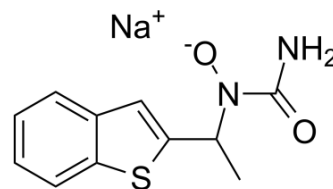


Zileuton sodium

Cat. No.:	HY-14164A
CAS No.:	118569-21-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ NaO ₂ S
Molecular Weight:	258.27
Target:	Lipoxygenase
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the COA.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Zileuton sodium (A 64077 sodium) is a potent and selective inhibitor of 5-lipoxygenase , exhibiting inflammatory activities.
IC₅₀ & Target	5-Lipoxygenase
In Vitro	In anti-CD3-treated cells, IL-2 decreases in Zileuton sodium (A 64077 sodium)-treated and untreated cells with increasing incubation time. Zileuton sodium (A 64077 sodium) likely reduces IL-2 levels by inhibiting 5-lipoxygenase, hence leukotriene B4 production, an IL-2 inducer ^[2] .
In Vivo	In Zileuton sodium (A 64077 sodium) (5 mg/kg, p.o.) treated I/R rat, the effect of Zileuton to decrease NF-κB expression does not change significantly in the presence of COX inhibitors, and the group reveals significantly lower level of NF-κB staining. Zileuton (5 mg/kg, p.o.) treatment given to I/R rats decreases apoptotic index significantly. Zileuton has no significant effect on increased serum TNF-α levels in I/R group ^[1] . Zileuton sodium (A 64077 sodium) (1200 mg/kg) inhibits the polyp formation in APC ^{Δ468} colon and small intestine. Zileuton treatment inhibits the proliferation rates of non epithelial cells in polyps, and increases the apoptosis rates in polyps in rat. There is significant increase in the number of apoptotic cells in the Zileuton-treated cells both in small intestine and in the colon. The reduced proliferation rate may significantly contribute to the reduction of polyposis in both the small intestine and colon of Zileuton-fed APC ^{Δ468} mice ^[3] .

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration ^[1]	Rats: Rats are randomized into 6 groups (n=12 per group): sham I/R group, I/R group, zileuton+I/R group, zileuton+indomethacin+I/R group, zileuton+ketorolac+I/R group, and zileuton+nimesulide+I/R group. 5-LOX inhibitor zileuton (5 mg/kg, orally twice daily) is given alone or with non-selective COX inhibitor indomethacin (5 mg/kg, intraperitoneally), selective COX-1 inhibitor ketorolac (10 mg/kg, orally) or selective COX-2 inhibitor nimesulide (10 mg/kg, subcutaneously). COX inhibitors are given 15 minutes before zileuton administration. All drugs are given for 3 days prior to I/R or sham I/R procedure. Dose of zileuton (5 mg/kg, twice daily) is used in this study. Rats in sham I/R group receive the vehicle of zileuton orally. Zileuton is dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and further dilutions are made using saline to achieve a final DMSO concentration of 1%. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Oxid Med Cell Longev. 2019 Oct.
- Proteomics. 2018 Aug;18(15):e1700388.
- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2018 Sep 3;503(1):297-303.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Abueid L, et al. Inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase by zileuton in a rat model of myocardial infarction. Anatol J Cardiol. 2016 Nov 10
- [2]. Kuvibidila S, et al. Hydroxyurea and Zileuton Differentially Modulate Cell Proliferation and Interleukin-2 Secretion by Murine Spleen Cells: Possible Implication on the Immune Function and Risk of Pain Crisis in Patients with Sickle Cell Disease. Ochsner
- [3]. Gounaris E, et al. Zileuton, 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor, acts as a chemopreventive agent in intestinal polyposis, by modulating polyp and systemic inflammation. PLoS One. 2015 Mar 6;10(3):e0121402
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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