

## Mevastatin Datasheet

4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

### [ Product Information ]

**Name:** Mevastatin

**Catalog No.:** CFN90426

**Cas No.:** 73573-88-3

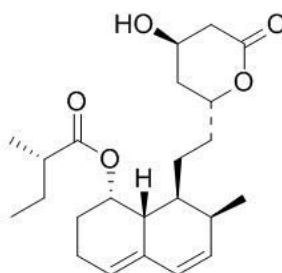
**Purity:** >=98%

**M.F:** C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

**M.W:** 390.51

**Physical Description:** Powder

**Synonyms:**[(1S,7S,8S,8aR)-8-[2-[(2R,4R)-4-hydroxy-6-oxooxan-2-yl]ethyl]-7-methyl-1,2,3,7,8,8a-hexahydronaphthalen-1-yl] (2S)-2-methylbutanoate.



### [ Intended Use ]

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

### [ Source ]

From *Penicillium Citrinum*.

## **[ Biological Activity or Inhibitors ]**

Mevastatin, an 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor, can reduce stroke damage, improve neurological deficits, and upregulate endothelial nitric oxide synthase in mice.<sup>[1]</sup>

Mevastatin may enhance the antiproliferative effect of butyrate in colon cancer cells via induction of apoptosis together with a G0/G1 cell cycle arrest.<sup>[2]</sup>

Mevastatin reduces inflammatory cell infiltration and matrix-degrading enzyme expression, thus limiting cartilage degradation, during the development of experimental osteoarthritis (OA).<sup>[3]</sup>

Mevastatin suppresses melanogenesis by lowering the levels of cyclic adenosine monophosphate and cholesterol; mevastatin can act as a neurotoxic agent or neuroprotective agent, depending upon the extent of its hydrolysis to an open-ring structure and the level of mevalonic acid.<sup>[4]</sup>

Mevastatin inhibits *Leishmania donovani* promastigotes and intracellular amastigotes with an 50% inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) value of 23.865±654.2 and 7.565±651.1 uM, respectively, without exhibiting toxicity towards host cell line; it also inhibits recombinant *L. donovani* HMGR ( *Ld* HMGR) enzyme activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 42.265±653.0 uM; hence, antileishmanial effect of mevastatin is due to the inhibition of HMGR, which eventually leads to reduction in ergosterol levels and hence parasite death.<sup>[5]</sup>

## **[ Solvent ]**

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

## **[ HPLC Method ]<sup>[6]</sup>**

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-0.1%Phosphoric acid H<sub>2</sub>O=70:30 ;

Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min;

Column temperature: 30 °C;

The wave length of determination: 238 nm.

## **[ Storage ]**

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

## **[ References ]**

- [1] Aminhanjani S, Stagliano N E, Yamada M, *et al. Stroke*, 2001, 32(4):980-6.
- [2] Wächtershäuser A, Akoglu B, Stein J. *Carcinogenesis*, 2001, 22(7):1061-7.
- [3] Akasaki Y, Matsuda S, Nakayama K, *et al. Osteoarthr. Cartilage*, 2009, 17(17):235-43.
- [4] Lee H J, Jo S Y, Hwang J S, *et al. Exp. Dermatol.*, 2016, 25(10):820-2.
- [5] Dinesh N, Soumya N, Singh S. *Parasitol. Res.*, 2015, 114(10):1-11.
- [6] Yang S P, Ding J H, He H X, *et al. West China Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2008, 23(4):442-4.

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