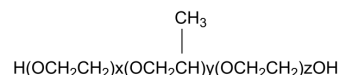


Poloxamer 188

Cat. No.:	HY-D1005A		
CAS No.:	9003-11-6		
Target:	Biochemical Assay Reagents		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	<p>DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL H₂O : ≥ 100 mg/mL * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.</p>
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 25 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (Infinity mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	<p>Poloxamer 188 is a nonionic linear copolymer with surfactant properties. Poloxamer 188 exhibits anti-thrombotic, anti-inflammatory, and cytoprotective activities in various tissue injury models. Poloxamer 188 can be used for drug delivery^{[1][2][3][4]}.</p>						
In Vitro	<p>Poloxamer 188 (10-1000 μM, 5 h) has a protective effect on cerebral microvascular endothelial cells (MBEC) in mice^[2]. Docetaxel-loaded PLGA/poloxamer 188 nanoparticles leads to an increased level of drug uptake and cytotoxicity in the docetaxel-resistant MCF-7 TAX30 human breast cancer cells against Docetaxel-loaded PLGA nanoparticles^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay ^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MBEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>10, 100, 1000 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>5 h</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	MBEC	Concentration:	10, 100, 1000 μM	Incubation Time:	5 h
Cell Line:	MBEC						
Concentration:	10, 100, 1000 μM						
Incubation Time:	5 h						

	Result:	Increased the cell number of hypoxic cells at high concentrations.
In Vivo	Poloxamer 188 (150 mg/kg intravenously, 240 minutes apart) significantly reduces ischemia-reperfusion-associated muscular edema and lipid peroxidation ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	Tourniquet-Induced Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Rats ^[3]
	Dosage:	150 mg/kg
	Administration:	i.v
	Result:	Reduced the elevated TBARS but not to control levels and SOD activity was at control levels.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Lotze FP, et al. Poloxamer 188 Exerts Direct Protective Effects on Mouse Brain Microvascular Endothelial Cells in an In Vitro Traumatic Brain Injury Model. *Biomedicines*. 2021 Aug 19;9(8):1043.
- [2]. Walters TJ, et al. Poloxamer-188 reduces muscular edema after tourniquet-induced ischemia-reperfusion injury in rats. *J Trauma*. 2011 May;70(5):1192-7.
- [3]. Yan F, et al. The effect of poloxamer 188 on nanoparticle morphology, size, cancer cell uptake, and cytotoxicity. *Nanomedicine*. 2010 Feb;6(1):170-8.
- [4]. Guoyuan Li, et al. Enhanced Oral Bioavailability of Magnolol via Mixed Micelles and Nanosuspensions Based on Soluplus®-Poloxamer 188. *Drug Deliv*. 2020 Dec;27(1):1010-1017.

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

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