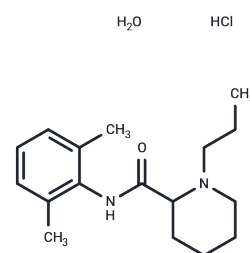


Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	132112-35-7
Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₂₉ ClN ₂ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	328.88
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year <i>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</i>



Biological Description

Description	Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate (LEA-103 HCl) is an anaesthetic agent and blocks impulse conduction in nerve fibres through inhibiting sodium ion influx reversibly.
Targets(IC50)	Potassium Channel,Sodium Channel
In vitro	Raltitrexed induces double-stranded DNA breaks in a concentration-dependent manner. In Lovo cells and LS174T cell lines containing wild-type p53, Raltitrexed increases the levels of the Bax protein up to 5-fold. In human colon cancer cells, Raltitrexed is actively absorbed into cells and is then rapidly and extensively metabolized into a series of polyglutamates, which results in the effective inhibition of thymidylate synthase. Raltitrexed is delivered to the brain very quickly and can be detected in all brain tissues within 5 minutes. In human colon cancer cells, the combination of Raltitrexed and SN-38 results in a synergistic cytotoxic effect within a range of concentrations. Raltitrexed is a specific folate-based inhibitor of thymidylate synthase. The effect on the activity of advanced rectal cancer is similar to fluorouracil (5-fluorouracil) plus leucovorin. Raltitrexed produces activity by rapid cell entry and glutamination. The glutaminated derivatives are more than 100 times more active than the parent compound. In the HCT-8 cell line, Raltitrexed results in an increase in intracellular phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate (PRPD) indicating that the cytotoxic effect of Raltitrexed in combination with 5-FU is due to increased nucleotide formation of 5-FU. Combinations of Raltitrexed and folinic acid (5FU-FA) show a combination of mode-dependent, synergistic inhibition of proliferation, which is determined by measuring the combination series. Raltitrexed combined with Vorinostat produced significant synergistic effects of cell cycle perturbation and S-phase arrest.

Solubility Information

Solubility	Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble), DMSO: 65 mg/mL (197.64 mM),Sonication is recommended. H2O: 46 mg/mL (139.87 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 2 mg/mL (6.08 mM),Sonication is recommended. <i>Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one.</i>

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In vivo Formulation	<i>Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.</i>
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Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.0406 mL	15.2031 mL	30.4062 mL
5 mM	0.6081 mL	3.0406 mL	6.0812 mL
10 mM	0.3041 mL	1.5203 mL	3.0406 mL
50 mM	0.0608 mL	0.3041 mL	0.6081 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Simpson D, et al. *Drugs*, 2005, 65(18), 2675-2717.

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