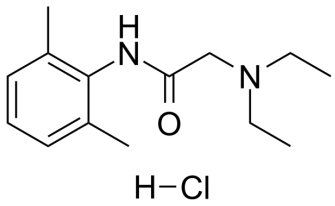
Lidocaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-B0185A
CAS No.:	73-78-9
Molecular Formula:	$C_{14}H_{23}ClN_2O$
Molecular Weight:	270.8
Target:	Sodium Channel; MEK; ERK; NF-κB; Apoptosis
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; MAPK/ERK Pathway; Stem Cell/Wnt; NF-κB; Apoptosis
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H_2O : ≥ 100 mg/mL (369.28 mM)
DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (369.28 mM)
* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	3.6928 mL	18.4638 mL	36.9276 mL
5 mM	0.7386 mL	3.6928 mL	7.3855 mL
10 mM	0.3693 mL	1.8464 mL	3.6928 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS
   Solubility: 120 mg/mL (443.13 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.23 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.23 mM); Clear solution
4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.23 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence[1]. Lidocaine hydrochloride decreases growth, migration and invasion of gastric carcinoma cells via up-regulating miR-145 expression and further inactivation of MEK/ERK and NF-κB signaling pathways. Lidocaine hydrochloride is an amide derivative and a drug to treat ventricular arrhythmia and an effective tumor-inhibitor[2].

IC_{50} & Target	MEK	ERK	NF-κB

In Vitro

Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) (10 nM; 48 hours) decreases significantly cell proliferation[2].
Lidocaine hydrochloride (1-10 nM; 24-72 hours) inhibits cell viability and achieves the most suppressing effects at the concentration of 10 nM and treatment time 48 hours[2].
Lidocaine hydrochloride (10 nM; 48 hours) increases significantly the apoptotic cell rate[2].
Lidocaine hydrochloride (10 nM; 48 hours) down-regulates Cyclin D1 and up-regulates p21 expression significantly[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Proliferation Assay[2]

Cell Line:	The human gastric cancer cell line MKN45
Concentration:	10 nM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Decreased significantly cell proliferation.

Cell Viability Assay[2]

Cell Line:	The human gastric cancer cell line MKN45
Concentration:	1, 5 and 10 nM
Incubation Time:	24, 48, 72 hours
Result:	Inhibited MKN45 cell viability.

Apoptosis Analysis[2]

Cell Line:	The human gastric cancer cell line MKN45
Concentration:	10 nM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Increased significantly the apoptotic cell rate.

Western Blot Analysis[2]

Cell Line:	The human gastric cancer cell line MKN45
Concentration:	10 nM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Down-regulated Cyclin D1 and up-regulated p21 expression significantly.

In Vivo

Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) causes completely reversible tail nerve block in rats. Mechanical nociception block produced by lidocaine has slower onset and faster recovery compared with thermal nociception block[3].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Methods. 2021 Jul;18(7):788-798.

- J Neuroinflammation. 2017 Nov 2;14(1):211.
- Stem Cell Res Ther. 2021 Feb 4;12(1):107.
- J Phys D Appl Phys. 2019 Aug; 52(46).
- Dig Dis Sci. 2021 Jan 12.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. Cummins TR, et al. Setting up for the block: the mechanism underlying lidocaine's use-dependent inhibition of sodium channels. J Physiol. 2007 Jul 1;582(Pt 1):11.

[2]. Sui H, et al. Lidocaine inhibits growth, migration and invasion of gastric carcinoma cells by up-regulation of miR-145. BMC Cancer. 2019 Mar 15;19(1):233.

[3]. Li Z, et al. Evaluation of the antinociceptive effects of lidocaine and bupivacaine on the tail nerves of healthy rats. Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol. 2013 Jul;113(1):31-6.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

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