ERB-196

Cat. No.: HY-19468

CAS No.: 550997-55-2

Molecular Formula: $C_{17}H_{10}FNO_2$

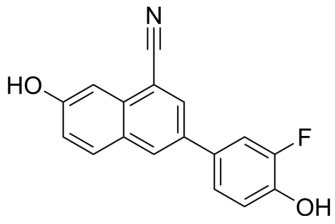
Molecular Weight: 279.27

Target: Estrogen Receptor/ERR

Pathway: Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor

Storage: -20°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

Ethanol : 16 mg/mL (57.29 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.5808 mL	17.9038 mL	35.8076 mL
	5 mM	0.7162 mL	3.5808 mL	7.1615 mL
	10 mM	0.3581 mL	1.7904 mL	3.5808 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

ERB-196 is a nonsteroidal selective estrogen receptor-β (ERβ) agonist.

IC_{50} & Target

ERβ[1]

In Vivo

ERB-196 is a nonsteroidal selective estrogen receptor-β (ERβ) agonist. ERB-196 significantly reduces histopathologic evidence of injury to the gastrointestinal mucosal surface (0.7±0.1 vs. 2.3±0.2 for control; $p<0.05$). The mucosal mass of 10-cm segments of small bowel mucosa shows better preservation of mucosal mass than control treatment (63±20 [ERB-196] vs. 31±24 [control]), but this difference fails to reach statistical significance ($p<0.06$). The administration of ERB-196 is highly effective in the prevention of lethality. Consistent with the neutropenic rat model, ERB-196 significantly increases survival when compare with vehicle control[1].

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

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [1]	The neutropenic rat model of pseudomonas sepsis are used in this study. For the survival study, ERB-196 (50 mg/kg; n=12) or vehicle control (n=8) is administered daily by orogastric feeding beginning on day 4 after the first dose of cyclophosphamide and continuing for 8 days. Animals are assessed clinically and pathologically by measuring daily body weight, body temperature, presence of bacteremia, circulating endotoxin levels, and pathologic evidence of damage to the gastrointestinal epithelium and liver by light microscopy and electron microscopy. Blood and tissue samples are serially diluted in sterile saline and incubated at 37°C on pseudomonas agar for quantitative assessment of bacterial concentrations[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Cristofaro PA, et al. WAY-202196, a selective estrogen receptor-beta agonist, protects against death in experimental septic shock. Crit Care Med. 2006 Aug;34(8):2188-93.

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

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