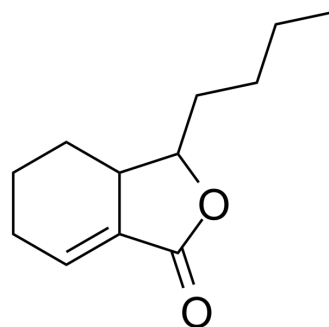


## Sedanolide

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N2114		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	6415-59-4		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	194.27		
<b>Target:</b>	Autophagy		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Autophagy		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (514.75 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Solvent	Mass	Concentration		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	5.1475 mL	25.7374 mL	51.4748 mL
	5 mM	1.0295 mL	5.1475 mL	10.2950 mL
	10 mM	0.5147 mL	2.5737 mL	5.1475 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Sedanolide, a natural compound occurring in edible umbelliferous plants, possesses anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

#### In Vitro

Sedanolide induces autophagy through the PI3K, p53 and NF-κB signaling pathways in human liver cancer cells<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

Sedanolide increases the activity of glutathione-S-transferase (GST) in the liver, small intestinal mucosa, and forestomach of A/J mice<sup>[1]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

[1]. J A Woods, et al. Sedanolide, a Natural Phthalide From Celery Seed Oil: Effect on Hydrogen Peroxide and Tert-Butyl Hydroperoxide-Induced Toxicity in HepG2 and CaCo-2 Human Cell Lines. *In Vitro Mol Toxicol.* Fall 2001;14(3):233-40.

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

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