

## **Product** Data Sheet

# (S)-Timolol maleate

Cat. No.: HY-17380 CAS No.: 26921-17-5 Molecular Formula:  $C_{17}H_{28}N_4O_7S$  Molecular Weight: 432.49

Target: Adrenergic Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

\* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

#### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (231.22 mM; Need ultrasonic) H<sub>2</sub>O: 50 mg/mL (115.61 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.3122 mL	11.5610 mL	23.1219 mL
	5 mM	0.4624 mL	2.3122 mL	4.6244 mL
	10 mM	0.2312 mL	1.1561 mL	2.3122 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 20 mg/mL (46.24 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.78 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- $\beta$ -CD in saline) Solubility:  $\geq$  2.5 mg/mL (5.78 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.78 mM); Clear solution

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	(S)-Timolol Maleate (L-714,465 Maleate) is a non-cardioselective hydrophilic β-adrenoceptor blocker. (S)-Timolol Maleate is widely used as standard medication for intraocular pressure (glaucoma) by preventing the production of aqueous humor. (S)-Timolol Maleate can be used for hypertension, angina pectoris and myocardial infarction <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	β adrenergic receptor

In Vitro	Timolol maleate represents a chiral compound with one asymmetric carbon in its structure. Single isomer, (S)-enantiomer, is a non-cardioselective $\beta$ -adrenergic blocker. Its commonest application is in topical treatment of increasing intraocular pressure in patients with chronic open angle glaucoma and also in aphabic patients [1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	There are reports that indicate lower biological activity of (R)-isomer compared to (S)-isomer. Namely, (R)-timolol is 49 times less potent than (S)-timolol on $\beta$ -adrenoceptor in animals, 13 times less potent in constricting the airways of normal subjects <sup>[1]</sup> .  MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Protein Cell. 2019 Mar;10(3):178-195.
- Patent. US20230090708A1.

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#### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Mitrović M, et al. Analytical quality by design development of an ecologically acceptable enantioselective HPLC method for timolol maleate enantiomeric purity testing on ovomucoid chiral stationary phase. J Pharm Biomed Anal. 2020 Feb 20;180:113034.
- [2]. Wedian F, et al. Simultaneous spectrofluorometric analysis of tablets containing hydrochlorothiazide combined with timolol maleate or amiloride hydrochloride. Acta Pharm. 2020 Sep 1;70(3):373-385.
- [3]. Sun L, et al. Fractional 2940-nm Er:YAG Laser-Assisted Drug Delivery of Timolol Maleate for the Treatment of Deep Infantile Hemangioma. J Dermatolog Treat. 2020 Feb 11:1-24.

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

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