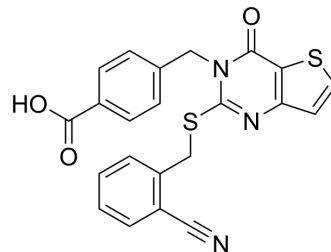


SPL-334

Cat. No.:	HY-110295
CAS No.:	688347-51-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₂ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₃ S ₂
Molecular Weight:	433.5
Target:	GSNOR
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	SPL-334 is a potent and selective S-Nitrosoglutathione reductase (GSNOR) inhibitor. SPL-334 causes a significant reduction in the production of Th2 cytokines IL-5 and IL-13 and the levels of the chemokine CCL11 (eotaxin-1) in the airways. SPL-334 can be used in research of allergic airway inflammation ^[1] .								
In Vivo	<p>SPL-334 (0.1-1 mg/kg; Intranasal administration; daily, for 7 d; BALB/c recipient mice with DO11.10 CD4+ Th2 xenograft) causes a reduction in allergic airway inflammation^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>BALB/c recipient mice with DO11.10 CD4+ Th2 xenograft^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.1 or 1 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intranasal administration; daily, for 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td> Caused a significant reduction in the influx of lymphocytes and eosinophils into the airways and the level of EPO in the BALF. Reduced the number of OVA-specific T cells and eosinophils during allergic airway inflammation. Reduced in peribronchial inflammation and mucus secretion during airway inflammation. </td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	BALB/c recipient mice with DO11.10 CD4+ Th2 xenograft ^[1]	Dosage:	0.1 or 1 mg/kg	Administration:	Intranasal administration; daily, for 7 days	Result:	Caused a significant reduction in the influx of lymphocytes and eosinophils into the airways and the level of EPO in the BALF. Reduced the number of OVA-specific T cells and eosinophils during allergic airway inflammation. Reduced in peribronchial inflammation and mucus secretion during airway inflammation.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Ferrini ME, et, al. S-nitrosoglutathione reductase inhibition regulates allergen-induced lung inflammation and airway hyperreactivity. PLoS One. 2013 Jul 25;8(7):e70351.

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

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