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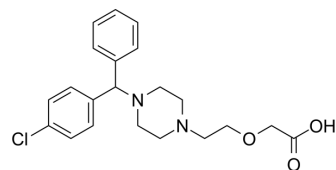
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Cetirizine

Cat. No.:	HY-17042
CAS No.:	83881-51-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₁ H ₂₅ ClN ₂ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	388.89
Target:	Histamine Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Neuronal Signaling
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 250 mg/mL (642.86 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg
				5 mg
				10 mg
				10 mg
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
In Vivo	1. Cetirizine is dissolved in PBS ^[6] .			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine H ₁ -receptor antagonist. Cetirizine marks antiallergic properties and inhibits eosinophil chemotaxis during the allergic response ^{[1][2][3]} .
In Vitro	Cetirizine (>5 μM) at higher concentrations can reduce the release of GM-CSF and IL-8 from A549 cells stimulated with IL-1β. Cetirizine exerts anti-inflammatory effects beyond histamine H ₁ -receptor antagonist ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay ^[2]
	Cell Line: Human airway epithelial cell line A549.
	Concentration: 0-10 μM.
	Incubation Time: 24 h.
	Result: The survival of A549 cells incubated with various concentrations of cetirizine (0.1, 1, 2.5, 5, and 10 μM) for 24 hours were all higher than 90% when comparing with the control group by MTT test.

Cetirizine, 5 and 10 μ M, suppressed GM-CSF release by 70.71 and 61.55%, respectively.
Preincubation with cetirizine, 10 μ M, suppressed the IL-8 secretion by 75.04%.

In Vivo

Cetirizine (20 mg/kg, mice, orally) exerts its anti-inflammatory effects by inhibiting MIF as well as IL-8 production in mice immunized and challenged with ragweed pollen^[3].

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

Animal Model:	Male 8-week-old BALB/c mice (25-30 g) immunized and challenged with ragweed pollen ^[3]
Dosage:	2 or 20 mg/kg.
Administration:	Orally, diluted in sterile water on days 18, 19, and 20.
Result:	The neutrophilia at 8 h and eosinophilia at 24 h induced by ragweed pollen extract per os were significantly reduced in the mice treated with 20 mg/kg. The dosage with 2 mg/kg had no effect.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Pharmacol Res. 2017 Nov;125(Pt B):150-160.
- Behav Brain Res. 2021 May 27;113388.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Caroline M. Spencer, et al. Cetirizine. Drugs 46 (6): 1055-1080, 1993.

[2]. Shih MY, et al. Influence of cetirizine and levocetirizine on two cytokines secretion in human airway epithelial cells. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2008 Sep-Oct;29(5):480-5.

[3]. Shimizu T, et al. Cetirizine, an H1-receptor antagonist, suppresses the expression of macrophage migration inhibitory factor: its potential anti-inflammatory action. Clin Exp Allergy. 2004 Jan;34(1):103-9.

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

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