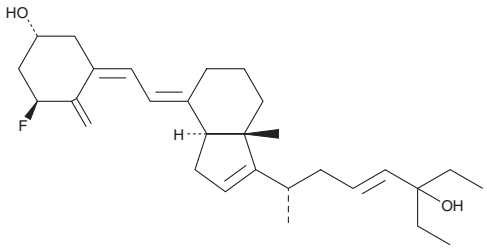
PRODUCT INFORMATION

BXL-628

Item No. 23129

CAS Registry No.:	199798-84-0
Formal Name:	(1R,3Z,5S)-3-[(2E)-2-[(3aS,7aS)-1-[(1S,3E)-5-ethyl-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-3-hepten-1-yl]-3,3a,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-7a-methyl-4H-inden-4-ylidene]ethylidene]-5-fluoro-4-methylene-cyclohexanol
Synonyms:	Elocalcitol, Ro 26-9228
MF:	$C_{29}H_{43}FO_2$
FW:	442.7
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 244, 269 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

BXL-628 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the BXL-628 in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. BXL-628 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol and DMSO. The solubility of BXL-628 in these solvents is approximately 20 and 30 mg/ml, respectively.

Description

BXL-628 is an analog of vitamin D_3 (Item No. 11792) that has diverse biological activities.[1-3] It increases death of androgen-stimulated human benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) cells *via* induction of apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner.[1] *In vivo*, BXL-628 completely inhibits androgen-stimulated prostate overgrowth in a rat model of BPH. It reduces expression of IL-13 and IgE/mast cell-derived protease 1 (MMCP1) and decreases edema and leukocyte infiltration in the bladder wall in a mouse model of allergen-induced interstitial cystitis.[2] BXL-628 also reduces the number of adherent endometrial stromal cells and decreases the total weight of endometrial lesions in a mouse model of endometriosis.[3]

References

1. Crescioli, C., Ferruzzi, P., Caporali, A., *et al.* Inhibition of prostate cell growth by BXL-628, a calcitriol analogue selected for a phase II clinical trial in patients with benign prostate hyperplasia. *Eur. J. Endocrinol.* **150(4)**, 591-603 (2004).
2. Benigni, F., Baroni, E., Zecevic, M, *et al.* Oral treatment with a vitamin D3 analogue (BXL628) has anti-inflammatory effects in rodent model of interstitial cystitis. *BJU Int.* **97(3)**, 617-624 (2006).
3. Mariani, M., Viganò, P., Gentilini, D., *et al.* The selective vitamin D receptor agonist, elocalcitol, reduces endometriosis development in a mouse model by inhibiting peritoneal inflammation. *Hum. Reprod.* **27(7)**, 2010-2019 (2012).

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