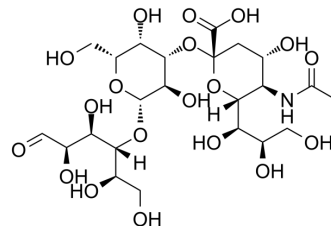


## 3'-Sialyllactose

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>          | HY-108065   |
| <b>CAS No.:</b>           | 35890-38-1  |
| <b>Molecular Formula:</b> | C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>39</sub> NO <sub>19</sub>  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b>  | 633.55  |
| <b>Target:</b>            | NF-κB   |
| <b>Pathway:</b>           | NF-κB   |
| <b>Storage:</b>           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                    |  |            |              |                |                       |                  |             |         |   |
|--------------------|--|------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| <b>Description</b> | 3'-Sialyllactose (3'-SL) is a prebiotic, maintains immune homeostasis and exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritis effects. 3'-Sialyllactose is an ordinary carbohydrate with the lowest toxicity rating, it can be used for the research of inflammation <sup>[1]</sup> [2][3].  |            |              |                |                       |                  |             |         |   |
| <b>In Vitro</b>    | <p>3'-Sialyllactose (0-250 μM; 24-36 h) promotes and restores Col2a1 synthesis and accumulates extracellular sulphated proteoglycan, and inhibits the effect of inflammatory cytokines<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>3'-Sialyllactose (0-250 μM; 24 h) activates the expression of Sox9 and inhibits NF-κB activation in chondrocytes<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>3'-Sialyllactose (0-5000 μg/plate) shows no mutagenic effect with no evident growth inhibition and deposition in all strains in the presence or absence of metabolic activation<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>3'-Sialyllactose (1250 μg/mL) induces no chromosomal aberrations and shows non-clastogenic effect in either the presence or absence of metabolic activation<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Chondrocytes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0, 50, 100 and 250 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24-36 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Dose-dependently increased Col2a1 transcript and protein levels, and restored Col2a1 expression in IL-1β-treated chondrocytes. Dose-dependently inhibited IL-1β-induced Mmp3, Mmp13 and Cox2 expression in chondrocytes. Reduced expression of Mmp3, Mmp13 and Cox2 induced by IL-6, IL-17 and TNF-α in chondrocytes.</td> </tr> </table> | Cell Line: | Chondrocytes | Concentration: | 0, 50, 100 and 250 μM | Incubation Time: | 24-36 hours | Result: | Dose-dependently increased Col2a1 transcript and protein levels, and restored Col2a1 expression in IL-1β-treated chondrocytes. Dose-dependently inhibited IL-1β-induced Mmp3, Mmp13 and Cox2 expression in chondrocytes. Reduced expression of Mmp3, Mmp13 and Cox2 induced by IL-6, IL-17 and TNF-α in chondrocytes. |
| Cell Line:         | Chondrocytes   |            |              |                |                       |                  |             |         |   |
| Concentration:     | 0, 50, 100 and 250 μM  |            |              |                |                       |                  |             |         |   |
| Incubation Time:   | 24-36 hours  |            |              |                |                       |                  |             |         |   |
| Result:            | Dose-dependently increased Col2a1 transcript and protein levels, and restored Col2a1 expression in IL-1β-treated chondrocytes. Dose-dependently inhibited IL-1β-induced Mmp3, Mmp13 and Cox2 expression in chondrocytes. Reduced expression of Mmp3, Mmp13 and Cox2 induced by IL-6, IL-17 and TNF-α in chondrocytes.  |            |              |                |                       |                  |             |         |   |
| <b>In Vivo</b>     | <p>3'-Sialyllactose (10-100 mg/kg; p.o. three times a week for 6 weeks) protects mice against cartilage destruction from osteoarthritis<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>3'-Sialyllactose (500, 1000 and 2000 mg/kg; orally administration; once) induces no micronuclei in the bone marrow cells of mice<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>3'-Sialyllactose (oral administration; (500 to 1000 to 2000 mg/kg) every dose at 4-day intervals) shows the maximum tolerance dose (MTD) is greater than 2000 mg/kg in male and female beagle dogs<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>3'-Sialyllactose shows a lethal dose (LD<sub>50</sub>) above 20 g/kg bw, the highest dose tested<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>   |            |              |                |                       |                  |             |         |   |

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|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Animal Model:   | 8-week-old male C57BL/6 mice with medial meniscus surgery <sup>[1]</sup>                                |
| Dosage:         | 10, 50 and 100 mg/kg  |
| Administration: | Oral gavage; 10-100 mg/kg three times a week; for 6 weeks   |
| Result:         | Effectively protected osteoarthritis mice against cartilage destruction by catabolic factor expression. |

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## REFERENCES

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- [1]. Jeon J, et al. 3'-Sialyllactose protects against osteoarthritic development by facilitating cartilage homeostasis. *J Cell Mol Med.* 2018 Jan;22(1):57-66.
- [2]. Kang LJ, et al. 3'-Sialyllactose prebiotics prevents skin inflammation via regulatory T cell differentiation in atopic dermatitis mouse models. *Sci Rep.* 2020 Mar 27;10(1):5603.
- [3]. Kim D, et al. Toxicological evaluation of 3'-sialyllactose sodium salt. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol.* 2018 Apr;94:83-90.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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