**Proteins** 

# **Product** Data Sheet

## **Dapsone**

Cat. No.: HY-B0688 CAS No.: 80-08-0

Molecular Formula:  $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2S$ 

Molecular Weight: 248.3

Target: Bacterial; Reactive Oxygen Species; Antibiotic; Parasite

Pathway: Anti-infection; Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κΒ

Powder -20°C 3 years Storage:

4°C 2 years

-80°C In solvent 2 years

> -20°C 1 year

#### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

DMSO: 250 mg/mL (1006.85 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	4.0274 mL	20.1369 mL	40.2739 mL
	5 mM	0.8055 mL	4.0274 mL	8.0548 mL
	10 mM	0.4027 mL	2.0137 mL	4.0274 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 (10.07 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.07 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.07 mM); Clear solution

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description Dapsone (4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide antibiotic with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities<sup>[1]</sup>. Dapsone exerts effective antileprosy activity and inhibits folate synthesis in cell extracts of M. leprae. Dapsone is used for dermatologic disorder research, including leprosy, dermatitis herpetiformis, acne vulgaris et al<sup>[2][3]</sup>.

IC<sub>50</sub> & Target IC50: bacteriostatic; folate synthesis<sup>[3]</sup>

In Vitro	Dapsone are added to cell lysates (100 $\mu$ g of protein) and DHPS activity assay is tested. Dapsone exhibits an IC <sub>50</sub> of 3.0 $\mu$ g/ml for E. coli C600 in DHPS activity assay, but the growth of E. coli C600 is not inhibited at 256 $\mu$ g/ml Dapsone. For the recombinant strain carrying M. leprae folP1 (pML101), Dapsone shows an IC <sub>50</sub> of 0.06 $\mu$ g/ml and a MIC of 1 $\mu$ g/ml <sup>[3]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	In L. major-infected BALB/c MiceDapsone (topical treatment; 50 mg/kg; twice daily; 30 days) leads to sizes lesions around 186 mm <sup>2</sup> compared to 125 mm <sup>2</sup> for control mice. Furthermore, the amount of DAP quantified in the lesions treated with DAP cream is $9.6\pm8.5~\mu g$ of DAP/mg of skin. However, the number of parasites found in the spleen is significantly lower in mice treated with the cream than in non-treated mice <sup>[4]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Y I Zhu, et al. Dapsone and sulfones in dermatology: overview and update. J Am Acad Dermatol
- [2]. Dapsone, Drug.com
- [3]. D Voeller, et al. Interaction of Pneumocystis carinii dihydropteroate synthase with sulfonamides and diaminodiphenyl sulfone (dapsone). J Infect Dis. 1994 Feb: 169(2): 456-9.
- [4]. Esther Moreno, et al. Evaluation of Skin Permeation and Retention of Topical Dapsone in Murine Cutaneous Leishmaniasis Lesions. Pharmaceutics. 2019 Nov 13;11(11):607.

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

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