trans-Tranilast

Cat. No.: HY-18706

CAS No.: 70806-55-2

Molecular Formula: $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$

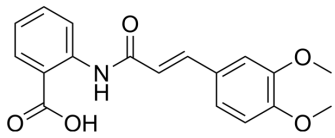
Molecular Weight: 327.34

Target: Angiotensin Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	2 years
	-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (305.49 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.0549 mL	15.2746 mL	30.5493 mL
	5 mM	0.6110 mL	3.0549 mL	6.1099 mL
	10 mM	0.3055 mL	1.5275 mL	3.0549 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.64 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.64 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

trans-Tranilast (trans-MK-341) is an antiallergic drug, used to treat bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis.Target: Angiotensin ReceptorTranilast has been approved in Japan and South Korea, since 1982, for the treatment of bronchial asthma, with indications for keloids and hypertrophic scar added in 1993. Tranilast is also used to treat asthma, autoimmune diseases, atopic and fibrotic pathologies, and can also inhibit angiogenesis. The antiproliferative properties of tranilast were found that tranilast elicited an inhibitory effect on fibroblast proliferation in vitro and also suppressed collagen production both in vitro and in vivo . Tranilast also reduced the release of chemical mediators from mast cells and suppressed hypersensitivity reactions. [1]Three-week-old C57Bl/10 and mdx mice received tranilast (~300 mg/kg) in their food for 9 weeks, after which fibrosis was assessed through histological analyses, and functional properties of tibialis anterior muscles were assessed in situ and diaphragm muscle strips in vitro. Tranilast administration did not significantly alter the mass of any muscles in control or mdx mice, but it decreased fibrosis in the severely affected

diaphragm muscle by 31% compared with untreated mdx mice (P< 0.05) [2].

REFERENCES

[1]. K Ikai , et al. Inhibitory Effect of Tranilast on Prostaglandin D Synthetase. Biochem Pharmacol. 1989 Aug 15;38(16):2673-6.

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

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