**Proteins** 

# **Product** Data Sheet



Target:

Cat. No.: HY-N0116 CAS No.: 517-28-2 Molecular Formula: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub> Molecular Weight: 302.28

Pathway: **Neuronal Signaling** Storage: 4°C, protect from light

Amyloid-β

\* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)

## **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

DMSO: 50 mg/mL (165.41 mM; Need ultrasonic) In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O: 6.67 mg/mL (22.07 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.3082 mL	16.5410 mL	33.0819 mL
	5 mM	0.6616 mL	3.3082 mL	6.6164 mL
	10 mM	0.3308 mL	1.6541 mL	3.3082 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 4.17 mg/mL (13.80 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.27 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.27 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.27 mM); Clear solution

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	Hematoxylin (Natural Black 1), a naturally occurring flavonoid compound derived from Caesalpinia sappan Linn Hematoxylin is a nuclear stain in histology and is also a potent A $\beta$ 42 fibrillogenesis inhibitor with an IC $_{50}$ of 1.6 $\mu$ M.
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	IC50: 1.6 μM (Aβ42 fibrillogenesis) <sup>[2]</sup>
In Vitro	When exposed to air, Hematoxylin is oxidized to reddish brown hematein. When oxidized to its hematein form and

combined with a mordant, usually a metal salt, Hematoxylin stains tissue sections a deep blue to black color depending on the staining method. By itself, Hematoxylin is also amphoteric in its hematein form; it is red at acid pH and blue at alkaline pH. Differentiation following Hematoxylin staining removes nonspecific staining<sup>[1]</sup>.

Hematoxylin treatment greatly alleviates A $\beta$ 42-induced cytotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cells. Hematoxylin is a potential agent against A $\beta$  fibrillogenesis and cytotoxicity<sup>[2]</sup>.

The Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) stained tissue section is the cornerstone of anatomical pathology diagnosis. The H&E procedure stains the nucleus and cytoplasm contrasting colors to readily differentiate cellular components<sup>[3]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

Guidelines (Following is our recommended protocol. This protocol only provides a guideline, and should be modified according to your specific needs).

The method of H&E staining<sup>[4]</sup>:

- 1. Place the glass slides that hold the paraffin sections in staining racks. Clear the paraffin from the samples in three changes of xylene for 2 min per change.
- 2. Hydrate the samples as follows.
- i. Transfer the slides through three changes of 100% ethanol for 2 min per change.
- ii. Transfer to 95% ethanol for 2 min.
- iii. Transfer to 70% ethanol for 2 min.
- iv. Rinse the slides in running tap water at room temperature for at least 2 min.
- 3. Stain the samples in Hematoxylin solution for 3 min.
- 4. Place the slides under running tap water at room temperature for at least 5 min.
- 5. Stain the samples in working eosin Y solution for 2 min.
- 6. Dehydrate the samples as follows.
- i. Dip the slides in 95% ethanol about 20 times.
- ii. Transfer to 95% ethanol for 2 min.
- iii. Transfer through two changes of 100% ethanol for 2 min per change.
- 7. Clear the samples in three changes of xylene for 2 min per change.
- 8. Place a drop of Permount over the tissue on each slide and add a coverslip. View the slides using a microscope.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- J Funct Foods. December 2021, 104784.
- Neurochem Int. 2021 Sep 20;150:105191.
- Exp Ther Med. July 1, 2021.
- Anticancer Res. 2017 Aug;37(8):4475-4481.

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#### **REFERENCES**

- $\hbox{\small [1]. M Titford. The long history of hematoxylin. Biotech Histochem. Mar-Apr 2005;} 80(2):73-8.$
- $[2]. \ Vilong\ Tu, et\ al.\ Hematoxylin\ Inhibits\ Amyloid\ \beta-Protein\ Fibrillation\ and\ Alleviates\ Amyloid-Induced\ Cytotoxicity.\ J\ Phys\ Chem\ B.\ 2016\ Nov\ 10;120(44):11360-11368.$
- [3]. Ada T Feldman, et al. Tissue processing and hematoxylin and eosin staining. Methods Mol Biol. 2014;1180:31-43.
- [4]. Robert D Cardiff, et al. Manual hematoxylin and eosin staining of mouse tissue sections. Cold Spring Harb Protoc. 2014 Jun 2;2014(6):655-8.

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

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