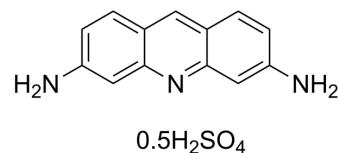


## Proflavine hemisulfate

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B0883
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1811-28-5
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>3</sub> .1/2H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	258.28
<b>Target:</b>	Bacterial; Autophagy; Potassium Channel
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection; Autophagy; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O : ≥ 5 mg/mL (19.36 mM)  
\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent		Mass		
	Concentration		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM		3.8718 mL	19.3588 mL	38.7177 mL
	5 mM		0.7744 mL	3.8718 mL	7.7435 mL
	10 mM		0.3872 mL	1.9359 mL	3.8718 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Proflavine hemisulfate, an acridine dye, is a known DNA intercalating agent. Anti-microbial agent<sup>[1]</sup>. Proflavine hemisulfate behaves as a pore blocker for K<sub>ir</sub>3.2. Proflavine hemisulfate is a potential lead compound for K<sub>ir</sub>3.2-associated neurological diseases<sup>[2]</sup>.

#### In Vitro

Proflavine (0.1-10 μM; 24 hours) inhibits the growth of K<sub>ir</sub>3.2-transformant cells and K<sub>ir</sub>3.2 activity in a concentration-dependent manner<sup>[1]</sup>.  
Proflavine (300 μM) progressively reduces the current amplitude of K<sub>ir</sub>3.2 mutant to 27.7±4.3% of the control<sup>[2]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.  
Cell Viability Assay<sup>[2]</sup>

Cell Line:	K <sub>ir</sub> 3.2 <sup>*</sup> -transformant BYT123 cells
Concentration:	0.1, 1, and 10 μM
Incubation Time:	24 hours

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Dose-dependent inhibition of the growth of <math>K_{ir}3.2^*</math>-transformant cells. Attenuated the growth of <math>K_{ir}3.2^*</math>-transformant cells without affecting the growth of control cells.</td> </tr> </table>	Result:	Dose-dependent inhibition of the growth of $K_{ir}3.2^*$ -transformant cells. Attenuated the growth of $K_{ir}3.2^*$ -transformant cells without affecting the growth of control cells.						
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<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>The concentrations of Proflavine (20 mg/kg) in whole blood after intravenous injection decreased rapidly at the beginning and remained stable from around 30 min after dosing<sup>[3]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Adult male Sprague Dawley rats (weighing approximately 200 g)<sup>[3]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>20 mg/kg (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection; 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 min after dosing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Concentration decreased rapidly from whole blood in the first 5 min after dosing, followed by a slower decrease.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Adult male Sprague Dawley rats (weighing approximately 200 g) <sup>[3]</sup>	Dosage:	20 mg/kg (Pharmacokinetic Analysis)	Administration:	Intravenous injection; 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 min after dosing	Result:	Concentration decreased rapidly from whole blood in the first 5 min after dosing, followed by a slower decrease.
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## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- EMBO Rep. 2022 Apr 11;e53932.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Hitoshi Kawada, et al. Isolation of proflavine as a blocker of G protein-gated inward rectifier potassium channels by a cell growth-based screening system. *Neuropharmacology*. 2016 Oct;109:18-28.
- [2]. Mansour K.Gatasheh, et al. Proflavine an acridine DNA intercalating agent and strong antimicrobial possessing potential properties of carcinogen. *Karbala International Journal of Modern Science*. 2017 Dec, 3(4): 272-278.
- [3]. Jiaxin Chen, et al. Determination of proflavine in rat whole blood without sample pretreatment by laser desorption postionization mass spectrometry. *Anal Bioanal Chem*. 2017 Apr;409(11):2813-2819.

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

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