**Proteins** 



## **β-Muricholic acid**

Cat. No.: HY-133707 CAS No.: 2393-59-1 Molecular Formula:  $C_{24}H_{40}O_{5}$ Molecular Weight: 408.57

Target: **Endogenous Metabolite** Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage: 4°C, protect from light

\* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)

## **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (244.76 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4476 mL	12.2378 mL	24.4756 mL
	5 mM	0.4895 mL	2.4476 mL	4.8951 mL
	10 mM	0.2448 mL	1.2238 mL	2.4476 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 (6.12 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.12 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.12 mM); Clear solution

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description	$\beta$ -Muricholic acid is a potent and orally active biliary cholesterol-desaturating agent. $\beta$ -Muricholic acid prevents cholesterol gallstones. $\beta$ -Muricholic acid inhibits lipid accumulation. $\beta$ -Muricholic acid has the potential for the research of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) <sup>[1][2]</sup> .
In Vitro	$\beta$ -Muricholic acid (100 $\mu$ M; 48 h) inhibits lipid accumulation in mouse primary hepatocytes <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	$\beta$ -Muricholic acid (Fed chow with 0.5% $\beta$ -muricholic acid for 8 weeks) prevents diet-induced or experimental cholesterol gallstones in mice <sup>[2]</sup> .

Animal Model:	6-8 weeks, Male C57L/J mice (with a lithogenic diet (2% cholesterol and 0.5% cholic acid)) [2]
Dosage:	0.5% β-muricholic acid
Administration:	Fed chow with 0.5% β-muricholic acid for 8 weeks
Result:	Decreased gallstone prevalence to 20% through significantly reducing biliary secretion rate, saturation index, and intestinal absorption of cholesterol, as well as inducing phase boundary shift and an enlarged Region E that prevented the transition of cholesterol from its liquid crystalline phase to solid crystals and stones.

## **REFERENCES**

[1]. Takada S, et al. Stress can attenuate hepatic lipid accumulation via elevation of hepatic  $\beta$ -muricholic acid levels in mice with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. Lab Invest. 2021 Feb;101(2):193-203.

[2]. Wang DQ, et al. Effect of beta-muricholic acid on the prevention and dissolution of cholesterol gallstones in C57L/J mice. J Lipid Res. 2002 Nov;43(11):1960-8.

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

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