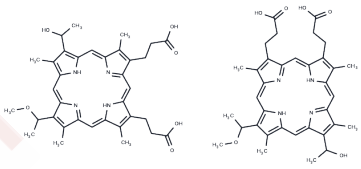
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T38970)

TargetMol

Hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether

Chemical Properties



CAS No. : 148471-91-4

Formula: C35H40N4O6

Molecular Weight: 612.72

Storage: Keep away from direct sunlight
Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year
Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Biological Description

Description	Hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether is a porphyrin photosensitizer that can be used in studies of port wine stains.
Targets(IC50)	Apoptosis,Photosensitizer
In vitro	Hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether (HMME) is a promising photosensitizer for photodynamic therapy that induces cell death in HeLa cells through both necrosis and apoptosis, primarily via the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) like singlet oxygen and hydroxyl radicals[2].

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 50 mg/mL (81.6 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
In vivo Formulation	10% DMSO+40% PEG300+5% Tween 80+45% Saline: 2 mg/mL (3.26 mM),Sonication is recommended. *Please add the solvents sequentially, clarifying the solution as much as possible before adding the next one. Dissolve by heating and/or sonication if necessary. Working solution is recommended to be prepared and used immediately. The formulation provided above is for reference purposes only. In vivo formulations may vary and should be modified based on specific experimental conditions.*

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	1.6321 mL	8.1603 mL	16.3207 mL
5 mM	0.3264 mL	1.6321 mL	3.2641 mL
10 mM	0.1632 mL	0.816 mL	1.6321 mL
50 mM	0.0326 mL	0.1632 mL	0.3264 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

Reference

Ding X, et al. Hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether photodynamic damage on HeLa cells by means of reactive oxygen species production and cytosolic free calcium concentration elevation. Cancer Lett. 2004;216(1):43-54.