Cyclovirobuxine D

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-N0107		
CAS No.:	860-79-7		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₄₆ N ₂ O		
Molecular Weight:	402.66		
Target:	Apoptosis; Autophagy; mTOR; Akt		
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Autophagy; PI3K/Akt/mTOR		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year

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SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.4835 mL	12.4174 mL	24.8348 mL
		5 mM	0.4967 mL	2.4835 mL	4.9670 mL
		10 mM	0.2483 mL	1.2417 mL	2.4835 mL
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the ap	propriate solvent.		
n Vivo		one by one: 10% EtOH >> 40% PEG ng/mL (2.68 mM); Clear solution	300 >> 5% Tween-80	>> 45% saline	
	 Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 1.08 mg/mL (2.68 mM); Clear solution 				
		one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% corr ng/mL (2.68 mM); Clear solution	n oil		

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	ИТҮ
Description	Cyclovirobuxine D (CVB-D) is the main active component of the traditional Chinese medicine Buxus microphylla. Cyclovirobuxine D induces autophagy and attenuates the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR ^[1] . Cyclovirobuxine D inhibits cell proliferation of gastric cancer cells through suppression of cell cycle progression and inducement of mitochondria- mediated apoptosis ^[2] . Cyclovirobuxine D is beneficial for heart failure induced by myocardial infarction ^[3] .
In Vitro	Cyclovirobuxine D (0-240 μM ;24-72 hours) shows a concentration- and time-dependent reduced cell viability after CVB-D treatment, only 10% MGC-803 cells and 20% MKN28 cells are alive at 72 h after treatment with 240 μM ^[2] .

Product Data Sheet

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Cyclovirobuxine D (0-120 μ M; 48 hours) arrests the cell cycle of gastric cancer cells at S phase in a concentration-dependent manner^[2].

Cyclovirobuxine D (0-120 μ M; 48 hours) leads to apoptosis in gastric cancer cells in a concentration-dependent manner, especially early stage apoptosis.Cyclovirobuxine D (0-120 μ M; 48 hours) causes apoptosis via up-regulation of the apoptosis-related proteins, cleaved Caspase-3 and ratio of Bax/Bcl-2, in gastric cancer cells^[2].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay^[2]

Cell Line:	MGC-803 and MKN28 cells
Concentration:	0, 30, 60, 120 and 240 μM
Incubation Time:	24, 48, 72 hours
Result:	Reduced Cell Viability and Colony Formation Ability of Gastric Cancer Cells

Cell Cycle Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	MGC-803 and MKN28 cells
Concentration:	0, 30, 60, and 120 μM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Arrested cell cycle progressions of MGC-803 and MKN28 cells.

Apoptosis Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	MGC-803 and MKN28 cells
Concentration:	0, 30, 60, and 120 μM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Induced apoptosis of MGC-803 and MKN28 cells.

Western Blot Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	MGC-803 and MKN28 cells
Concentration:	0, 30, 60, and 120 μM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Up-regulated cleaved Caspase-3 and Bax and decreased the expression of Bcl-2 expression.

REFERENCES

[1]. Lu J, et al. Cyclovirobuxine D induces autophagy-associated cell death via the Akt/mTOR pathway in MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. J Pharmacol Sci. 2014;125(1):74-82. Epub 2014 Apr 24.

[2]. Wu J, et al. Cyclovirobuxine D Inhibits Cell Proliferation and Induces Mitochondria-Mediated Apoptosis in Human Gastric Cancer Cells. Molecules. 2015 Nov 19;20(11):20659-68.

[3]. Yu B, et al. Beneficial effect of Cyclovirobuxine D on heart failure rats following myocardial infarction. Fitoterapia. 2011 Sep;82(6):868-77.

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

 Tel: 609-228-6898
 Fax: 609-228-5909
 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

 Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA