PRODUCT INFORMATION



Calcitriol

Item No. 71820

CAS Registry No.:	32222-06-3	
Formal Name:	(1R,3S,5Z)-4-methylene-5-[(2E)-2-	
	[(1R,3aS,7aR)-octahydro-1-[(1R)-5-	
	hydroxy-1,5-dimethylhexyl]-7a-methyl-	
	4H-inden-4-ylideneJethylideneJ-1,3-	HO
	cyclohexanediol	
Synonyms:	1,25-dihydroxy Cholecalciferol,	
	1α,25-dihydroxy Cholecalciferol,	
	1,25-dihydroxy Vitamin D ₃ ,	CH.
	1α,25-dihydroxy Vitamin D ₃	HO CH_2 $H\cdots$ $(-CH_3 CH$ HO CH_3
MF:	C ₂₇ H ₄₄ O ₃	
FW:	416.6	CH3
Purity:	≥97%	н
UV/Vis.:	λ _{max} : 214, 265 nm	
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid	
Storage:	-20°C	
Stability:	≥4 years	
Special Conditions: Product is light sensitive and air sensitive. Handle under inert conditions.		
Item Origin:	Synthetic	

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

Laboratory Procedures

Calcitriol is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the calcitriol in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Calcitriol is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, methanol, and DMSO. The solubility of calcitriol in ethanol is approximately 1 mg/ml and approximately 50 mg/ml in methanol and DMSO.

Description

Calcitriol is a vitamin D_3 receptor agonist and active metabolite of vitamin D_3 (Item No. 11792).^{1,2} It is formed via a multi-step process, in which vitamin D₃ undergoes hydroxylation to 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ (Item No. 9000683) in the liver, followed by further hydroxylation at the 1α -position in the kidney. Calcitriol binds to the vitamin D_3 receptor (K_d = 16 pM) and induces differentiation of U937 acute monocytic leukemia cells (EC₅₀ = 2,000 pM).³ It induces cell cycle arrest at the S phase and apoptosis in primary adenomatous and hyperplastic human parathyroid cells when used at a concentration of 10 nM.⁴ Calcitriol (0.65 nmol/animal) increases bone calcium mobilization in chicks on a low calcium diet.² It stimulates calcium absorption in the intestines in a chick model of rickets induced by a vitamin D₂-deficient diet when administered at a dose of 25 μ g/animal.¹ Formulations containing calcitriol have been used in the treatment of hypocalcemia.

References

- 1. Lawson, D.E., Fraser, D.R., Kodicek, E., et al. Nature 230(5291), 228-230 (1971).
- 2. Haussler, M.R., Zerwekh, J.E., Hesse, R.H., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 70(8), 2248-2252 (1973).
- 3. Binderup, L., Latini, S., Binderup, E., et al. Biochem. Pharmacol. 42(8), 1569-1575 (1991).
- 4. Canalejo, A., Almadén, Y., Torregrosa, V., et al. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 11(10), 1865-1872 (2000).

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

SAFETY DATA

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

uyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

Copyright Cayman Chemical Company, 10/03/2022

CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897 [734] 971-3335 FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM