
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Idoxifene (CB7432)

Cat. No.: GC33402

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 116057-75-1

SMILES CC/C(C1=CC=CC=C1)=C(C2=CC=C(OCCN3CCCC3)C=C2)\C4=CC=C(I)C=C4Formula C₂₈H₃₀INO M.Wt 523.45

Solubility Soluble in DMSO Storage Store at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure **Protocol****Cell experiment:**

DNA synthesis in cultured HSCs is measured using a Cell Proliferation Biotrack ELISA system. HSCs are cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS in 96-well plate for 4 d. In the period, the medium is replaced every other day. After 4 d, the culture medium is removed and the same medium with or without 1, 10, or 100 nM of Idoxifene is added to the cells respectively. After the cells are cultured for an additional 24 h, bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) is added into each well at a final concentration of 10 μM and the cells are incubated with BrdU for 24 h. The incorporated BrdU is detected[1].

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

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Animal experiment:

Rats[2]Adult male Wistar rats weighing about 200 g are used for the DMN model of hepatic fibrosis. The animals (n=6 in each group), which comprise groups 2 through 6 are administered a single intraperitoneal injection of 40 mg/kg DMN, diluted with saline. The controls in group 1 (n=6) receive a single dose of saline. The rats in groups 4, 5, and 6 receive daily oral gavage of Idoxifene, in a dosing vehicle (1% methylcellulose) of 10 mL/kg at a dose of 0.02, 0.1, and 0.5 mg/kg/day, respectively, for 14 days after a single injection of DMN. Idoxifene is dissolved in vehicle at a dose of 10 mg/mL as a stock solution. The animals in group 3 receive intraperitoneal injections of Estradiol valerate in olive oil at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg/day, for 14 days after the DMN injection. The animals in group 2 receive vehicle only. Animals are anesthetized with 40 mg/kg sodium pentobarbital either 0, 3, 9, or 14 days after DMN injection, and sacrificed. Blood samples are drawn from the inferior vena cava for analyses of serum levels of E2 and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), a biomarker for necrosis, and liver tissue specimens are taken for light microscopy and immunohistochemistry.

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References:

[1]. Zhou YJ, et al. Inhibitory effects of idoxifene on hepatic fibrosis in rats. Acta Pharmacol Sin. 2005 May;26(5):581-6.

[2]. Lu G, et al. Antioxidant and antiapoptotic activities of idoxifene and estradiol in hepatic fibrosis in rats. Life Sci. 2004 Jan 2;74(7):897-907.

Background

Iodoxifene (CB7432) is a novel tissue-specific selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM).

Iodoxifene possesses the protective roles in vascular smooth muscle cells by its blunting the angiotensin II-induced production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Iodoxifene evidently suppresses HSC activation, inhibits culture-activated HSC proliferation in a dose-dependent manner, and induces culture-activated HSC apoptosis in a time-dependent manner[1]. Iodoxifene acts in bone as an estrogen agonist for osteoblasts, and

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shows negligible agonist activity in human endometrial cells. Idoxifene and E2 protect hepatocytes from inflammatory cell injury by inhibiting activation of the NF- κ B proinflammatory transcription factor[2].

Animals receive daily intraperitoneal injections of Estradiol (0.5 mg/kg) and an oral gavage of Idoxifene (0.02, 0.1, and 0.5 mg/kg) for 3 days after Dimethylnitrosamine (DMN) treatment. The blood levels of LDH and Estradiol (E2) and histological grades (scores 0 to 5) of liver zone 3 necrosis are evaluated. Idoxifene at doses of over 0.1 mg/kg significantly reduces the hepatic levels of collagen and MDA in the DMN model in a dose-dependent manner. Although Idoxifene and E2 are administered by different routes, i.e., by oral ingestion and intraperitoneal injection, respectively, the antifibrotic effect of a dose of 0.5 mg/kg of Idoxifene is somewhat greater than that of the same dose of E2[2].

[1]. Zhou YJ, et al. Inhibitory effects of idoxifene on hepatic fibrosis in rats. *Acta Pharmacol Sin.* 2005 May;26(5):581-6. [2]. Lu G, et al. Antioxidant and antiapoptotic activities of idoxifene and estradiol in hepatic fibrosis in rats. *Life Sci.* 2004 Jan 2;74(7):897-907.

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