

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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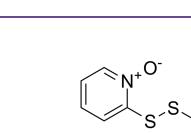
Dipyrithione

Cat. No.:	HY-N8432		
CAS No.:	3696-28-4		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂ S ₂	2	
Molecular Weight:	252.31		
Target:	Apoptosis; l	Bacterial;	Fungal
Pathway:	Apoptosis;	Anti-infec	tion
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

St		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.9634 mL	19.8169 mL	39.6338 mL
		5 mM	0.7927 mL	3.9634 mL	7.9268 mL
		10 mM	0.3963 mL	1.9817 mL	3.9634 mL
	Please refer to the so	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.			
ı Vivo		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEC mL (3.96 mM); Clear solution	G300 >> 5% Tween-8	0 >> 45% saline	
		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20 mL (3.96 mM); Clear solution	% SBE-β-CD in saline))	

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	
BIOEOGICAE ACTIV	
Description	Dipyrithione is a potent antimicrobial agent. Dipyrithione shows antifungal activity and antiproliferative activity. Dipyrithione induces apoptosis and cycle arrest at G1 phase. Dipyrithione shows anti-inflammatory activity in vivo. Dipyrithione shows anti-tumor activity. Dipyrithione has the potential for the research of dermatophytosis ^{[1][2][3]} .
In Vitro	Dipyrithione (20 μg/mL) shows antifungal activity with MIC values of 6.03 μM for Trichophyton rubrum ^[1] . Dipyrithione (72 h) shows cytotoxic activity against 293 T cells with an IC ₅₀ value of 0.22 μM ^[1] . Dipyrithione (1-5 μM; 8.5 h) inhibits LPS (100 ng/ml)-induced up-regulation of iNOS and COX-2 in RAW264.7 cells in a dose- dependent manner ^[2] . Dipyrithione (1 μM; 8.5 h) suppresses LPS-induced increase of iNOS but not COX-2 mRNA level, inhibits LPS-increased NO production ^[2] .





Dipyrithione (3 μ M; 2, 5 h) decreases phosphorylation of STAT1 induced by LPS and does not influence LPS-induced MAPK and NF- κ B activation in RAW 246.7 cells^[2].

Dipyrithione (0-5 μ g/mL; 48 h) shows antiproliferative activity for KB, 231, U937 and K562 cells in a dose dependent manner ^[3].

Dipyrithione (2.5 μg/ml) induces apoptosis and cycle arrest at G1 phase^[3].

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

Western Blot Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	RAW264.7 cells
Concentration:	1-5 μΜ
Incubation Time:	8.5 h
Result:	Inhibited the expression of LPS (100 ng/ml)-induced up-regulation of iNOS and COX-2 in a dose-dependent manner.

Cell Proliferation Assay^[2]

Cell Line:	KB, 231, U937, K562 cells
Concentration:	2.5 μg/ml
Incubation Time:	24 h
Result:	Induced cell cycle arrest at G1 phase with induced p21 accumulation, CyclinD1 and CyclinE1 expressions were downregulated.

Apoptosis Analysis^[3]

Cell Line:	KB, 231, U937, K562 cells
Concentration:	2.5 μg/ml
Incubation Time:	36 h
Result:	Induced apoptosis by induced cleavage of caspase-9, caspase-3 and PARP.

Western Blot Analysis^[3]

Cell Line:	RAW264.7 cells
Concentration:	1-5 μΜ
Incubation Time:	8.5 h
Result:	Inhibited the expression of LPS (100 ng/ml)-induced up-regulation of iNOS and COX-2 in a dose-dependent manner.

In Vivo

Dipyrithione (0.2 mg/cm²; externally once daily for 10 days) shows great anti-dermatophyte activity effects in guinea pig^[1]. Dipyrithione (1, 2.5, 5 mg/kg; i.p.) shows anti-inflammatory activity in mouse^[2]. Dipyrithione (5 mg/kg; i.p.; daily for 10 days) shows anti-tumor acyivity in mouse^[3].

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

Animal Model:	Guinea pig (infected with Trichophyton rubrum) $^{[1]}$
Dosage:	0.2 mg/cm ²

Administration:	Externally once daily for 10 days
Result:	Showed normal hair growth, with no scaly skin.
Animal Model:	18-22g male ICR mice ²
Dosage:	1, 2.5, 5 mg/kg
Administration:	l.p.
Result:	Raised the survival rate from 10% to 30%, 60% and 90%, respectively.
Animal Model:	6 weeks, 18-20 g male ICR mice (hepatoma 22 (H22) cells) ^[3]
Dosage:	2.5 mg/kg
Administration:	I.p.; daily for 10 days
Result:	Inhibited the growth of tumor.

REFERENCES

[1]. Song X, et al. In vivo antifungal activity of dipyrithione against Trichophyton rubrum on guinea pig dermatophytosis models. Biomed Pharmacother. 2018 Dec;108:558-564.

[2]. Liu Z, et al. Dipyrithione inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced iNOS and COX-2 up-regulation in macrophages and protects against endotoxic shock in mice. FEBS Lett. 2008 May 28;582(12):1643-50.

[3]. Fan Y, et al. Dipyrithione induces cell-cycle arrest and apoptosis in four cancer cell lines in vitro and inhibits tumor growth in a mouse model. BMC Pharmacol Toxicol. 2013 Oct 21;14:54.

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

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