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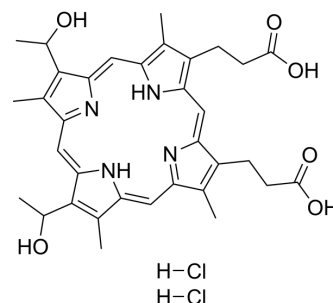
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Hematoporphyrin dihydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-B0754A
CAS No.:	17696-69-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₄ H ₄₀ Cl ₂ N ₄ O ₆
Molecular Weight:	671.61
Target:	Apoptosis; Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture
* The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.	



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 62.5 mg/mL (93.06 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
	H ₂ O : < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 60°C) (insoluble)				
	Preparing Stock Solutions	<div>Solvent Mass Concentration</div>	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	1.4890 mL	7.4448 mL	14.8896 mL
		5 mM	0.2978 mL	1.4890 mL	2.9779 mL
		10 mM	0.1489 mL	0.7445 mL	1.4890 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.10 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (3.10 mM); Clear solution				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Hematoporphyrin dihydrochloride (Hematoporphyrin IX dihydrochloride), a photosensitizer, is a substrate for affinity chromatography of heme-binding proteins. Hematoporphyrin dihydrochloride can induce apoptosis in U87 glioma cells and decrease tumor growth in vivo when exposed to red light ^{[1][2][3]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	Human Endogenous Metabolite
In Vitro	Hematoporphyrin (20-120 nM; 60 min) dose-dependently inhibits cell viability in U87 and U251 glioma cells, with IC ₅₀ s of 85 and 166 nM, respectively ^[2] . ?Hematoporphyrin (85 nM; 60 min) induces cell apoptosis via induction of ROS in U87 cells ^[2] . ?Hematoporphyrin (85 nM; 60 min) induces morphological changes of U87 cells under the red light, including shrinking,

fragmentation^[2].

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

Cell Viability Assay^[2]

Cell Line:	U87 and U251 cells
Concentration:	20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120 nM
Incubation Time:	60 min
Result:	Inhibited cell viability in a dose-dependent manner. Was more effective under the red light than white light.

Apoptosis Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	U87 cells
Concentration:	85 nM
Incubation Time:	60 min
Result:	Induced apoptotic nuclei in U87 cells with low cell density. Induced the ROS and decreased the mitochondrial membrane potential.

In Vivo

Hematoporphyrin (5-10 mg/kg; i.p. for 2 months) with the irradiation of red light rapidly decreases the tumor size of rats, due to necrosis caused both by direct action of the photoactivated porphyrin on the tumor cells and by secondary effects on blood vessels^[3].

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

Animal Model:	Wistar albino rats of both sexes (20 d; 60-80 g) bearing a subcutaneous solid Yoshida hepatoma AH-130 ^[3]
Dosage:	5, 10 mg/kg
Administration:	I.p. daily during the initial 10 days and biweekly for the next 2 months
Result:	No tumor could be palpated a few days after exposure of the rats to light. The skin healed completely and regrowth of the hair occurred. Massive coagulation necrosis of the tumor 24 h after phototreatment (×40).

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Biomed Eng. 2022 Dec 22.
- ACS Nano. 2023 Nov 21.
- Nat Commun. 2022 Jun 16;13(1):3468.
- Chem Eng J. 390 (2020) 124521.
- Free Radic Biol Med. 2023 Jul 25;207:239-246.

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REFERENCES

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- [1]. Olsen, K.W., Affinity chromatography of heme-binding proteins: synthesis and characterization of hematin- and hematoporphyrin-agarose. *Methods Enzymol*, 1986. 123: p. 324-31.
- [2]. Yuan SX, et, al. Underlying mechanism of the photodynamic activity of hematoporphyrin-induced apoptosis in U87 glioma cells. *Int J Mol Med*. 2018 Apr;41(4):2288-2296.
- [3]. Tomio L, et, al. Effect of hematoporphyrin and red light on AH-130 solid tumors in rats. *Acta Radiol Oncol*. 1983;22(1):49-53.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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