



- LipiRADICAL Green

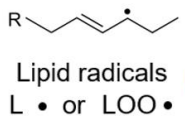
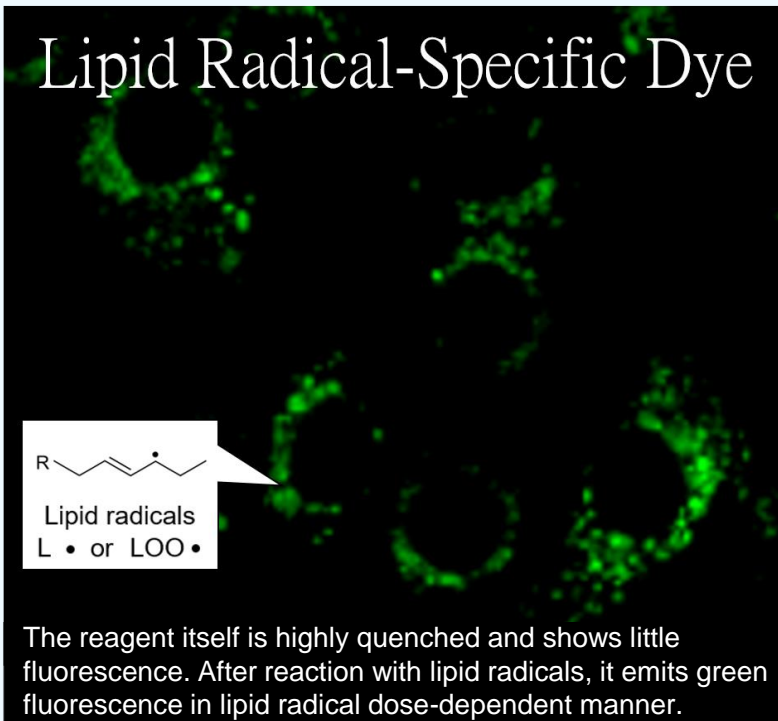
- OH-Pen



For more information : https://www.funakoshi.co.jp/exports_contents/95008?FL

LipiRADICAL Green

Lipid Radical-Specific Dye



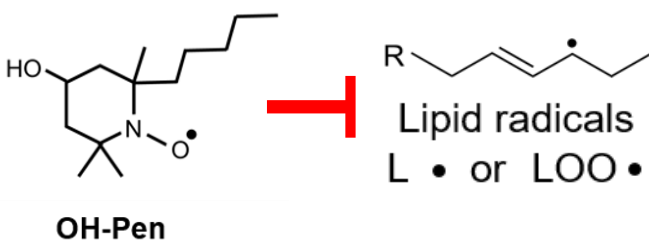
The reagent itself is highly quenched and shows little fluorescence. After reaction with lipid radicals, it emits green fluorescence in lipid radical dose-dependent manner.

LipiRADICAL Green is the world's first detection reagent for lipid radicals, which are upstream factors of lipid peroxidation (LPO).

This reagent is compatible with live cell imaging, structural analysis of lipid radicals by fluorescent LC/MS-MS and so on.

OH-Pen

Lipid Radical-Specific Inhibitor



OH-Pen is a radical compound, however this is a remarkably stable and can be injected into animals.

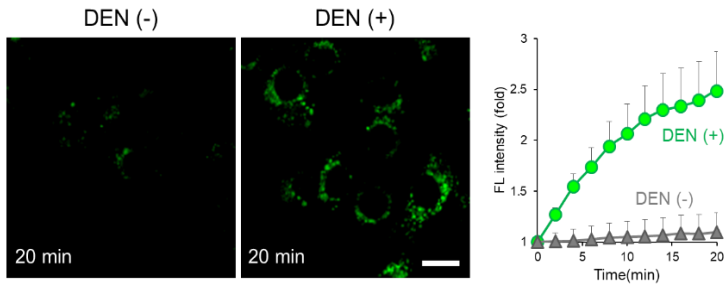
OH-Pen is a lipid radical specific inhibitor that does not block other reactive oxygen species.

OH-Pen can suppress the LPO signaling by inhibiting the production of lipid radicals..

Application data (LipiRADICAL)

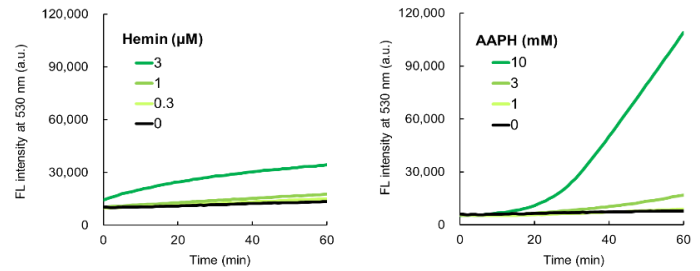
Cell-based imaging

Hepa1-6 cells were treated with "LipiRADICAL Green". For inducing an LPO signal, the cells were co-treated with diethylnitrosamine (DEN) and "LipiRADICAL Green", an LPO initiator. Immediately after DEN addition, the cells were observed by confocal microscopy with 2 min interval. The fluorescent signal of "LipiRADICAL Green" from the DEN-treated cells clearly increased.



in vitro detection of lipid radicals derived from LDL

Purified low-density lipoprotein (LDL) was mixed with pro-oxidants hemin or AAPH and "LipiRADICAL Green" and the green fluorescence was measured. Both hemin and AAPH increased green fluorescence indicating the production of lipid radicals from LDL particles in a time-dependent manner.

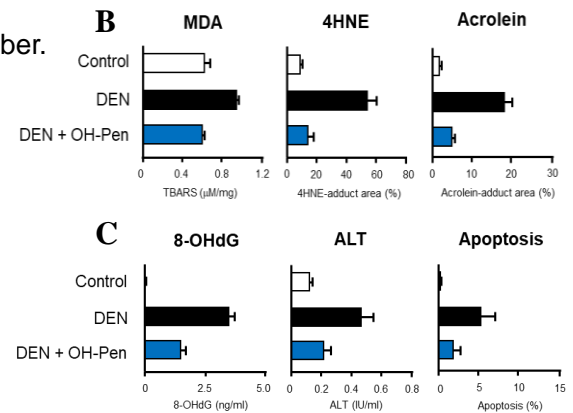
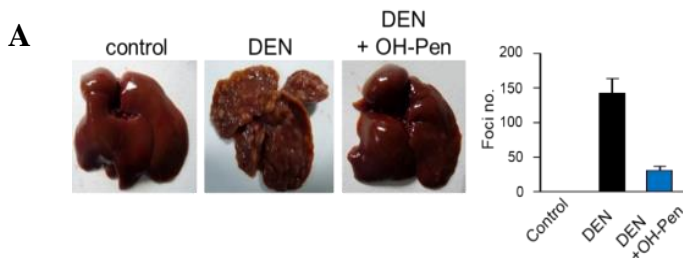


Application data (OH-Pen)

Inhibition of nitrosamine-induced carcinogenesis by OH-Pen

Rats received diethylnitrosamine (DEN, 100 mg/kg body weight), which is a well-known hepatic procarcinogen. Subsequently, rats received OH-Pen (2.5 μmol/kg body weight) by intraperitoneal injection after 1 hour DEN administration. For the acute model and chronic model, livers were dissected after 24 hours and 12 weeks DEN administration, respectively. In all panels, OH-Pen clearly suppressed DEN-induced hepatocellular carcinoma.

- A. Livers from chronic hepatocellular carcinoma model and total foci number.
- B. Quantification of LPO-derived aldehydes in acute model livers.
- C. Quantification of tissue damage markers.



What is Lipid Peroxidation (LPO)?

Memo

Lipid peroxidation (LPO) is one of the several degradation processes of lipids under oxidative stress. In the termination reaction, antioxidants donate a hydrogen atom to the lipid peroxy radical (LOO·) species resulting in the formation of many different aldehydes including malondialdehyde (MDA), acrolein, propanal, hexanal, and 4-hydroxynonenal (4-HNE). These reactive aldehydes are considered as causative factors of organ injury, ferroptosis and ER stress.

<Manufacturer: FNA>

Product Name	Code	Size	Price
LipiRADICAL Green <Lipid Radical Detection Reagent>	FDV-0042	0.1 mg	

<Manufacturer: FNA>

Product Name	Code	Size	Price
OH-Pen <Lipid Radical Inhibitor>	FDV-0043	0.1 mg	

※ All products here are research use only, not for diagnostic use.
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 ※ Numbers after "#" represents product code.

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