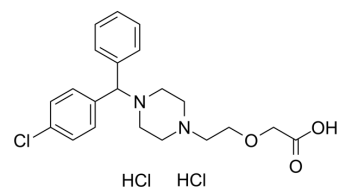


Cetirizine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-17042A
CAS No.:	83881-52-1
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ Cl ₃ N ₂ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	461.81
Target:	Histamine Receptor
Pathway:	GPCR/G Protein; Immunology/Inflammation; Neuronal Signaling
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 : 100 mg/mL (216.54 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
	H ₂ O : 100 mg/mL (216.54 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		Concentration				
		1 mM		2.1654 mL	10.8270 mL	21.6539 mL
5 mM			0.4331 mL	2.1654 mL	4.3308 mL	
	10 mM		0.2165 mL	1.0827 mL	2.1654 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 120 mg/mL (259.85 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic					
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.41 mM); Clear solution					
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.41 mM); Clear solution					
	4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.41 mM); Clear solution					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Cetirizine dihydrochloride, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine H ₁ -receptor antagonist. Cetirizine dihydrochloride marks antiallergic properties and inhibits eosinophil chemotaxis during the allergic response ^{[1][2][3]} .
In Vitro	Cetirizine (>5 μM) at higher concentrations can reduce the release of GM-CSF and IL-8 from A549 cells stimulated with IL-1β. Cetirizine exerts anti-inflammatory effects beyond histamine H ₁ -receptor antagonist ^[2] .

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

Cell Viability Assay^[2]

Cell Line:	Human airway epithelial cell line A549.
Concentration:	0-10 µM.
Incubation Time:	24 h.
Result:	The survival of A549 cells incubated with various concentrations of cetirizine (0.1, 1, 2.5, 5, and 10 µM) for 24 hours were all higher than 90% when comparing with the control group by MTT test. Cetirizine, 5 and 10 µM, suppressed GM-CSF release by 70.71 and 61.55%, respectively. Preincubation with cetirizine, 10 µM, suppressed the IL-8 secretion by 75.04%.

In Vivo

Cetirizine (20 mg/kg, mice, orally) exerts its anti-inflammatory effects by inhibiting MIF as well as IL-8 production in mice immunized and challenged with ragweed pollen^[3]

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

Animal Model:	Male 8-week-old BALB/c mice (25-30 g) immunized and challenged with ragweed pollen ^[3]
Dosage:	2 or 20 mg/kg.
Administration:	Orally, diluted in sterile water on days 18, 19, and 20.
Result:	The neutrophilia at 8 h and eosinophilia at 24 h induced by ragweed pollen extract per os were significantly reduced in the mice treated with 20 mg/kg. The dosage with 2 mg/kg had no effect.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Pharmacol Res. 2017 Nov;125(Pt B):150-160.
- Behav Brain Res. 2021 May 27;113388.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Caroline M. Spencer, et al. Cetirizine. Drugs 46 (6): 1055-1080, 1993.

[2]. Shih MY, et al. Influence of cetirizine and levocetirizine on two cytokines secretion in human airway epithelial cells. Allergy Asthma Proc. 2008 Sep-Oct;29(5):480-5.

[3]. Shimizu T, et al. Cetirizine, an H1-receptor antagonist, suppresses the expression of macrophage migration inhibitory factor: its potential anti-inflammatory action. Clin Exp Allergy. 2004 Jan;34(1):103-9.

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