Azadirachtin B

Cat. No.: CAS No.: Molecular Formula:	HY-133108 106500-25-8 C H O	
Molecular Weight: Target: Pathway:	662.68 Parasite; Phosphatase; Influenza Virus; EBV Anti-infection; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease	
Storage:	-20°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light, stored under nitrogen)	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 50 mg/mL (75.45 mM; Need ultrasonic)					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
		1 mM	1.5090 mL	7.5451 mL	15.0902 mL	
		5 mM	0.3018 mL	1.5090 mL	3.0180 mL	
		10 mM	0.1509 mL	0.7545 mL	1.5090 mL	
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.77 mM); Clear solution					
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.77 mM); Clear solution					

Description	Azadirachtin B is an limonoid isolated from seed kernels of Azadirachta indica. Azadirachtin B increases alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and stimulates osteoblast differentiation. Azadirachtin B is active against the Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA). Azadirachtin B has insecticidal, nematocidal, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antiviral and osteogenic properties ^{[1][2][3]} .			
IC ₅₀ & Target	Plutella xylostella ^[1] Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) ^[2] Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA) ^[3]			
In Vitro	Azadirachtin B (1 pM-100 μM; 48 hours; Osteoblast cells) treatment shows highest proliferation at 10 nM and 100 pM concentrations in osteoblast cells ^[1] .			



	Azadirachtin B increases expression of RunX-2 -2.5 fold at 10 nM concentration, ALP expression -2.8 fold at 10 nM and 100 pM concentration and OCN expression -2.5 folds at 10 nM as compared with control ^[1] . Azadirachtin B (Compound 4) exhibits toxicity to the diamondback moth (Plutella xylostella) with an LD ₅₀ of 4.85-1.06 μg/g body weight, in 92 h ^[2] . Azadirachtin B (compound 21) exhibits moderate or potent inhibitory effects (IC50 value of 384 mol ratio/32 pmol TPA) against the Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA) activation induced by tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA) ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Proliferation Assay ^[1]		
	Cell Line:	Osteoblast cells	
	Concentration:	1 pM, 100 pM, 10 nM, 1 μM, 100 μM	
	Incubation Time:	48 hours	
	Result:	Showed highest proliferation at 10 nM and 100 pM concentrations in osteoblast cells.	
In Vivo	On evaluation of Azadirachtin B (compound 21; oral administration) for its anti-tumor-initiating activity on the two-stage carcinogenesis of mouse skin tumor induced by peroxynitrite (ONOO-; PN) as an initiator and TPA as a promoter, this exhibited marked inhibitory activity ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		

REFERENCES

[1]. Kushwaha P, et al. Azadirachta indica triterpenoids promote osteoblast differentiation and mineralization in vitro and in vivo. Bioorg Med Chem Lett. 2016 Aug 1;26(15):3719-24.

[2]. Kanokmedhakul S, et al. Azadirachtin derivatives from seed kernels of Azadirachta excelsa. J Nat Prod. 2005 Jul;68(7):1047-50.

[3]. Akihisa T, et al. Melanogenesis inhibitory, anti-inflammatory, and chemopreventive effects of limonoids from the seeds of Azadirachta indicia A. Juss. (neem). J Oleo Sci. 2009;58(11):581-94.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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