Product Data Sheet

Zaltoprofen

Cat. No.:HY-B0619CAS No.:74711-43-6Molecular Formula: $C_{17}H_{14}O_3S$ Molecular Weight:298.36Target:COX

Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 2 years

-20°C 1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (335.17 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.3517 mL	16.7583 mL	33.5166 mL
	5 mM	0.6703 mL	3.3517 mL	6.7033 mL
	10 mM	0.3352 mL	1.6758 mL	3.3517 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.38 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.38 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.38 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description Zaltoprofen (CN100), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a preferential and orally active COX-2 inhibitor, with

 $IC_{50}s\ of\ 1.3\ and\ 0.34\ \mu\text{M}\ for\ COX-1\ and\ COX-2, respectively.\ Zaltoprofen\ exhibits\ powerful\ anti-inflammatory\ effects\ as\ well$

as an analgesic action on inflammatory pain [1][2][3].

IC₅₀ & Target COX-2 COX-1

0.34 μ M (IC₅₀) 1.3 μ M (IC₅₀)

In Vitro	Zaltoprofen (0.01-1 μM Zaltoprofen (0.1-1 μM;	Zaltoprofen (0.1-10 μ M; 15 min) inhibits thromboxane B2 production in human platelets in a dose-dependent manner ^[1] . Zaltoprofen (0.01-1 μ M; 30 min) inhibits prostaglandin E2 production by interleukin-1 β -stimulated synovial cells ^[1] . Zaltoprofen (0.1-1 μ M; 5 min) inhibits the bradykinin-induced increase of [Ca ²⁺] _i in DRG cells ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
In Vivo	Zaltoprofen (3-30 mg/k manner ^[2] . MCE has not independe	MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
	Animal Model: Dosage: Administration:	Eight-week-old male Wistar rats were injected Bradykinin every 15 min ^[2] 5, 10, 20 mg/kg A single p.o.		
	Result:	Inhibited bradykinin-induced nociceptive responses, with an ED50 of 9.7 mg/kg. The duration of analgesic effect was 60-90 min.		

REFERENCES

- [1]. Kawai S, et, al. Comparison of cyclooxygenase-1 and -2 inhibitory activities of various nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs using human platelets and synovial cells. Eur J Pharmacol. 1998 Apr 17;347(1):87-94.
- [2]. Hirate K, et, al. Zaltoprofen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, inhibits bradykinin-induced pain responses without blocking bradykinin receptors. Neurosci Res. 2006 Apr;54(4):288-94.
- [3]. Kameyama T, et, al. Analgesic and antiinflammatory effects of 2-(10,11-dihydro-10-oxo-dibenzo[b,f]thiepin-2-yl)propionic acid in rat and mouse. Arzneimittelforschung. 1987 Jan;37(1):19-26.

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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