Product Data Sheet

Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0433A CAS No.: 6119-47-7 Molecular Formula: $C_{20}H_{29}CIN_{2}O_{4}$ Molecular Weight: 396.91

Parasite; Potassium Channel; Flavivirus; Dengue virus Target: Pathway: Anti-infection; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (251.95 mM)

H₂O: 20 mg/mL (50.39 mM; Need ultrasonic)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.5195 mL	12.5973 mL	25.1946 mL
	5 mM	0.5039 mL	2.5195 mL	5.0389 mL
	10 mM	0.2519 mL	1.2597 mL	2.5195 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS

Solubility: 2.6 mg/mL (6.55 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate (Qualaquin) is an orally active and can be used in anti-malarial studies. Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate is a potassium channel inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 ($K_{Ca}5.1$) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100 mV with an IC ₅₀ of 169 μ M ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	Plasmodium
In Vitro	Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate (150 µM, 30 min) inhibits the proliferation and cytostatic effects of DENV (Dengue virus) in human hepatocarcinoma HepG2 cell line ^[1] . Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate (37.5-150 µM, 24 hours) significantly reduces viral DENV RNA and protein levels in a dose-dependent manner in human hepatocarcinoma HepG2 cell line ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	Human hepatocarcinoma cell line(HepG2)	
Concentration:	150 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	30 min	
Result:	Inhibited DENV virus replication with 19% yield compared to untreated. Reduced DENV-positive cells from 23.28% to 12.05% in a dose-dependent manner.	

In Vivo

Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate (oral gavage, 12 or 15 mg/kg, every week, 16 weeks) has some tumor suppressing effect on skin cancer in Swiss albino mice^[2].

Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate (oral gavage, 10 mg/kg, everyday, 8 weeks) causes a decrease in the antioxidant defense system of rat testicular tissue such as SOD, CAT and GSH enzyme activity in male adult albino rats $^{[3]}$.

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Animal Model:	Swiss albino mice 7-8-weeks (weighing 24 g) ^[2]	
Dosage:	Swiss albino mice 7-8-weeks (weighing 24 g) ^[2]	
Administration:	Oral gavage; every week; 16 weeks	
Result:	Resulted in a significant reduction in tumor size and weight at 12 mg/kg and little effect at higher dose of 15 mg/kg.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Mol Med Rep. 2021 Mar 2.
- · Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Medicine and Health sciences. 2019 Sep.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Shilu Malakar Met al. Drug repurposing of quinine as antiviral against dengue virus infection. Virus Res. 2018 Aug 15;255:171-178. doi: 10.1016/j.virusres.2018.07.018. Epub 2018 Jul 25.

[2]. Jhanwar, Deepika Met al. Chemoprevention of DMBA induced skin carcinogenesis in swiss albino mice by quinine sulfate. (2016): 2636-2640.

[3]. Ebenezer O Farombi, et al. Quercetin protects against testicular toxicity induced by chronic administration of therapeutic dose of quinine sulfate in rats. J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol. 2012 Feb 27;23(1):39-

[4]. White, N.J., et al., Quinine pharmacokinetics and toxicity in cerebral and uncomplicated Falciparum malaria. Am J Med, 1982. 73(4): p. 564-72.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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