Natural Products

ChemFaces

Dehydroeburicoic acid Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Dehydroeburicoic acid

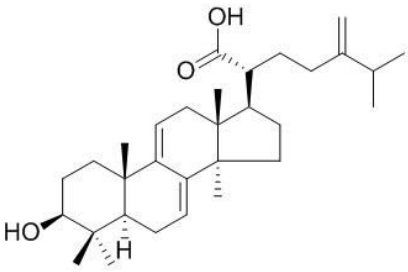
Catalog No.: CFN92740

Cas No.: 6879-05-6

Purity: >95%

M.F: $C_{31}H_{48}O_3$

M.W: 468.7



Physical Description: Powder

Synonyms:3 β -Hydroxy-24-methylene-5 α -lanosta-7,9(11)-diene-21-oic acid;

3 β -Hydroxy-24-methylenelanosta-7,9(11)-diene-21-oic acid.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The roots of *Wolfiporia cocos (Schw.) Ryv.*

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Dehydroeburicoic acid, isolated from the ethanolic extract of antrodia camphorata (AC), has cytotoxicity, it activates DNA damage and apoptosis biomarkers similar to triterpenoid-rich fraction(FEA) and also inhibits topoisomerase II, it treatment resulted in a marked decrease of tumor weight and size without any significant decrease in mice body weights.[1]

Dehydroeburicoic acid and eburicoic acid have excellent anti-inflammatory activities and thus have great potential as a source for natural health products.[2]

Dehydroeburicoic acid and eburicoic acid have hepatoprotective effects against CCl4-induced hepatic damage via antioxidant and anti-inflammatory mechanisms, they can significantly decrease inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) expressions and increase the expression of cytochrome P4502E1 (CYP2E1) in CCl4-treated mice. [3]

Dehydroeburicoic acid has analgesic activity.[4]

Dehydroeburicoic acid has antidiabetic and antihyperlipidemic properties in Streptozotocin(STZ)-induced diabetic mice.[5]

[Solvent]

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

[HPLC Method][6]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-0.4% Phosphoric acid H2O,gradient elution ;

Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min;

Column temperature: 25 ℃;

The wave length of determination: 242 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Du Y C, Chang F R, Wu T Y, *et al. Phytomed. Int. J. Phytother. Phytopharmacol., 2012, 19(8-9):788-96.*

[2] Yu-Tang Tung, Tung-Chou Tsai, Yueh-Hsiung Kuo,*et al.Phytomedicine, 2014, 21(12): 1708-16.*

[3] Huang G J, Deng J S, Huang S S, *et al. Food Chem., 2013, 141(3):3020-7.*

[4] Deng J S, Huang S S, Lin T H, *et al. J. Agr. Food Chem., 2013, 61(21):5064-71.*

[5] Kuo Y H, Lin C H, Shih C C. *J.Agr. Food Chem., 2015, 63(46):10140-51.*

[6] Wu X, Yang J, Ming Y, *et al. Chinese Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis, 2008,28(9): 1429-32.*

[Contact]

Address:
S5-3 Building, No. 111, Dongfeng Rd.,
Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone,
Wuhan, Hubei 430056,
China

Email: info@chemfaces.com
Tel: +86-27-84237783
Fax: +86-27-84254680
Web: www.chemfaces.com
Tech Support: service@chemfaces.com