# **PRODUCT** INFORMATION



5a,6a-epoxy Cholestanol

Item No. 25539

CAS Registry No.:	1250-95-9	N.
Formal Name:	(3β,5α,6α)-5,6-epoxy-cholestan-3-ol	`~
Synonyms:	Cholesterol 5a,6a-epoxide,	
	5a,6a-Epoxycholesterol, NSC 18176	
MF:	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	
FW:	402.7	
Purity:	≥95%	ſ Ť Ĥ Ť Ĥ
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid	
Storage:	-20°C	HO
Stability:	≥4 years	č

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

# Laboratory Procedures

 $5\alpha$ , $6\alpha$ -epoxy Cholestanol is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the  $5\alpha$ , $6\alpha$ -epoxy cholestanol in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas.  $5\alpha$ , $6\alpha$ -epoxy Cholestanol is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of  $5\alpha$ , $6\alpha$ -epoxy cholestanol in these solvents is approximately 20, 0.1, and 2 mg/ml, respectively.

5a,6a-epoxy Cholestanol is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers,  $5\alpha$ ,  $6\alpha$ -epoxy cholestanol should first be dissolved in ethanol and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice.  $5\alpha$ ,  $6\alpha$ -epoxy Cholestanol has a solubility of approximately 0.3 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of ethanol:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

# Description

 $5\alpha,6\alpha$ -epoxy Cholestanol is an oxysterol and a metabolite of cholesterol produced by oxidation.<sup>1</sup> 5a,6a-epoxy Cholestanol accumulates in MCF-7 breast cancer cells in a reactive oxygen species-dependent manner following tamoxifen and PBPE application and induces triacylglycerol biosynthesis by binding to liver X receptor  $\beta$  (LXR $\beta$ ).<sup>2</sup> 5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ -epoxy Cholestanol levels are increased in rat aorta and mesenteric artery following orchidectomy, an effect that can be prevented by a DHA-supplemented diet.<sup>1</sup> Levels are also increased in post-mortem frontal and occipital cortex of patients with Alzheimer's disease.<sup>3</sup>

# References

- 1. Villalpando, D.M., Rojas, M.M., García, H.S., et al. Dietary docosahexaenoic acid supplementation prevents the formation of cholesterol oxidation products in arteries from orchidectomized rats. PLoS One 12(10), e0185805 (2017).
- 2. Segala, G., de Medina, P., Iuliano, L., et al. 5,6-Epoxy-cholesterols contribute to the anticancer pharmacology of tamoxifen in breast cancer cells. Biochem. Pharmacol. 86(1), 175-189 (2013).
- 3. Testa, G., Staurenghi, E., Zerbinati, C., et al. Changes in brain oxysterols at different stages of Alzheimer's disease: Their involvement in neuroinflammation. Redox Biol. 10, 24-33 (2016).

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

## SAFFTY 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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