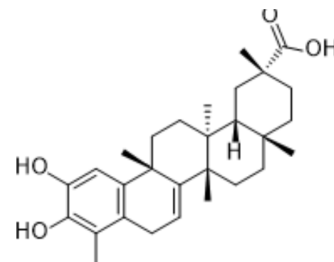


## Triptohypol C

Cat. No.:	HY-117469
CAS No.:	193957-88-9
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
Molecular Weight:	452.63
Target:	Nuclear Hormone Receptor 4A/NR4A
Pathway:	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor
Storage:	-20°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Triptohypol C, a <a href="#">Tripterin</a> (HY-13067) derivative, is a potent Nur77-targeting anti-inflammatory agent with an K <sub>d</sub> value of 0.87 μM. Triptohypol C inhibits inflammatory response by promoting the interactions of Nur77 with TRAF2 and p62/SQSTM1 <sup>[1]</sup> .																						
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Nur77/NR4A1																						
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Triptohypol C (compound 3a) (2 μM; 1 h) strongly antagonize the effect of TNFα on inducing IκBα degradation, and inhibits inflammatory response by promoting the interactions of Nur77 with TRAF2 and p62/SQSTM1<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Triptohypol C (2 μM; 10 h) cause 3.12% apoptosis in HepG2 cells, which is less toxic than <a href="#">Tripterin</a><sup>[1]</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>Lysates from HepG2 cells (incubated with 20 ng/mL TNFα for 30 min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>2 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>1 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Strongly antagonized the effect of TNFα on inducing IκBα degradation</td> </tr> </table> <p>Immunofluorescence<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>HepG2 cells (transfected with Myc-Nur77 and Flag-TRAF2 or Flag-p62)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>2 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>1 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Promoted the interactions between Nur77 and TRAF2 and p62/SQSTM1.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Apoptosis Analysis<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>HepG2 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>2 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>10 h</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	Lysates from HepG2 cells (incubated with 20 ng/mL TNFα for 30 min)	Concentration:	2 μM	Incubation Time:	1 h	Result:	Strongly antagonized the effect of TNFα on inducing IκBα degradation	Cell Line:	HepG2 cells (transfected with Myc-Nur77 and Flag-TRAF2 or Flag-p62)	Concentration:	2 μM	Incubation Time:	1 h	Result:	Promoted the interactions between Nur77 and TRAF2 and p62/SQSTM1.	Cell Line:	HepG2 cells	Concentration:	2 μM	Incubation Time:	10 h
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	Result:	Caused 3.12% apoptosis in cells, which was less cytotoxic than <a href="#">Tripterin</a> (>10%).
In Vivo	Caused 3.12% apoptosis in cells, which was less cytotoxic than <a href="#">Tripterin</a> (>10%). MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	Zebrafish <sup>[1]</sup>
	Dosage:	0.5 µM, 1 µM and 1.25 µM
	Administration:	72 h
	Result:	Had less effect than <a href="#">Tripterin</a> on the death rate and malformation of zebrafish either at a concentration of 1.25 µM for 24 h or at a concentration of 0.5 µM for 72 h.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Chen Z, et al. SAR study of celastrol analogs targeting Nur77-mediated inflammatory pathway. Eur J Med Chem. 2019 Sep 1;177:171-187.

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

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