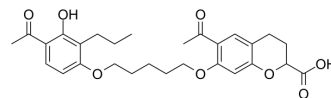


Ablukast

Cat. No.:	HY-118958		
CAS No.:	96566-25-5		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₈ H ₃₄ O ₈		
Molecular Weight:	498.56		
Target:	Leukotriene Receptor		
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (200.58 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.0058 mL	10.0289 mL	20.0578 mL
		5 mM	0.4012 mL	2.0058 mL	4.0116 mL
10 mM		0.2006 mL	1.0029 mL	2.0058 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.01 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.01 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ablukast (Ro 23-3544) is a specific and active leukotriene receptor antagonist. Ablukast effectively reduces LTC ₄ - and antigen-induced bronchoconstriction ^{[1][2]} . Ablukast is LTD ₄ receptor antagonist ^[3] .
IC ₅₀ & Target	LTD ₄
In Vitro	Ablukast (Ro 23-3544) is tested for its efficacy in modulating dinitrofluorobenzene (DNFB)-induced allergic and croton oil-induced irritant contact dermatitis in mouse ears. Treatment shortly after elicitation of the dermatitis, and for up to 5 days thereafter, was moderately effective in suppressing DNFB-induced ear swelling in a dose-dependent fashion. Daily pre-treatment of the ears for 1 week causes a more marked reduction of DNFB-induced ear swelling during the first 48 h after elicitation ^[2] .

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

In Vivo

Ablukast (Ro 23-3544) is tested for its efficacy in modulating dinitrofluorobenzene (DNFB)-induced allergic and croton oil-induced irritant contact dermatitis in mouse ears. Treatment shortly after elicitation of the dermatitis, and for up to 5 days thereafter, was moderately effective in suppressing DNFB-induced ear swelling in a dose-dependent fashion. Daily pre-treatment of the ears for 1 week causes a more marked reduction of DNFB-induced ear swelling during the first 48 h after elicitation^[2].

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Animal Model:	Female BALB/c mice ^[2]
Dosage:	Concentrations of 0.1 , 0.5 , 1.0 and 5.0 % of Ablukast
Administration:	Applied to one of the pretreated ears 1 h after elicitation and at 24 h intervals on the following 4 days; three times daily
Result:	Effectively reduced DNFB-induced ear swelling.

REFERENCES

- [1]. M O'Donnell, et al. Pharmacological profile of Ro 23-3544, a new aerosol active leukotriene receptor antagonist. Adv Prostaglandin Thromboxane Leukot Res. 1987;17A:512-8.
- [2]. T Rosenbach, et al. Studies on the role of leukotrienes in murine allergic and irritant contact dermatitis. Br J Dermatol. 1988 Jan;118(1):1-6.
- [3]. Hans-Michael Eggenweiler, et al. Pyrrolopyrimidines as phosphodiesterase VII inhibitors. US7498334B2.

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

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