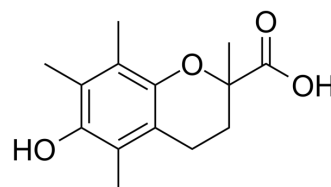


Trolox

Cat. No.:	HY-101445		
CAS No.:	53188-07-1		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₄ H ₁₈ O ₄		
Molecular Weight:	250.29		
Target:	Reactive Oxygen Species; Ferroptosis; Apoptosis		
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κB; Apoptosis		
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 (399.54 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.9954 mL	19.9768 mL	39.9537 mL
	5 mM	0.7991 mL	3.9954 mL	7.9907 mL
	10 mM	0.3995 mL	1.9977 mL	3.9954 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.31 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.31 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (8.31 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Trolox is an analogue of vitamin E with a powerful antioxidant effect. Trolox is also a powerful inhibitor of membrane damage^{[1][2]}.

In Vitro

Trolox has shown to protect mammalian cells from oxidative damage. Trolox is effective in preventing myocyte necrosis in cell culture studies and in a canine model of two hours of left anterior descending coronary artery (LAD) occlusion followed by four hours of reperfusion^[1].

Trolox could prevent oxidative stress-induced apoptosis in thymocytes. Pre- or posttreatment of cells with Trolox reduced H₂O₂-induced DNA fragmentation to control levels and below. [2].

Trolox is a hydrophilic analogue of alpha-tocopherol and reported to scavenge peroxy radicals better than vitamin E in sodium dodecyl sulfate micelles and in liposomes. Trolox prolongs substantially the survival of human ventricular myocytes and hepatocyte against oxyradicals generated with xanthine oxidase plus hypoxanthine, and prevented lysis of red cells exposed to an azo-initiator[3].

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

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay [1]

Thymocytes are treated with Trolox (10 mM) before, during, or after 10 min exposure to 10 μM H₂O₂. Trolox incubations that are conducted before or after H₂O₂ exposures are performed in TCM. Trolox treatments that are administered concurrently with H₂O₂ are performed in PBS with ferrous sulfate[1].

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Death Dis. 2021 Apr 1;12(4):338.
- Oxid Med Cell Longev. 2020 Jan 27;2020:5829521.
- Neurotox Res. 2020 Dec;38(4):859-870.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Mickle DA, et al. Myocardial salvage with trolox and ascorbic acid for an acute evolving infarction. *Ann Thorac Surg.* 1989 Apr;47(4):553-7.

[2]. Forrest VJ, et al. Oxidative stress-induced apoptosis prevented by Trolox. *Free Radic Biol Med.* 1994 Jun;16(6):675-84.

[3]. Wu TW, et al. The cytoprotective effect of Trolox demonstrated with three types of human cells. *Biochem Cell Biol.* 1990 Oct;68(10):1189-94.

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

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