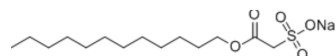


## Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-107789
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1847-58-1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>27</sub> NaO <sub>3</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	330.42
<b>Target:</b>	Biochemical Assay Reagents; HSV
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others; Anti-infection
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 15.62 mg/mL (47.27 mM); ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C					
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	3.0265 mL	15.1323 mL	30.2645 mL	
		5 mM	0.6053 mL	3.0265 mL	6.0529 mL	
		10 mM	0.3026 mL	1.5132 mL	3.0265 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: 2.08 mg/mL (6.30 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.30 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.30 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>					

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate is a solid anionic surfactant of plant origin. Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate is an immunoadjuvant with antiimmunosuppressive effects. Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate has antiviral activity <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate (62.5, 125, 250, or 500 μg/mL, 44 h) can promote the proliferation of lymphocytes in chicken peripheral blood monocytes<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 μM, 1 h) decreases the infectivity of herpes virus to Vero cells in a concentration-dependent manner<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[3]</sup></p>

	Cell Line:	HSV-1, HSV-2
	Concentration:	12.5, 25, 37.5 $\mu$ M
	Incubation Time:	24 h
	Result:	Decreased the infectivities for Vero cells in a concentration-dependent manner.
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate (1.0, 2.0, or 4.0 mg/kg intramuscular injection for 3 consecutive days) can promote the NDV-specific antibody response of thiomycin-treated chickens<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate (5% SLC gel) significantly decreases the mean lesion score of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) [3].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>	

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Piret J, et al. Sodium lauryl sulfate, a microbicide effective against enveloped and nonenveloped viruses. *Curr Drug Targets*. 2002 Feb;3(1):17-30.
- [2]. Piret J, et al. Sodium lauryl sulfate increases the efficacy of a topical formulation of foscarnet against herpes simplex virus type 1 cutaneous lesions in mice. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2000 Sep;44(9):2263-70.
- [3]. Cheng D, et al. The immune enhancement of sodium lauryl sulfoacetate in chickens. *Vet Med Int*. 2010;2010:485060.

**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