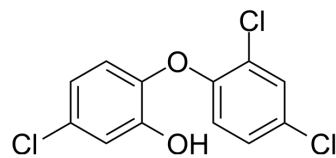


Triclosan

Cat. No.:	HY-B1119
CAS No.:	3380-34-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₂ H ₇ Cl ₃ O ₂
Molecular Weight:	290
Target:	Bacterial; Fungal; Antibiotic; Apoptosis
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Apoptosis
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (344.83 mM)																								
	H ₂ O : < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 80°C) (insoluble)																								
	* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Solvent</th> <th rowspan="2">Mass</th> <th colspan="3">Concentration</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1 mg</th> <th>5 mg</th> <th>10 mg</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Preparing Stock Solutions</td> <td>1 mM</td> <td>3.4483 mL</td> <td>17.2414 mL</td> <td>34.4828 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td>0.6897 mL</td> <td>3.4483 mL</td> <td>6.8966 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td>0.3448 mL</td> <td>1.7241 mL</td> <td>3.4483 mL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Solvent	Mass	Concentration			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.4483 mL	17.2414 mL	34.4828 mL	5 mM	0.6897 mL	3.4483 mL	6.8966 mL	10 mM	0.3448 mL	1.7241 mL
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Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.																									
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.62 mM); Clear solution																								
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.62 mM); Clear solution																								

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Triclosan is a broad-spectrum antibacterial agent that inhibits bacterial fatty acid synthesis at the enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase (FabI) step. Triclosan inhibits E. coli enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase (FabI) and FabI containing a glycine-to-valine substitution at position 93 (FabIG93V) with IC ₅₀ s of 2 μM and 10 μM, respectively. Triclosan causes apoptotic effect in cultured rat neural stem cells (NSC). Triclosan exacerbates colitis and colitis-associated colorectal tumorigenesis in animal models ^{[1][2][3]} .
In Vitro	Triclosan (1-100 μM ; 24 h) decreases in cell viability in dose and time dependent manners with 50 and 100 μM. Triclosan with 50 μM significantly increases cleaved caspase3 and Bax proteins and decreases Bcl-2 ^[2] . Triclosan (50 μM ; 1-3 h) induces the increased expressions of both phosphorylated p38 and JNK proteins ^[2] .

Triclosan (10-50 μM ; 3 h) with 50 μM decreases the GSH activity and increases the ROS generation to about 40% in cultured NSCs^[2].

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

Cell Viability Assay^[2]

Cell Line:	Neural stem wells
Concentration:	1, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 μM
Incubation Time:	24 h
Result:	Initiated the decreases in cell viability in dose and time dependent manners with 50 and 100 μM .

Western Blot Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	Neural stem wells
Concentration:	50 μM
Incubation Time:	1, 3 h
Result:	Did not affect the expressions of MAPK signaling proteins per se. Differentially induced the increased expressions of both phosphorylated p38 and JNK proteins.

In Vivo

Triclosan (5, 50, 500 mg/kg; oral gavage, five days a week for a total of four weeks) causes an increase in the production of anti-Der f IgE, IL γ 4, and IL γ 13^[3].

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

Animal Model:	Wild type BALB/cJ mice ^[3]
Dosage:	5, 50, 500 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage, five days a week for a total of four weeks
Result:	Caused an increase in the production of anti-dermatophagoides farinae (Der f) IgE, IL γ 4, and IL γ 13, and this resulted in the aggravation of airway hyperresponsiveness in aeroallergen-exposed wild type mice.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Chemosphere. 2019 Jun;225:378-387.
- Anal Chem. 2020 Mar 17;92(6):4419-4426.
- Ecotoxicol Environ Saf. 2023 Mar 1;253:114711.
- Viruses. 2019 Apr 25;11(4):385.
- ACS Omega. 2020 Nov 15;5(46):29935-29942.

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REFERENCES

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- [1]. Jianan Zhang, et al. Microbial enzymes induce colitis by reactivating triclosan in the mouse gastrointestinal tract. Nat Commun. 2022 Jan 10;13(1):136.
- [2]. R J Heath, et al. Mechanism of triclosan inhibition of bacterial fatty acid synthesis. J Biol Chem. 1999 Apr 16;274(16):11110-4.
- [3]. Bo Kyung Park, et al. Effects of Triclosan on Neural Stem Cell Viability and Survival. Biomol Ther (Seoul). 2016 Jan;24(1):99-107.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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