

Sodium Valproate

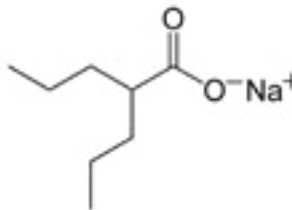
Catalog Number P001-5GM



ARBOR
ASSAYS

FEATURES

- Histone deacetylase inhibitor
- Anti-cancer, -inflammatory, neuroprotective effects
- Decreases A β production



INTRODUCTION

An anticonvulsant used in the treatment of epilepsy, anorexia nervosa, panic attack, anxiety disorder, post traumatic stress disorder, migraine and bipolar disorder. Valproate is also a histone deacetylase inhibitor (IC₅₀ = 400 μ M) that exhibits anticancer, anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects. Displays anticonvulsive activity via an increase in GABA levels and decreases A β production in animal models of Alzheimer's disease. Also attenuates NMDA-mediated excitation, blocks voltage-gated Na⁺ channels and modulates firing of neurons. Enables induction of pluripotent stem cells from somatic cells by Oct4 and Sox2.

Valproic acid also inhibits glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK3) and depletes cellular inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate (1,4,5-IP₃). Valproic acid shows promise in combination therapy for cancer and in treating Alzheimer's disease. Valproic acid (1 mM) also has pronounced effects on stem cell differentiation and self-renewal. Inhibits Class I HDACs with an IC₅₀ value of ~2 mM.

FORM:	White Powder
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	166.2
STORAGE:	4°C, desiccated
FORMULA:	C ₈ H ₁₅ O ₂ Na
CAS NUMBER:	1069-66-5
OTHER NAMES:	2-propyl-pentanoic acid, monosodium salt, 2-propylvaleric acid, monosodium salt, sodium 2-propylpentanoate
USES:	Soluble to 100 mM in water and 5 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF

REFERENCES:

- Jung, G., Yoon, J., Moon, B., et al. Valproic acid induces differentiation and inhibition of proliferation in neural progenitor cells via the beta-catenin-Ras-ERK-p21Cip/WAF1 pathway. *BMC Cell Biol* 9(66) (2008).
- Bug, G., Gül, H., Schwarz, K., et al. Valproic acid stimulates proliferation and self-renewal of hematopoietic stem cells. *Cancer Res* 65(7) 2537-2541 (2005).
- Göttlicher, M., Minucci, S., Zhu, P., et al. Valproic acid defines a novel class of HDAC inhibitors inducing differentiation of transformed cells. *EMBO J* 20(24) 6969-6978 (2001).

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