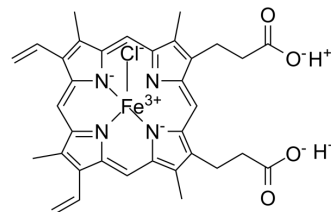


## Hemin

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-19424   |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 16009-13-5   |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>34</sub> H <sub>32</sub> ClFeN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub>  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 651.94   |
| <b>Target:</b>            | Autophagy; Mitophagy; Ferroptosis  |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | Autophagy; Apoptosis   |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | 4°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen<br>* In solvent : -80°C, 2 years; -20°C, 1 year (protect from light, stored under nitrogen) |



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

**In Vitro** 1M NaOH : 6.67 mg/mL (10.23 mM; ultrasonic and adjust pH to 12 with NaOH)

| Solvent                   | Mass  | Concentration |           |            |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|------------|
|                           |       | 1 mg          | 5 mg      | 10 mg      |
| Preparing Stock Solutions | 1 mM  | 1.5339 mL     | 7.6694 mL | 15.3388 mL |
|                           | 5 mM  | 0.3068 mL     | 1.5339 mL | 3.0678 mL  |
|                           | 10 mM | 0.1534 mL     | 0.7669 mL | 1.5339 mL  |

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Description</b>                  | Hemin is an iron-containing porphyrin. Hemin is an Heme oxygenase (HO)-1 inducer.  |
| <b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b> | Heme oxygenase <sup>[1]</sup>  |
| <b>In Vitro</b>                     | Hemin and PGJ2, used as positive controls, strongly increase both expression and activity of HMOX after 4 and 12 h, respectively. Indeed, a significant effect is found of 30 μM Hemin on cell proliferation in all used cell lines after 48 h, which is dose-dependent. Hemin treatment decreases cell proliferation to 62±5 %, 51±3 %, and 38±8 % in PA-TU-8902, BxPC-3 and MiaPaCa-2 cancer cells, respectively, with p<0.0001 for all comparisons. Furthermore, enhancement of anti-proliferative effects of statins is observed by Hemin, documented as decreased cell proliferation after 48 h of co-treatment <sup>[1]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |
| <b>In Vivo</b>                      | Following the i.p. administration of Hemin (100 μmol/kg), the HO-1 level in the renal cortex begins to increase gradually. The HO-1 level reaches its peak 24 h after Hemin preconditioning. HO-1 is expressed mainly in the renal tubules. The HO-2 level in the kidney does not change following Hemin preconditioning <sup>[2]</sup> .<br>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.   |

## PROTOCOL

### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

For the cell proliferation assay, cells are seeded into 96 well (5-12.5×10<sup>4</sup> cells per mL according to the cell line) and kept at 37°C and 5 % CO<sub>2</sub>. After 24 h, cells are treated with statins or/and Hemin, followed by the MTT test as a general cell proliferation assay<sup>[1]</sup>.

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### Animal Administration <sup>[2]</sup>

Mice<sup>[2]</sup>

Eight- to ten-week-old male BABL/c mice are used for the ischemia-reperfusion (I/R) experiments. The animals are divided into five groups as follows: (1) the sham group undergo isolation of the bilateral renal arteries without clamping; (2) the vehicle group receive an intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of 4 mL/kg PBS as a vehicle control (with IRI); (3) the Hemin-preconditioned group receive Hemin, a potent inducer of HO-1, at 100 µmol/kg i.p.; (4) the Hemin plus ZnPP group receive zinc protoporphyrin IX, an inhibitor of HO-1 activity, at 5 mg/kg i.p. 6 h after receiving 100 µmol/kg Hemin i.p.; and (5) the Hemin plus PD98059 group receive PD98059, an inhibitor of ERK1/2 activity, at 10 mg/kg i.p. 6 h after receiving 100 µmol/kg Hemin i.p. Both inhibitors are administered i.p. 2 h before I/R, whereas Hemin was administered 8 h before I/R.

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## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Mol Immunol. 2022 Jan 5.
- Adv Sci (Weinh). 2023 Jun 17;e2206798.
- Genome Biol. 2022 Dec 15;23(1):259.
- Cancer Lett. 2022 Jul 19;215831.
- Int J Nanomedicine. 2021 Feb 26;16:1565-1573.

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## REFERENCES

[1]. Vanova K, et al. Heme oxygenase is not involved in the anti-proliferative effects of statins on pancreatic cancer cells. BMC Cancer. 2016 May 12;16:309.

[2]. Chen HH, et al. Heme oxygenase-1 ameliorates kidney ischemia-reperfusion injury in mice through extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2-enhanced tubular epithelium proliferation. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2015 Oct;1852(10 Pt A):2195-201.

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

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