Methyl paraben

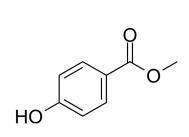
Cat. No.:	HY-N0349			
CAS No.:	99-76-3			
Molecular Formula:	$C_8H_8O_3$			
Molecular Weight:	152.15			
Target:	Bacterial; Endogenous Metabolite			
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease			
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years	
		4°C	2 years	
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months	
		-20°C	1 month	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg			
		1 mM	6.5725 mL	32.8623 mL	65.7246 mL			
		5 mM	1.3145 mL	6.5725 mL	13.1449 mL			
		10 mM	0.6572 mL	3.2862 mL	6.5725 mL			
	Please refer to the sc	lubility information to select the ap	propriate solvent.					
ı Vivo		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PE g/mL (16.43 mM); Clear solution	G300 >> 5% Tween-8	0 >> 45% saline				
		Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.43 mM); Clear solution						
		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil g/mL (16.43 mM); Clear solution						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
Description	Methyl Paraben is a standardized methyl paraben allergen isolated from Yunnan hemlock (Tsuga dumosa). Methyl Paraben is commonly used as a stable, non-volatile preservative. Methyl Paraben increases histamine release and cellular regulation of immunity, blocks sodium channels, and prevents ischemia-reperfusion injury ^{[1][2][3][4]} .			
In Vitro	Methyl paraben (0-1 μM; 48 h) reduces basal lipolysis of mature 3T3-L1 white fat cells, such as insulin-stimulated glucose uptake. But does not change the base 2-NBDG uptake ^[2] . Methyl paraben (100 μg/mL; 48-72 h) significantly inhibits follicle growth in mice ^[3] .			





Product Data Sheet

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Methyl paraben (1, 10 and 50 mg/kg; ip; single dose, 30 min before 6-OHDA) prevents rotation behavior induced by Apomorphine (HY-12723) and significantly improves motor deficits in 6-OHDA (HY-B1081) -injured mice^[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Food Res Int. 2021 Jan;139:109974.
- Molecules. 2021, 26(21), 6528.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Soni MG, et al. Evaluation of the health aspects of methyl paraben: a review of the published literature. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002 Oct;40(10):1335-73.

[2]. Elmore SE, et al. Disruption of normal adipocyte development and function by methyl- and propyl- paraben exposure. Toxicol Lett. 2020 Nov 1;334:27-35.

[3]. Kopalli SR, et al. Methylparaben protects 6-hydroxydopamine-induced neurotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cells and improved behavioral impairments in mouse model of Parkinson's disease. Neurotoxicology. 2013 Jan;34:25-32.

[4]. Gal A, et al. Propylparaben inhibits mouse cultured antral follicle growth, alters steroidogenesis, and upregulates levels of cell-cycle and apoptosis regulators. Reprod Toxicol. 2019 Oct;89:100-106.

[5]. Elmore SE, et al. Disruption of normal adipocyte development and function by methyl- and propyl- paraben exposure. Toxicol Lett. 2020 Nov 1;334:27-35.

[6]. Gal A, et al. Propylparaben inhibits mouse cultured antral follicle growth, alters steroidogenesis, and upregulates levels of cell-cycle and apoptosis regulators. Reprod Toxicol. 2019 Oct;89:100-106.

[7]. Kopalli SR, et al. Methylparaben protects 6-hydroxydopamine-induced neurotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cells and improved behavioral impairments in mouse model of Parkinson's disease. Neurotoxicology. 2013 Jan;34:25-32.

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

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