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## **Product Information**

Product ID V3276 CAS No. 59-02-9

Chemical Name D-α-tocopherol

Synonym

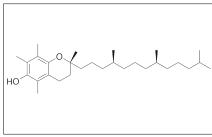
Formula C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Formula Wt.

Melting Point 2-4°C

Purity ≥97%

Solubility



## **Pricing and Availability**

Bulk quanitites available upon request

Product ID	Size	List Price
V3276	10 g	\$54.60
V3276	100 g	\$123.80
V3276	250 g	\$257.80

Store Temp 4°C Ship Temp Ambient

**Description** Vitamin E in its natural form is also known as D-α-tocopherol; it exhibits antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, anti-atherosclerotic, anti-hyperlipidemic, and anti-diabetic activities. In keratinocytes, vitamin E decreased UVA-induced upregulation of IL-8 and AP -1 binding and decreased activity of NADPH oxidase and formation of malondialdehyde. When administered clinically, vitamin E decreases ROS, lipid oxidation, secretion of IL-1B, and endothelial cell-to-monocyte adhesion. Vitamin E is also protective against retinal edema in animal models of ischemia/reperfusion. Additionally, vitamin E inhibits intracellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1)-induced activation of PKC in endothelial cells. In vivo, this compound decreases serum triglycerides, VLDL, PPARy and malondialdehyde levels and increases PPARa levels, improving insulin resistance. Vitamin E also inhibits PKC-DAG signaling and increases glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and decreases albuminuria, showing nephroprotective benefit in animal models of diabetic nephropathy.

**References** Kim do Y, Kim J, Ham HJ, et al. Effects of d-α-tocopherol supplements on lipid metabolism in a high-fat diet-fed animal model. Nutr Res Pract. 2013 Dec;7(6):481-7. PMID: 24353834.

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Devaraj S, Li D, Jialal I. The effects of alpha tocopherol supplementation on monocyte function. Decreased lipid oxidation,

Caution: This product is intended for laboratory and research use only. It is not for human or drug use.