Product Data Sheet

Cortisone

Cat. No.: HY-17461

CAS No.: 53-06-5

Molecular Formula: $C_{21}H_{28}O_5$ Molecular Weight: 360.44

Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor; Endogenous Metabolite

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

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 (277.44 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.7744 mL	13.8719 mL	27.7439 mL
	5 mM	0.5549 mL	2.7744 mL	5.5488 mL
	10 mM	0.2774 mL	1.3872 mL	2.7744 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.94 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.94 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.94 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Cortisone (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone), an oxidized metabolite of Cortisol (a Glucocorticoid). Cortisone acts as an immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent. Cortisone can partially intervene in binding of Glucocorticoid to Glucocorticoid-receptor at high concentrations ^{[1][3][4]} .	
IC ₅₀ & Target	Human Endogenous Metabolite	
In Vitro	Cortisone (2.8-28,000 nM) dose-dependently attenuates the apoptosis induced by Cortisol in peripheral-blood mononuclea	

	cells (PBMCs) ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
In Vivo	and tuberculin reactions in r	alternate days for 2 months) decreases the BCG (the vaccine strain of tubercle bacillus) lesions rabbits ^[2] . y confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Male New Zealand white rabbits (2.1-2.4 kg) were injected with BCG at six days after the first administration ^[2]	
	Dosage:	2 mg/kg	
	Administration:	Intramuscular injection on alternate days for 2 months	
	Result:	Reduced the BCG lesions and tuberculin reactions. Reduced the number of infiltrating mononuclear cells (MN), the amount of caseous necrosis and ulceration, and the percent of NM that were beta-galactosidase-positive.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• Drug Test Anal. 2020 Aug 27.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Hirano T, et, al. Cortisone counteracts apoptosis-inducing effect of cortisol in human peripheral-blood mononuclear cells. Int Immunopharmacol. 2001 Nov;1(12):2109-15.
- [2]. McCue RE, et, al. The effect of cortisone on the accumulation, activation, and necrosis of macrophages in tuberculous lesions. Inflammation. 1978 Jun;3(2):159-76.
- [3]. Seleem D, et, al. In Vivo Antifungal Activity of Monolaurin against Candida albicans Biofilms. Biol Pharm Bull. 2018;41(8):1299-1302.
- [4]. Rusu VM, et, al. In vivo effects of cortisone on the B cell line in chickens. J Immunol. 1975 Nov;115(5):1370-4.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

 $\hbox{E-mail: } tech@MedChemExpress.com\\$

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA