Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-18738
CAS No.: 5108-96-3
Molecular Formula: \( \text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2 \)
Molecular Weight: 164.29
Target: NF-\( \kappa \)B
Pathway: NF-\( \kappa \)B
Storage: Powder
-20°C 3 years
-4°C 2 years
In solvent
-80°C 6 months
-20°C 1 month

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>6.0868 mL</td>
<td>30.4340 mL</td>
<td>60.8680 mL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>1.2174 mL</td>
<td>6.0868 mL</td>
<td>12.1736 mL</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.6087 mL</td>
<td>3.0434 mL</td>
<td>6.0868 mL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

In Vivo
1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-\( \beta \)-CD in saline)
   Solubility: \( \geq 2.08 \) mg/mL (12.66 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: \( \geq 2.08 \) mg/mL (12.66 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description
Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium (Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate) is a selective NF-\( \kappa \)B inhibitor.

IC\(_{50}\) & Target
NF-\( \kappa \)B

In Vitro
Pretreatment of cells with Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium (Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate; 3-1000 \( \mu \)M) dose-dependently attenuate IL-8 production\(^{[1]}\).
Furthermore, pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium (100 \( \mu \)M) suppresses the accumulation of IL-8 mRNA\(^{[1]}\).
Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium inhibits the activation of NF-\( \kappa \)B, because it suppresses both NF-\( \kappa \)B DNA
binding and NF-κB-dependent transcriptional activity. NF-κB inhibition with pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium decrease IL-8 production by intestinal epithelial cells[1].

| In Vivo | The DSS+pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium-treated groupII exhibits suppression of shortening of intestinal length and reduction of DAI score. Activated NF-κB level and IL-1β and TNF-α levels are significantly lower in DSS+pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium-treated groupII. These findings suggest that suppression of NF-κB activity by pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium can delay the healing of mucosal tissue defects (erosions or ulcers) arising from inflammation, but that it can strongly suppress the expression of inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β and TNF-α), resulting in significant alleviation of colitis. pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium is useful for the treatment of ulcerative colitis[2]. |

### PROTOCOL

| Cell Assay[1] | The human colon cancer cell line HT-29 is obtained and cells are grown in modified McCoy’s 5A medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum. To study the effect of pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium on IL-8 production, HT-29 cells in 96-well plates are induced with 20 ng/mL of IL-1β for 18 h. Various concentrations (3-1000 μM) of pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate or its vehicle (culture medium) are added to the cells 30 min prior to IL-1β stimulation. The concentration of IL-8 in the supernatant is determined using solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

| Animal Administration | Animal Administration: [2] Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate is administered intraperitoneally to mice at dose levels of 100 and 50 mg/kg. Mice are divided into a DSS-untreated group (normal group), DSS-treated control group, DSS+pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate-treated groupI (low-dose group), and DSS+pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate-treated groupII (high-dose group). In each group, the disease activity index score (DAI score), intestinal length, histological score, and the levels of activated NF-κB and inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β and TNF-α) in tissue are measured[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

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### REFERENCES

