Product Data Sheet

Methyl paraben

Cat. No.: HY-N0349 CAS No.: 99-76-3 Molecular Formula: $C_8H_8O_3$ Molecular Weight: 152.15

Target: Bacterial; Endogenous Metabolite

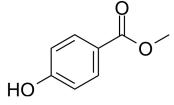
Pathway: Anti-infection; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage: Powder -20°C

3 years 4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 6 months

> -20°C 1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (657.25 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1 mM | 6.5725 mL | 32.8623 mL | 65.7246 mL |
| | 5 mM | 1.3145 mL | 6.5725 mL | 13.1449 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.6572 mL | 3.2862 mL | 6.5725 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 (16.43 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.43 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (16.43 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| Description | Methyl Paraben is a standardized methyl paraben allergen isolated from Yunnan hemlock (Tsuga dumosa). Methyl Paraben is commonly used as a stable, non-volatile preservative. Methyl Paraben increases histamine release and cellular regulation of immunity, blocks sodium channels, and prevents ischemia-reperfusion injury ^{[1][2][3][4]} . |
|-------------|--|
| In Vitro | Methyl paraben (0-1 μ M; 48 h) reduces basal lipolysis of mature 3T3-L1 white fat cells, such as insulin-stimulated glucose uptake. But does not change the base 2-NBDG uptake ^[2] . Methyl paraben (100 μ g/mL; 48-72 h) significantly inhibits follicle growth in mice ^[3] . |

| | MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. | |
|---------|---|--|
| In Vivo | Methyl paraben (1, 10 and 50 mg/kg; ip; single dose, 30 min before 6-OHDA) prevents rotation behavior induced by Apomorphine (HY-12723) and significantly improves motor deficits in 6-OHDA (HY-B1081) -injured mice ^[4] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. | |

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Food Res Int. 2021 Jan;139:109974.
- Molecules. 2021, 26(21), 6528.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Soni MG, et al. Evaluation of the health aspects of methyl paraben: a review of the published literature. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002 Oct;40(10):1335-73.
- [2]. Elmore SE, et al. Disruption of normal adipocyte development and function by methyl- and propyl- paraben exposure. Toxicol Lett. 2020 Nov 1;334:27-35.
- [3]. Kopalli SR, et al. Methylparaben protects 6-hydroxydopamine-induced neurotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cells and improved behavioral impairments in mouse model of Parkinson's disease. Neurotoxicology. 2013 Jan;34:25-32.
- [4]. Gal A, et al. Propylparaben inhibits mouse cultured antral follicle growth, alters steroidogenesis, and upregulates levels of cell-cycle and apoptosis regulators. Reprod Toxicol. 2019 Oct;89:100-106.
- [5]. Elmore SE, et al. Disruption of normal adipocyte development and function by methyl- and propyl- paraben exposure. Toxicol Lett. 2020 Nov 1;334:27-35.
- [6]. Gal A, et al. Propylparaben inhibits mouse cultured antral follicle growth, alters steroidogenesis, and upregulates levels of cell-cycle and apoptosis regulators. Reprod Toxicol. 2019 Oct;89:100-106.
- [7]. Kopalli SR, et al. Methylparaben protects 6-hydroxydopamine-induced neurotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cells and improved behavioral impairments in mouse model of Parkinson's disease. Neurotoxicology. 2013 Jan;34:25-32.

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

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