Natural Products



Neoechinulin A Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Neoechinulin A

Catalog No.: CFN98823

Cas No.: 51551-29-2

Purity: > 95%

M.F: C₁₉H₂₁N₃O₂

M.W: 323.39

Physical Description: Powder

Synonyms: $(3S)-3 \alpha$ -Methyl-6-[(Z)-[2-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl)-1H-indole-3yl]methylene]hexahydropyrazine-2,5-dione;(6S)-3-[(Z)-[2-(1,1-Dimethyl-2-propenyl)-1H-indole-3-

dol-3-yl]methylene]-6-methyl-2,5-piperazinedione;Neochinulin A.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

From Aspergillus chevalieri.



[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Neoechinulin A, an indole alkaloid isolated from marine-derived Microsporum sp., can attenuate microglial activation by oligomeric amyloid- β 1–42 (A β 42), it significantly inhibits the generation of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species in A β 42-activated BV-2 microglia cells, it also suppresses the production of neurotoxic inflammatory mediator tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and prostaglandin E 2 (PGE 2) in activated BV-2 cells; regulation of these signalling pathways have most probably contributed to the anti-inflammatory activity of neoechinulin A, suggests that with further studies neoechinulin A have a potential to be developed as a modulator of neuroinflammatory process in Alzheimer's disease. ^[1]

Neoechinulin A has anti-inflammatory effects in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 macrophages through the inhibition of the NF-κB and p38 MAPK pathways, suggests that it may be a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of various inflammatory diseases.^[2]

[Solvent]

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

[HPLC Method]^[3]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- 0.1% Phosphoric acid H2O=63:37; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: 30 °C; The wave length of determination: 225 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1] Pradeep Dewapriya, Yong-Xin Li, S.W.A. Himaya, et al. Neurotoxicology, 2012, 35(1):

30-40.

[2] Kim KS, Cui X, Lee DS, *et al. Molecules*, 2013, 18(11):13245-59.
[3]Wang Q, Zhao Y, Gao X, *et al. Chinese Journal of Chromatography*, 2009, 27(4): 509-12.

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