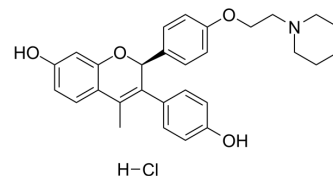


Acolbifene hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-16023
CAS No.:	252555-01-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₉ H ₃₂ ClNO ₄
Molecular Weight:	494.02
Target:	Estrogen Receptor/ERR
Pathway:	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 180 mg/mL (364.36 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM		2.0242 mL	10.1210 mL	20.2421 mL
		5 mM		0.4048 mL	2.0242 mL	4.0484 mL
		10 mM		0.2024 mL	1.0121 mL	2.0242 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 4.5 mg/mL (9.11 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 4.5 mg/mL (9.11 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 4.5 mg/mL (9.11 mM); Clear solution 					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Acolbifene (EM-652) hydrochloride, an active metabolite of EM800, is an orally active, cancer-preventing selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM). Acolbifene (EM-652) hydrochloride inhibits estradiol (E2)-induced transcriptional activity of ERα (IC ₅₀ =2 nM) and ERβ (IC ₅₀ =0.4 nM). Acolbifene (EM-652) hydrochloride exerts a potent and pure antiestrogenic action in the mammary gland and uterus. Anticarcinogenic properties ^{[1][2][3][4][5]} .	
IC₅₀ & Target	ERα 2 nM (IC ₅₀ , E2-induced transcriptional activity)	ERβ 0.4 nM (IC ₅₀ , E2-induced transcriptional activity)

In Vitro	<p>Acolbifene (ACOL) does not affect pathways of cholesterol synthesis, supporting the involvement of the clearance-related receptors in its hypocholesterolemic action^[2].</p> <p>Acolbifene (EM-652) shows no agonistic activity on ERα and ERβ transcriptional function and blocks the estradiol (E2)-mediated activation of both ERα and ERβ^[3].</p> <p>Acolbifene (EM-652) shows the most potent inhibition of estradiol-stimulated cell proliferation in human breast cancer cells (ZR-75-1, MCF-7, T-47D) and is devoid of any intrinsic estrogenic activity^[4].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								
In Vivo	<p>Acolbifene (ACOL) reduces food intake and strongly decreases cholesterolemia in rats fed a cholesterol-free diet^[2].</p> <p>Acolbifene (ACOL) reduces food intake (16%) and weight gain (45%, mainly fat) similarly in both dietary cohorts^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 516 1515 751"> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 516 618 579">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 516 1515 579">Female Sprague-Dawley rats (n = 42) initially weighing 175-200 g^[2].</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 579 618 642">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 579 1515 642">2.5 mg/kg.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 642 618 705">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 642 1515 705">Oral gavage, once daily for 21 d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 705 618 751">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 705 1515 751">Prevents tumor growth in rats.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Female Sprague-Dawley rats (n = 42) initially weighing 175-200 g ^[2] .	Dosage:	2.5 mg/kg.	Administration:	Oral gavage, once daily for 21 d.	Result:	Prevents tumor growth in rats.
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Result:	Prevents tumor growth in rats.								

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Int J Mol Sci. 2022 Oct 6;23(19):11892.

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REFERENCES

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- [2]. Christian Lemieux, et al. The selective estrogen receptor modulator acolbifene reduces cholesterolemia independently of its anorectic action in control and cholesterol-fed rats. *J Nutr*. 2005 Sep;135(9):2225-9.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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