Flunisolide hemihydrate

MedChemExpress

®

Cat. No.:	HY-B1121A	
CAS No.:	77326-96-6	но //
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₄ H ₃₃ FO ₇	HOL
Molecular Weight:	443.51	
Target:	Glucocorticoid Receptor; Apoptosis	
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Apoptosis	0
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of	Ē 1/2 Η ₂ Ο
	Analysis.	

Product Data Sheet

BIOLOGICAL ACT			
Description	Flunisolide hemihydrate inflammatory activity. F rhinitis, and inflammati	e is a corticosteroid, which is an orally active glucocorticoid receptor activator with anti- flunisolide hemihydrate can induce eosinophil apoptosis, and is used for the research of asthma or on ^{[1][2]} .	
In Vitro	Flunisolide hemihydrate Flunisolide hemihydrate frommild to moderate a Flunisolide hemihydrate TNF-alpha in BEAS-2B c Flunisolide hemihydrate in Calu-3 cells and is der MCE has not independe Apoptosis Analysis ^[2]	e (0.1-10 μM, 1 h) inhibits lung fibroblast (Isolated from lung) activation ^[1] . e (10 μM, 24 h) reduces MMP-9, TIMP-1, TGF-β and fibronectin release by sputum cells (isolated asthmatics), and induces sputum eosinophil apoptosis ^[2] . e (0.1-10 μM μM, 24 h) effectively inhibits ICAM-1 expression and GM-CSF and IL-5 release induced by ells ^[3] . e (115 μM, 0-3 h) can be transported in a polarized way in the apical (ap) to basolateral (bl) direction monstrated to be ATP-dependent ^[4] . ntly confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Cell Line:	Eosinophil	
	Concentration:	10 μΜ	
	Incubation Time:	24 h	
	Result:	Induced sputum eosinophil apoptosis.	
In Vivo	Flunisolide hemihydrate (Intranasal administration, 0.3-10 μg/mouse, daily, from days 21–27) inhibits lung inflammation, fibrosis, and airway hyper-reactivity, also improves clearance of silica particles from the lungs in silicotic mice ^[1] . Flunisolide hemihydrate (Intranasal administration, 0.3-10 μg/mouse, daily, from days 21–27) inhibits silica-induced macrophage and myofibroblast accumulation in the lung tissue ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
	Animal Model:	Male Swiss Webster mice (instilled, intranasally, with crystalline silica, 10 mg/50 μL , particle size 0.5-10 $\mu m)^{[1]}$	
	Dosage:	0.3-10 μg/mouse, daily, from days 21-27	

Administration:	Intranasal administration
Result:	Reduced both granulomatous response, collagen deposition, concerning granuloma
	formation caused by silica particles.
	Reduced the number of F4/80 and α -SMA positive cells.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• Drug Test Anal. 2020 Aug 27.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. Tatiana Paula Teixeira Ferreira, et al. Intranasal Flunisolide Suppresses Pathological Alterations Caused by Silica Particles in the Lungs of Mice. Front Endocrinol (Lausanne). 2020 Jun 17;11:388.

[2]. M Profita, et al. In vitro effects of flunisolide on MMP-9, TIMP-1, fibronectin, TGF-beta1 release and apoptosis in sputum cells freshly isolated from mild to moderate asthmatics. Allergy. 2004 Sep;59(9):927-32.

[3]. S Boero, et al. Modulation by flunisolide of tumor necrosis factor-alpha-induced stimulation of airway epithelial cell activities related to eosinophil inflammation. J Asthma. 2010 May;47(4):381-7.

[4]. B I Florea, et al. Evidence of P-glycoprotein mediated apical to basolateral transport of flunisolide in human broncho-tracheal epithelial cells (Calu-3). Br J Pharmacol. 2001 Dec;134(7):1555-63.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898Fax: 609-228-5909E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.comAddress: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA