# PRODUCT INFORMATION



## 17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ methyl ester

Item No. 10010110

CAS Registry No.: 38315-47-8

Formal Name: 7-[3R,5S-dihydroxy-2R-[3S-

> hydroxy-5Z-phenyl-1R-penten-1Eyl]cyclopentyl]-5-heptenoic acid,

methyl ester

Synonyms: Bimatoprost methyl ester, 17-phenyl

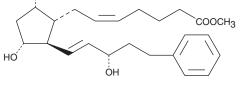
trinor  $PGF_{2\alpha}$  methyl ester

MF:  $C_{24}H_{34}O_5$ FW: 402.5 **Purity:** ≥98%

Supplied as: A solution in ethanol

-20°C Storage: Stability: ≥2 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.



#### **Laboratory Procedures**

17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin  $F_{2a}$  methyl ester is supplied as a solution in ethanol. To change the solvent, simply evaporate the ethanol under a gentle stream of nitrogen and immediately add the solvent of choice. Solvents such as acetonitril, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF) purged with an inert gas can be used. The solubility of 17-phenyl trinor prostaglandin  $F_{2a}$  methyl ester in acetonitrile is approximately 3 mg/ml and approximately 25 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin  $F_{2a}$  methyl ester is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, the ethanolic solution of 17-phenyl trinor prostaglandin  $F_{2a}$  methyl ester should be diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. The solubility of 17-phenyl trinor prostaglandin  $F_{2a}$ methyl ester in PBS (pH 7.2) is approximately 0.25 mg.ml. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

Prostaglandin F2 $\alpha$  (PGF<sub>2 $\alpha$ </sub>) drives luteolysis and smooth muscle contraction by activating the FP receptor. 17-phenyl trinor  $PGF_{2\alpha}$  methyl ester is a lipophilic analog of 17-phenyl trinor  $PGF_{2\alpha}$ , a potent agonist for the FP receptor. 17-phenyl trinor  $PGF_{2\alpha}$  binds the FP receptor on ovine luteal cells with a relative potency of 756% compared to that of  $PGF_{2\alpha}$ . Esters of PGs serve as prodrugs, as they are efficiently hydrolyzed in certain tissues to generate the bioactive free acid.

#### Reference

1. Balapure, A.K., Rexroad, C.E., Jr., Kawada, K., et al. Structural requirements for prostaglandin analog interaction with the ovine corpus luteum prostaglandin F20 receptor. Biochem. Pharmacol. 38(14), 2375-2381 (1989).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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