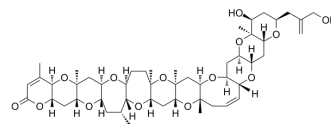


## Brevetoxin-3

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-12545		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	85079-48-7		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>50</sub> H <sub>72</sub> O <sub>14</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	897.1		
<b>Target:</b>	Sodium Channel		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	<p>Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3) is a potent allosteric voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channel activator and has multiple active centers (A-ring lactone, C-42 of R side chain)<sup>[1]</sup>. Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3) has a high affinity to site 5 of the voltage-sensitive Na<sup>+</sup> channels, inhibits the inactivation of Na<sup>+</sup> channels and prolongs the mean open time of these channels. Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3) repeated exposures can lead to prolonged airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR) and lung inflammation<sup>[2]</sup>.</p>										
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	<p>IC<sub>50</sub>: voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channel<sup>[1]</sup></p>										
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3)(30-500 nM) produces a shift in activation to more negative membrane potentials whereby single-channel activity is observed under steady-state conditions (maintained depolarization at -50 mV)<sup>[1]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>										
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3)(intratracheal instillation; 2.8 µg/kg; gestational days 15-18) radioactivity is detected in placentas and fetuses within 0.5 hours. Concentrations of brevetoxin equivalents in fetuses are approximately 0.3 ng/g throughout the 48-h post-dosing, resulting in a calculated dose to fetuses of 19 ng/gh. Following brevetoxin infusion, concentration of brevetoxin equivalents in fetuses is 0.1 ng/g, lower than that present in most maternal tissues<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Pregnant CD-1 mice<sup>[3]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>2.8 µg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intratracheal instillation; 2.8 µg/kg; gestational days 15–18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Demonstrated placental transport of brevetoxin or its metabolites following maternal acute exposure.</td> </tr> </table>			Animal Model:	Pregnant CD-1 mice <sup>[3]</sup>	Dosage:	2.8 µg/kg	Administration:	Intratracheal instillation; 2.8 µg/kg; gestational days 15–18	Result:	Demonstrated placental transport of brevetoxin or its metabolites following maternal acute exposure.
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### REFERENCES

[1]. Jeglitsch G, et al. Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3) and its derivatives modulate single tetrodotoxin-sensitive sodium channels in rat sensory neurons. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1998 Feb;284(2):516-25.

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[2]. Zaias J, et al. Repeated exposure to aerosolized brevetoxin-3 induces prolonged airway hyperresponsiveness and lung inflammation in sheep. *Inhal Toxicol.* 2011 Mar;23(4):205-11.

[3]. Benson JM, et al. Placental transport of brevetoxin-3 in CD-1 mice. *Toxicol.* 2006 Dec 15;48(8):1018-26. Epub 2006 Aug 18.

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

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