Product Data Sheet

Salbutamol

Cat. No.: HY-B1037 CAS No.: 18559-94-9 Molecular Formula: $\mathsf{C}_{13}\mathsf{H}_{21}\mathsf{NO}_3$ Molecular Weight: 239.31

Adrenergic Receptor; ERK Target:

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; MAPK/ERK Pathway; Stem Cell/Wnt

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

In solvent

4°C 2 years -80°C 6 months

-20°C

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (417.87 mM; Need ultrasonic)

1 month

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	4.1787 mL	20.8934 mL	41.7868 mL
	5 mM	0.8357 mL	4.1787 mL	8.3574 mL
	10 mM	0.4179 mL	2.0893 mL	4.1787 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 (10.45 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.45 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (10.45 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Salbutamol (Albuterol) is a short-acting beta-2 adrenergic receptor agonist with oral activity. Salbutamol promotes tumorigenesis of gastric cancer cells through the β 2-AR/ERK/EMT pathway. Salbutamol is used to study bronchospasms caused by asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	β adrenergic receptor
In Vitro	Salbutamol (16 μM, 24 h) significantly induces EMT, migration and invasion by ERK (extracellular signal-regulated kinase)

phosphorylation in gastric cancer cells[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Western Blot Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	MGC803, SGC7901	
Concentration:	16 μM	
Incubation Time:	24 h	
Result:	Increased β2-AR and ERK levels. Upregulated mesenchymal markers, CDH2 (N-cadherin) and Snail expression, and decreased the expression of epithelial marker CDH1 (E-cadherin).	

In Vivo

Salbutamol (5 mg/kg/day, orally, for 2 consecutive weeks) can increase tumor growth in nude mice with gastric cance^[1]. Salbutamol (6 mg/kg orally for 4 weeks) has a significant protective effect against STZ (HY-13753)-induced skeletal muscle atrophy in diabetic rats^[2].

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Animal Model:	STZ induced diabetic rats ^[2]	
Dosage:	6 mg/kg	
Administration:	p.o. for 4 weeks	
Result:	Enhanced muscle grip strength, coordination, and antioxidant levels. Reduced proinflammatory markers and oxidative stress. Reduced serum muscle biomarkers. Increased testosterone, restored lipidemic levels, and improved muscle cellular architecture.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Rep. 2019 Dec 3;29(10):2929-2935.e4
- Respir Res. 2022 Dec 28;23(1):380.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Lu Y, et al. Chronic stress model simulated by salbutamol promotes tumorigenesis of gastric cancer cells through β 2-AR/ERK/EMT pathway. J Cancer. 2022 Jan 1;13(2):401-412.

[2]. Hong YP, et al. Effects of Castanospermine on Inflammatory Response in a Rat Model of Experimental Severe Acute Pancreatitis. Arch Med Res. 2016 Aug;47(6):436-445.

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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