

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Sulochrin

Item No. 21797

CAS Registry No.: 519-57-3
Formal Name: 2-(2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylbenzoyl)-5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzoic acid, methyl ester

MF: C₁₇H₁₆O₇

FW: 332.3

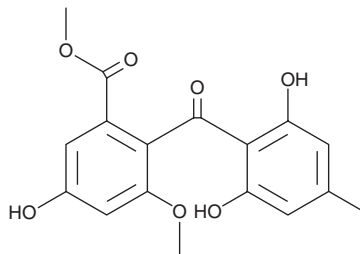
Purity: ≥99%

Supplied as: A solid

Storage: -20°C

Stability: ≥4 years

Item Origin: Fungus/*Aspergillus terreus*



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Sulochrin is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the sulochrin in the solvent of choice. Sulochrin is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, methanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide, which should be purged with an inert gas.

Sulochrin is sparingly soluble in aqueous solutions. To enhance aqueous solubility, dilute the organic solvent solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline. If performing biological experiments, ensure the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Sulochrin is a fungal metabolite produced by *A. terreus* and *Penicillium* that exhibits antiallergenic, anti-angiogenic, and antiviral activities. Sulochrin inhibits eosinophil degranulation.¹ It prevents leukotriene C₄ (LTC₄) release, O₂⁻ production, and IL-8 production (IC₅₀s = 0.03, 8.2, 9.6, and 8.7 μM, respectively) and inhibits migration of human and guinea pig eosinophils (IC₅₀ = 0.2-0.4 μM). Sulochrin inhibits VEGF-induced capillary tube formation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) *in vitro* (70% inhibition at 10 mg/ml).² It also inhibits hepatitis C viral infection (IC₅₀ = 24.4 μM) *in vitro*.³

References

1. Ohashi, H., Motegi, Y., Kita, H., *et al.* Sulochrin inhibits eosinophil activation and chemotaxis. *Inflamm. Res.* **47**(10), 409-415 (1998).
2. Lee, H.J., Lee, J.H., Hwang, B.Y., *et al.* Fungal metabolites, asterric acid derivatives inhibit vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-induced tube formation of HUVECs. *J. Antibiot. (Tokyo)* **55**(6), 552-556 (2002).
3. Nakajima, S., Watashi, K., Kamisuki, S., *et al.* Specific inhibition of hepatitis C virus entry into host hepatocytes by fungi-derived sulochrin and its derivatives. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **440**(4), 515-520 (2013).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the [complete](#) Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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