Etrinabdione

Cat. No.: HY-128872

CAS No.: 1818428-24-8

Molecular Formula: $C_{28}H_{35}NO_3$

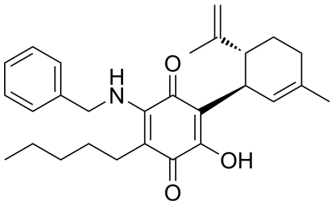
Molecular Weight: 433.58

Target: PPAR; Cannabinoid Receptor; HIF/HIF Prolyl-Hydroxylase

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; GPCR/G Protein; Neuronal Signaling; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (115.32 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.3064 mL	11.5319 mL	23.0638 mL
5 mM	0.4613 mL	2.3064 mL	4.6128 mL
10 mM	0.2306 mL	1.1532 mL	2.3064 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 (5.77 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (5.77 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.77 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Etrinabdione (EHP-101; VCE-004.8) is an orally active, specific PPARγ and CB_2 receptor dual agonist. Etrinabdione inhibits prolyl-hydroxylases (PHDs) and activates the HIF pathway. Etrinabdione, a semi-synthetic multitarget cannabinoquinoid, has potent anti-inflammatory activity. Etrinabdione attenuates adipogenesis and prevents diet-induced obesity[1][2].

IC_{50} & Target		
	PPARγ	CB2

In Vivo	Etrinabdione (i.p.; 20 mg/kg/day; for 3 weeks) induces a significant reduction in body weight gain, total fat mass, adipocyte volume and plasma triglycerides levels in HFD mice. Etrinabdione can also significantly ameliorate glucose tolerance, reduce leptin levels (a marker of adiposity) and increase adiponectin and incretins (GLP-1 and GIP) levels[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Navarrete C, et al. Hypoxia mimetic activity of VCE-004.8, a cannabidiol quinone derivative: implications for multiple sclerosis therapy. J Neuroinflammation. 2018 Mar 1;15(1):64.

[2]. Palomares B, et al. VCE-004.8, A Multitarget Cannabinoquinone, Attenuates Adipogenesis and Prevents Diet-Induced Obesity. Sci Rep. 2018 Oct 31;8(1):16092.

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