

Product Data Sheet

Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0556A **CAS No.:** 522-48-5

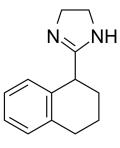
Molecular Formula: $C_{13}H_{17}CIN_2$ Molecular Weight: 236.74

Target: Adrenergic Receptor

Pathway: GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



HCI

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro $H_2O : \ge 50 \text{ mg/mL} (211.20 \text{ mM})$

DMSO: 16.67 mg/mL (70.41 mM; Need ultrasonic)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	4.2240 mL	21.1202 mL	42.2404 mL
	5 mM	0.8448 mL	4.2240 mL	8.4481 mL
	10 mM	0.4224 mL	2.1120 mL	4.2240 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (422.40 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (7.05 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (7.05 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 1.67 mg/mL (7.05 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

 $\textbf{Description} \qquad \qquad \textbf{Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride (Tetryzoline hydrochloride), a derivative of imidazoline, is an α-adrenergic agonist that}$

causes vasoconstriction. Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride is widely used for the research of nasal congestion and

conjunctival congestion^{[1][2]}.

IC₅₀ & Target α -adrenergic^[1]

In Vitro

Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride (0.05% HCl-tetrahydrozoline diluted with DMEM to 1:20 concentration; 24 hours) induces the synthesis of collagen types I and III in primary human gingival fibroblasts^[3].

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

REFERENCES

- [1]. E Kisilevsky, et al. Anterior and posterior segment vasculopathy associated with long-term use of tetrahydrozoline. CMAJ. 2018 Oct 9;190(40):E1208.
- [2]. Judy Peat, et al.Determination of tetrahydrozoline in urine and blood using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Methods Mol Biol. 2010;603:501-8.
- [3]. Danuta Nowakowska, et al. In vitro effects of vasoconstrictive retraction agents on primary human gingival fibroblasts. Exp Ther Med. 2020 Mar; 19(3): 2037-2044.

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

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