Enprofylline

Cat. No.:	HY-14117
CAS No.:	41078-02-8
Molecular Formula:	$C_{8}H_{10}N_{4}O_{2}$
Molecular Weight:	194.19
Target:	Adenosine Receptor; Phosphodiesterase (PDE)
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 62.5 mg/mL (3	321.85 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	5.1496 mL	25.7480 mL	51.4960 mL	
		5 mM	1.0299 mL	5.1496 mL	10.2992 mL	
		10 mM	0.5150 mL	2.5748 mL	5.1496 mL	
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.			
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (10.71 mM); Clear solution					
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BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	
Description	Enprofylline acts as a selective and competitive A2B receptor antagonist with the K _i of 7 μM. Enprofylline also acts as a phosphodiesterase inhibitor. Enprofylline can be used for the research of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ^[1] ^{[2][3]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	A2B receptor 7 μM (Ki)
In Vitro	Enprofylline (300 μM) completely blocks the release of IL-8 by N-ethylcarboxamidoadenosine (NECA) ^[1] . Enprofylline (10 μM) inhibits NECA (10 μM) induced proliferation in a concentration-dependent manner ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Proliferation Assay ^[2]

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Product Data Sheet

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	Cell Line:	Human retinal endothelial cells (HRECs)
	Concentration:	10 μΜ
	Incubation Time:	24, 48, 72 hours
	Result:	NECA (10 μM) induced a time-dependent increase in HREC proliferation as measured by cell counts, achieving approximately 80% of the density of cells exposed to normal growth medium for 3 days. Enprofylline (10 μM) completely blocked the proliferative effect of NECA when added concurrently with the analogue.
n Vivo	Enprofylline increases h 529±23 to 590±20 and 56 A high dose of Enprofylli males) WT mice, but a lo MCE has not independen	neart rate (HR). Injection of Enprofylline (7.5 and 30 mg/kg) increases HR in male WT mouse from 62±20 after the low and high dose, respectively ^[3] . line (30 mg/kg) also decreases temperature compared with saline injection in female (but not in ow dose (7.5 mg/kg) has little effect on mouse temperature ^[3] . ently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
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REFERENCES

[1]. I Feoktistov, et al. Adenosine A2b receptors evoke interleukin-8 secretion in human mast cells. An enprofylline-sensitive mechanism with implications for asthma. J Clin Invest. 1995 Oct;96(4):1979-86.

[2]. M B Grant, et al. Proliferation, migration, and ERK activation in human retinal endothelial cells through A(2B) adenosine receptor stimulation. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2001 Aug;42(9):2068-73.

[3]. Jiang-Ning Yang, et al. Physiological roles of A1 and A2A adenosine receptors in regulating heart rate, body temperature, and locomotion as revealed using knockout mice and caffeine. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2009 Apr;296(4):H1141-9.

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

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