Natural Products

ChemFaces

Glaucocalyxin A Datasheet

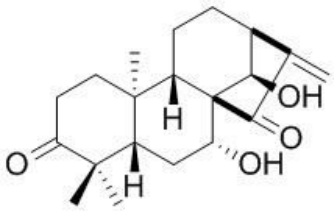
4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Glaucocalyxin A

Catalog No.: CFN90207

Cas No.: 79498-31-0



Purity: >=98%

M.F: $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$

M.W: 332.43

Physical Description: White powder

Synonyms: (5beta,7alpha,9beta,10alpha)-7,14-dihydroxykaur-16-ene-3,15-dione; Leukamenin F.

[Intended Use]

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
5. Others.

[Source]

The herbs of *Rabdosia rubescens.*

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Glaucocalyxin A can induce apoptosis in HL-60 cells through ROS-dependent mitochondrial dysfunction pathway.[1]

Glaucocalyxin-A has regulation of microglia activity, can attenuate lipopolysaccharide -stimulated neuroinflammation through NF-κB and p38 MAPK signaling pathways.[2]

Glaucocalyxin A has inhibition of platelet aggregation, it can inhibit ADP- or arachidonic acid-induced platelet aggregation with IC_{50} values of 4.4 mumol/l,14.1 mumol/l respectively; it also can inhibit PAF-induced aggregation of rabbit platelets which were refractory to ADP and arachidonic acid with an IC_{50} value of 13.7 mumol/l. [3]

Glaucocalyxin A pretreatment can protect H9c2 cells from H2O2-induced injury and markedly improved cell viability.[4]

Glaucocalyxin A is a negative Akt regulator, can specifically induce apoptosis in human brain glioblastoma U87MG cells.[5]

Glaucocalyxin A can effectively ameliorate pulmonary fibrosis through the antagonism of leukocyte infiltration and proinflammatory cytokine production, suggesting that it may become a potential anti-fibrotic agent in Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) management.[6]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method][7]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-Methanol-H2O,gradient elution ;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 ℃;

The wave length of determination: 232 nm.

[Storage]

2-8℃, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[References]

[1] Li W G, Jian Z, Wen H Y, et al. *Toxicol. in Vitro An International Journal Published in Association with Bibra, 2011, 25(1):51-63.*

[2] Kim B W, Koppula S, Hong S S, *et al. Plos One, 2013, 8(2):e55792-e55792.*

[3] Bin Z, Kun L. *Thromb. Haemostasis, 1992, 67(4):458-60.*

[4] Liu M J, Sun Q, Yu L J, *et al. Lat. Am. J. Pharm. 2014, 33(7):1216-20.*

[5] Xiao X, Cao W, Jiang X, *et al. Acta Bioch. Bioph.Sin., 2013, 45(11):946-52.*

[6] Yang F, Cao Y, Zhang J, *et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 2016.11.003.*

[7] Jiang H L, Ming Z, Yong C, *et al. Chinese Traditional Patent Medicine, 2013, 35(1):86-9.*

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