# **PRODUCT** INFORMATION



## Asperglaucide

Item No. 28499

56121-42-7	
N-[(1S)-1-[(acetyloxy)methyl]-2-	
phenylethyl]-αS-(benzoylamino)- benzenepropanamide	
Aurantiamide Acetate	
C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	
444.5	
≥70%	
A solid	
-20°C	
≥4 years	
Fungus/Aspergillus sp.	
	56121-42-7 N-[(1S)-1-[(acetyloxy)methyl]-2- phenylethyl]- $\alpha$ S-(benzoylamino)- benzenepropanamide Aurantiamide Acetate C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> 444.5 ≥70% A solid -20°C ≥4 years Fungus/Aspergillus sp.

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

#### Laboratory Procedures

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

#### Description

Asperglaucide is an amide originally isolated from P. aurantiacum that has diverse biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antioxidant, and anticancer properties.<sup>1-4</sup> Asperglaucide inhibits production of nitric oxide (NO), prostaglandin E2 (PGE2; Item No. 14010), and IL-1β in LPS-stimulated BV-2 microglial cells (IC<sub>50</sub>s = 49.7, 51.5, and 40.4  $\mu$ M, respectively).<sup>2</sup> It is active against Gram-negative bacteria (MICs = 0.05-0.10 mg/ml) and has antioxidant activity in 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH; Item No. 14805) and Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity (TEAC) assays ( $EC_{50}s = 9.51-78.81 \ \mu g/m$ ).<sup>3</sup> Asperglaucide decreases viability of U87 and U251 cancer cells in vitro when used at concentrations ranging from 10 to 100  $\mu$ M and reduces tumor growth when administered at a dose of 1 mg via intratumoral injection in a U87 mouse xenograft model.<sup>4</sup>

#### References

- 1. Banerji, A. and Ray, R. Aurantiamides: A new class of modified dipeptides from Piper aurantiacum. Phytochemistry 20(9), 2217-2220 (1981).
- 2. Yoon, C.S., Kim, D.C., Lee, D.S., et al. Anti-neuroinflammatory effect of aurantiamide acetate from the marine fungus Aspergillus sp. SF-5921: Inhibition of NF-κB and MAPK pathways in lipopolysaccharide-induced mouse BV2 microglial cells. Int. Immunopharmacol. 23(2), 568-574 (2014).
- 3 Tamokou, J.D., Simo Mpetga, D.J., Keilah Lunga, P., et al. Antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of ethyl acetate extract, fractions and compounds from stem bark of Albizia adianthifolia (Mimosoideae). BMC Complement. Altern. Med. 12, 99 (2012).
- 4. Yang, Y., Zhang, L.H., Yang, B.X., et al. Aurantiamide acetate suppresses the growth of malignant gliomas in vitro and in vivo by inhibiting autophagic flux. J. Cell. Mol. Med. 19(5), 1055-1064 (2015).

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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