Vitamin U chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2551 CAS No.: 1115-84-0 Molecular Formula: C₆H₁₄ClNO₂S

Molecular Weight: 199.7 Target: Others Pathway: Others

Powder Storage: -20°C 3 years

2 years

In solvent -80°C 6 months

> -20°C 1 month

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O: 100 mg/mL (500.75 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	5.0075 mL	25.0376 mL	50.0751 mL
	5 mM	1.0015 mL	5.0075 mL	10.0150 mL
	10 mM	0.5008 mL	2.5038 mL	5.0075 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description Vitamin U (S-Methylmethionine sulfonium) chloride is an orally active anti-ulcer agent with antioxidant activity. Vitamin U

inhibits adipocyte differentiation. Vitamin U promotes skin wound healing. Vitamin U can be used in the research of

 $gastroint estinal\ ulceration ^{[1][2][3][4][5]}.$

Vitamin U chloride (100 μM, 24 h) promotes the growth and migration of human dermal fibroblasts(hDFs)^[1]. In Vitro

Vitamin U chloride (0-1 mM, 24 h) activates ERK1/2 in hDFs^[1].

Vitamin U chloride (0.1 g/L in the nutrient solution) reduces cell membrane damage in higher plants exposed to lowtemperature stress^[2].

Vitamin U chloride (10-100 mM, 7 days) inhibits adipocyte differentiation via down-regulation of adipogenic factors and up-

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

Cell Proliferation Assay $^{[1]}$

Cell Line: Human dermal fibroblasts(hDFs)

Concentration:	100 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	24 h	
Result:	Promoted hDFs proliferation.	
Western Blot Analysis ^[3]		
Cell Line:	3T3-L1 cells	
Concentration:	50, 70, 90 mM	
Incubation Time:	7 days	
Result:	Increased AMPK phosphorylation and decreased PPAR-γ levels.	

In Vivo

Vitamin U chloride (50 mg/kg, oral gavage) prevents valproic acid-induced liver injury in rats^[4].

Vitamin U chloride (50 mg/kg, oral gavage for 3 days) shows antioxidant effect and prevents GalN-induced gastric damage in rats^[5].

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Animal Model:	Valproic acid (VPA)-induced rats with liver damage ^[4]		
Dosage:	50 mg/kg		
Administration:	Oral gavage		
Result:	Blocked the decrease in catalase (CAT), glutathione reductase (GR), glutathione peroxidase (GPx), and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activities. Increased in the levels of IL-1β, active caspase-3, and cytoplasmic cytochrome c. Increased in the number of proliferating cells nuclear antigen (PCNA) positive hepatocytes		

REFERENCES

- [1]. Won-Serk Kim, et al. Accelerated wound healing by S-methylmethionine sulfonium: evidence of dermal fibroblast activation via the ERK1/2 pathway. Pharmacology. 2010;85(2):68-76.
- [2]. Ilona Rácz, et al. S-methylmethionine reduces cell membrane damage in higher plants exposed to low-temperature stress. J Plant Physiol. 2008 Sep 29;165(14):1483-90.
- [3]. Na Young Lee, et al. Inhibitory Effect of Vitamin U (S-Methylmethionine Sulfonium Chloride) on Differentiation in 3T3-L1 Pre-adipocyte Cell Lines. Ann Dermatol. 2012 Feb;24(1):39-44.
- [4]. Ertan Celik, et al. Vitamin U prevents valproic acid-induced liver injury through supporting enzymatic antioxidant system and increasing hepatocyte proliferation triggered by inflammation and apoptosis. Toxicol Mech Methods. 2021 Oct;31(8):600-608.
- $[5]. \ Dilek nur\ Topaloglu, et\ al.\ Gastroprotective\ effect\ of\ vitamin\ U\ in\ D-galactosamine-induced\ hepatotoxicity.\ J\ Biochem\ Mol\ Toxicol.\ 2022\ Sep; 36(9):e23124.$

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

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