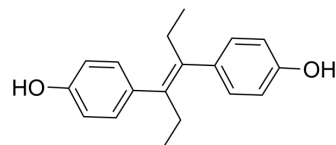


Diethylstilbestrol

Cat. No.:	HY-14598		
CAS No.:	56-53-1		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ O ₂		
Molecular Weight:	268.35		
Target:	Estrogen Receptor/ERR		
Pathway:	Others		
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 : 50 mg/mL (186.32 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.7265 mL	18.6324 mL	37.2648 mL
		5 mM	0.7453 mL	3.7265 mL	7.4530 mL
10 mM		0.3726 mL	1.8632 mL	3.7265 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 (9.32 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.32 mM); Clear solution 				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	<p>Diethylstilbestrol (Stilbestrol), a synthetic nonsteroidal estrogen used in the treatment of menopausal and postmenopausal disorders. Target: Estrogen Receptor/ERRDiethylstilbestrol (DES), a synthetic estrogen that was used in pregnancy, is a prototype endocrine-disrupting chemical. Although prenatal exposure to DES is known to increase risks of vaginal/cervical adenocarcinoma and adverse reproductive outcomes in women, and urogenital anomalies in men, data on nonreproductive medical conditions are lacking. Comparing persons exposed prenatally to DES with those who were not exposed, the hazard ratios were 1.21 (95% confidence interval = 0.96-1.54) for diabetes, 1.27 (1.00-1.62) for all cardiovascular disease, 1.18 (0.88-1.59) for coronary artery disease, 1.28 (0.88-1.86) for myocardial infarction, 1.12 (1.02-1.22) for high cholesterol, 1.14 (1.02-1.28) for hypertension, 1.24 (0.99-1.54) for osteoporosis, and 1.30 (0.95-1.79) for fractures. The associations did not differ by dose and timing of DES exposure, nor, in the women, by the presence or absence of vaginal epithelial changes (a marker of DES host susceptibility) [1]. The role of prenatal exposure to DES as an environmental risk factor for psychiatric disorders</p>
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requires more evidence before any conclusions can be drawn [2].

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Chemosphere. 2020 Jun;249:126182.
- Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2018 Sep 3;503(1):45-50.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Troisi, R., et al., Medical conditions among adult offspring prenatally exposed to diethylstilbestrol. *Epidemiology*, 2013. 24(3): p. 430-8.
- [2]. Kebir, O. and M.O. Krebs, Diethylstilbestrol and risk of psychiatric disorders: a critical review and new insights. *World J Biol Psychiatry*, 2012. 13(2): p. 84-95.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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