.44 mM); Clear solution			
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (12.44 mM); Clear solution			
	4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 3 mg/mL (12.44 mM); Clear solution			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Pyridoxylamine dihydrochloride is an advanced glycation end production (AGEs) and lipoxidation end products (ALEs) inhibitor, to protect against diabetes-induced retinal vascular lesions ^[1] .
In Vitro	Pyridoxylamine (PM), a member of the B ₆ vitamer family, is a potent scavenger of reactive carbonyls, inhibiting the late stages of glycation reactions that lead to AGE formation ^[1] .

	MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	<p>Pyridoxylamine limits the formation of CML and CEL and cross-linking in skin collagen and, ultimately inhibits the development of nephropathy in STZ-diabetic rats. Pyridoxylamine does not appear to function as an antioxidant since it does not prevent lipid peroxidation reactions. At the same time, it does prevent protein modification by products of lipid peroxidation, including inhibiting formation of malondialdehyde and 4-hydroxynonenal adducts on protein in Zucker rats in vivo^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Int J Biol Sci. 2022 Jan 1;18(2):809-825.
- Molecules. 2023 Apr 11, 28(8), 3375.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Stitt A, et al. The AGE inhibitor pyridoxamine inhibits development of retinopathy in experimental diabetes. Diabetes. 2002 Sep;51(9):2826-32.

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

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