## Emeramide

®

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-16739				
CAS No.:	351994-94-0				
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>				
Molecular Weight:	284.4 HS			HS、	
Target:	Reactive Oxygen Species; Cuproptosis				
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-кВ; Apoptosis				
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years		
		4°C	2 years		
	* The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.				

## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (351.62 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming) H <sub>2</sub> O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)						
Preparing Stock Solutions		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.5162 mL	17.5809 mL	35.1617 mL		
		5 mM	0.7032 mL	3.5162 mL	7.0323 mL		
		10 mM	0.3516 mL	1.7581 mL	3.5162 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	<ol> <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 (7.31 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (7.31 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY						
Description	Emeramide is a thiol-redox antioxidant and heavy metal chelator <sup>[1]</sup> .					
In Vitro	Emeramide (50 μM, 1 h) protects cell from Bleomycin (HY-108345)-induced cell (BPAECs) morphology alterations and cytotoxicity, and inhibits ROS generation, attenuates the Bleomycin-induced loss of cellular total thiols <sup>[2]</sup> . Emeramide (0-100 μM, pretreated for 24 h) inhibits Pb-induced neuroinflammation by reducing IL-1β and GFAP expression levels in U-87 MG cells <sup>[3]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.					
In Vivo	Emeramide (450 mg/kg, daily, p.o., 6 weeks) decreases iron accumulation in Hfe H67D mutant mice ( a mouse model of brain iron accumulation) <sup>[4]</sup> .					

SH

N

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

## REFERENCES

[1]. Patel RB, et al. Thiol-redox antioxidants protect against lung vascular endothelial cytoskeletal alterations caused by pulmonary fibrosis inducer, bleomycin: comparison between classical thiol-protectant, N-acetyl-L-cysteine, and novel thiol antioxidant, N,N'-bis-2-mercaptoethyl isophthalamide. Toxicol Mech Methods. 2012 Jun;22(5):383-96.

[2]. Gadde R, et al. N,N'bis-(2-mercaptoethyl) isophthalamide (NBMI) exerts neuroprotection against lead-induced toxicity in U-87 MG cells. Arch Toxicol. 2021 Aug;95(8):2643-2657.

[3]. Cheng R, et al. Reversal of genetic brain iron accumulation by N,N'-bis(2-mercaptoethyl)isophthalamide, a lipophilic metal chelator, in mice. Arch Toxicol. 2022 Jul;96(7):1951-1962.

[4]. Secor JD, et al. Novel lipid-soluble thiol-redox antioxidant and heavy metal chelator, N,N'-bis(2-mercaptoethyl)isophthalamide (NBMI) and phospholipase D-specific inhibitor, 5-fluoro-2-indolyl des-chlorohalopemide (FIPI) attenuate mercury-induced lipid signaling leading to protection against cytotoxicity in aortic endothelial cells. Int J Toxicol. 2011 Dec;30(6):619-38.

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

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