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## Product Data Sheet

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Product Name: Alrestatin sodium

Cat. No.: GC35309

**Chemical Properties**

Cas. No. 51876-97-2

SMILES O=C([O-])CN(C(C1=CC=CC2=CC=CC3=C12)=O)C3=O.[Na+]Formula  $C_{14}H_8NNaO_4$  M.Wt 277.21

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 **Background**

Alrestatin is an inhibitor of aldose reductase ( $IC_{50} = 1.5 \mu M$  for rat lens enzyme).<sup>1</sup> It is selective for rat lens aldose reductase over rat kidney aldehyde reductase ( $IC_{50} = 58 \mu M$ ). Alrestatin reduces basal and tyramine-induced norepinephrine release in rat pancreatic preparations.<sup>2</sup> *In vivo*, alrestatin (0.75 mmol/kg) increases plasma insulin levels in fasted anesthetized rats. Alrestatin inhibits the lens and sciatic nerve accumulation of polyols in a rat model of streptozotocin-induced diabetes.<sup>3</sup> It also inhibits gastric acid secretion and ulcer formation induced by pyloric ligation in rats ( $ED_{50}$ s = 90 and 330 mg/kg, respectively).

1. Sato, S., and Kador, P.F. Inhibition of aldehyde reductase by aldose reductase inhibitors. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 40(5)1033-1042(1990)  
 2. Kobric, M., and Lippmann, W. Effect of alrestatin sodium on glucose-stimulated insulin secretion in the fasted anaesthetized rat. *Horm. Metab. Res.* 10(6)495-500(1978)  
 3. Lippmann, W., Seethaler, K., Borella, L.E., et al. Alrestatin: Gastric acid antisecretory-antiulcer activity in the rat. *Digestion* 18(1-2)35-44(1978)

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

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com

Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

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