Proteins

Product Data Sheet

4-Butylresorcinol

Cat. No.: HY-107369 CAS No.: 18979-61-8 Molecular Formula: $C_{10}H_{14}O_{2}$ Molecular Weight: 166.22 Target: Tyrosinase

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

-20°C Storage: Powder

2 years

3 years

-80°C In solvent 2 years

> -20°C 1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (601.61 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	6.0161 mL	30.0806 mL	60.1612 mL
	5 mM	1.2032 mL	6.0161 mL	12.0322 mL
	10 mM	0.6016 mL	3.0081 mL	6.0161 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (15.04 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (15.04 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (15.04 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

4-Butylresorcinol is a phenol derivative which can inhibit tyrosinase with IC $_{50}$ of 11.27 μ M.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC50: 11.27 μM (4-Butylresorcinol)^[1]

In Vitro

It shows that 4-Butylresorcinol (4-n-butylresorcinol) significantly inhibits melanin synthesis in a concentration-dependent manner. In addition, it is also found to inhibit the activity of tyrosinase, the rate-limiting melanogenic enzyme. 4-Butylresorcinol does not induce ERK, Akt activation, or MITF degradation, and has no effect on cAMP response element

binding protein (CREB) phosphorylation, which stimulates MITF expression. 4-Butylresorcinol strongly reduces tyrosinase activity in a cell-free system. Moreover, 4-Butylresorcinol shows an additive effect in combination with hinokitiol, which reduces MITF expression^[2].

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

PROTOCOL

Kinase Assay [2]

Briefly, Mel-Ab cells are cultured in 60 mm dishes. After incubating with test substances (including 4-Butylresorcinol) in DMEM containing 2% FBS for 4d, the cells are washed with ice-cold PBS and lysed with phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) containing 1% Triton X-100. The cells are then disrupted by freeze-thawing, and lysates are clarified by centrifuging at $10000 \times g$ for 5 min. After quantifying protein levels and adjusting concentrations with lysis buffer, 90 μ L of each lysate, is placed in a well of a 96-well plate, and 10 μ L of 10 mM L-DOPA is then added. Control wells contain 90 μ L of lysis buffer and 10 μ L of 10mM L-DOPA

 $\label{eq:mce} \mbox{MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.}$

Cell Assay [2]

Mel-Ab cell line is a mouse-derived spontaneously immortalized melanocyte cell line that produces large amounts of melanin. Mel-Ab cells are incubated in DMEM supplementing with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 nM TPA, 1 nM CT, 50 μ g/mL streptomycin, and 50 U/mL penicillin at 37 °C in 5% CO $_2$. Cell viability is determined using a crystal violet assay. After incubating cells with test substances for 24 h, the medium is removed and stained with 0.1% crystal violet in 10% ethanol for 5 min at room temperature and then rinsed four times with distilled water [2].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Jiang Y, et al. Synthesis and biological evaluation of unsymmetrical curcumin analogues as tyrosinaseinhibitors. Molecules. 2013 Apr 3;18(4):3948-61.

[2]. Kim DS, et al. Inhibitory effects of 4-n-butylresorcinol on tyrosinase activity and melanin synthesis. Biol Pharm Bull. 2005 Dec;28(12):2216-9.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA