Data Sheet (Cat.No.T2690)



Tranilast

Chemical Properties

CAS No.: 53902-12-8

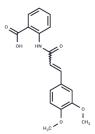
Formula: C18H17NO5

Molecular Weight: 327.33

Appearance: no data available

Storage: Revider: 20% for 2 years Un solvent: 20% for 1 years

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	Tranilast (SB 252218), an antiallergic drug, suppresses lipid mediator and cytokine release from inflammatory cells, therefore utilized in the treatment of allergic disorders.			
Targets(IC50)	RAAS,Prostaglandin Receptor			
In vitro	In diabetic rats' hearts, Tranilast reduces the phosphorylation of Smad2, effectively mitigating cardiac fibrosis.			
In vivo	In hypertrophic and proliferative scar tissues, Tranilast ([3-300 mM]) inhibits collagen synthesis in fibroblasts by suppressing the Transforming Growth Factor (TGF)-β1, yet it does not inhibit the fibroblasts in normal skin.			
Kinase Assay	His-tagged human Mps1Cat encoding amino acids 510-857 is generated. For kinase assays, 500 ng is added to buffer (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 100 mM NaCl, 50 μg/mL BSA, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1% β-mercaptoethanol, 10 mM MgCl2, and 0.5 μg/mL myelin basic protein), AZ3146, and 100 μM γ-[32P]ATP (2 μCi/assay). Reactions are incubated at 30°C for 20 min, spotted onto P81 paper, washed in 0.5% phosphoric acid, and immersed in acetone. Phosphate incorporation is determined by scintillation counting. For immunoprecipitation kinase assays, HeLa cells are treated with nocodazole for 14 h, mitotic cells isolated, washed in PBS, and lysed for 30 min in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 100 mM NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 5 mM EDTA, 5 mM EGTA, 40 mM β-glycerophosphate, 0.2 mM PMSF, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 20 mM sodium fluoride, 1 μM okadaic acid, and complete EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail. Full-length Mps1 is immunoprecipitated. Purified complexes are washed with lysis buffer containing 100 mM NaCl and assayed as described for the recombinant protein. To quantify 32P incorporation, reactions are stopped with SDS sample buffer and separated by SDS-PAGE followed by phosphorimaging. The plate is analyzed using a phosphorimager using AIDA software. To assess the specificity of AZ3146, a single-point screen is carried using kinase profiling service. 50 kinases are selected and assayed with 1 μM AZ3146[1].			

Solubility Information

Solubility	DMSO: 50 mg/mL (152.75 mM), Sonication is recommended.	
	(< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)	

Page 1 of 3 www.targetmol.com

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.055 mL	15.2751 mL	30.5502 mL
5 mM	0.611 mL	3.055 mL	6.110 mL
10 mM	0.3055 mL	1.5275 mL	3.055 mL
50 mM	0.0611 mL	0.3055 mL	0.611 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.

Reference

Suzawa H, et al. Jpn J Pharmacol, 1992, 60(2), 91-96.

Huang W, Zhang L, Yang M, et al. Cancer-associated fibroblasts promote the survival of irradiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells via the NF-κB pathway. Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research. 2021, 40(1): 1-14

Huang W, Zhang L, Yang M, et al. Cancer-associated fibroblasts promote the survival of irradiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells via the NF-κB pathway. Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research. 2021, 40(1): 1-14

Suzawa H, et al. Jpn J Pharmacol, 1992, 60(2), 85-90.

Miyazawa K, et al. Atherosclerosis, 1995, 118(2), 213-221.

Huang R, Li S, Tian C, et al. Thermal stress involved in TRPV2 promotes tumorigenesis through the pathway of PI3K/Akt/mTOR in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. british journal of cancer. 2022 Nov;127(8):1424-1439.

Huang R, Li S, Tian C, et al. Thermal stress involved in TRPV2 promotes tumorigenesis through the pathways of HSP70/27 and PI3K/Akt/mTOR in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. British Journal of Cancer. 2022: 1-16. Martin J, et al. Cardiovasc Res, 2005, 65(3), 694-701.

Shiota N, et al. Circulation, 1999, 99(8), 1084-1090.

Liu J, Zhao Z, Wen J, et al. TNF- α differently regulates TRPV2 and TRPV4 channels in human dental pulp cells. International endodontic journal. 2019

Huang R, Wang F, Yang Y, et al. Recurrent activations of transient receptor potential vanilloid-1 and vanilloid-4 promote cellular proliferation and migration in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cells. FEBS Open Bio. 2019 Jan 18;9(2):206-225

Huang R, Li S, Tian C, et al. Thermal stress involved in TRPV2 promotes tumorigenesis through the pathway of PI3K/Akt/mTOR in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma[J]. 2020

Huang R, Wang F, Yang Y, et al. Recurrent activations of transient receptor potential vanilloid-1 and vanilloid-4 promote cellular proliferation and migration in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cells[J]. FEBS open bio. 2019 Jan 18;9(2):206-225.

Amissah O B, Chen W, de Dieu Habimana J, et al.NY-ESO-1-specific T cell receptor-engineered T cells and Tranilast, a TRPV2 antagonist bivalent treatment enhances the killing of esophageal cancer: a dual-targeted cancer therapeutic route. Cancer Cell International. 2024, 24(1): 1-18.

Qin W, Ding Y, Zhang W, et al. Small molecule-driven LKB1 deacetylation is responsible for the inhibition of hepatic lipid response in NAFLD. Journal of Lipid Research. 2025: 100740.

Liu J, Zhao Z, Wen J, et al. TNF- α differently regulates TRPV2 and TRPV4 channels in human dental pulp cells[J]. International endodontic journal. 2019.

Weiqiang H, Longshan Z, Mi Y, et al. Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts Promote the Survival of Irradiated Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Cells via the NF-κB Pathway[J]. Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research. 2020

Page 2 of 3 www.targetmol.com

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only· Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:36 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481

Page 3 of 3 www.targetmol.com