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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Dibenzoylmethane

Cat. No.: HY-W009731

CAS No.: 120-46-7

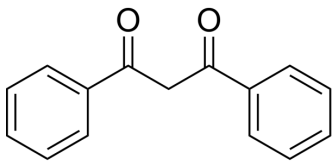
Molecular Formula: $C_{15}H_{12}O_2$

Molecular Weight: 224.26

Target: Keap1-Nrf2

Pathway: NF-κB

Storage: Store at room temperature 3 years
In solvent -80°C 2 years
-20°C 1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (445.91 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	4.4591 mL	22.2956 mL	44.5911 mL
	5 mM	0.8918 mL	4.4591 mL	8.9182 mL
	10 mM	0.4459 mL	2.2296 mL	4.4591 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 (11.15 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (11.15 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Dibenzoylmethane, a minor ingredient in licorice, activates Nrf2 and prevents various cancers and oxidative damage. Dibenzoylmethane, an analog of curcumin, results in dissociation from Keap1 and nuclear translocation of Nrf2[1].

In Vitro

Dibenzoylmethane (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 μM; 6 hours) treatment concentration-dependently increases the mRNA level of HO-1 but has no effect on the mRNA level of Nrf2 in HepG2 cells. Dibenzoylmethane induces HO-1 and Nrf2 protein expression, and the induction diminishes after 12 h[1].
Dibenzoylmethane (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 μM; 2 hours) concentration-dependently increases the phosphorylated protein levels of Erk1/2, p38MAPK, JNK, AMPK, and Akt in HepG2 cells.Dibenzoylmethane does not show significant cytotoxicity[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Dibenzoylmethane (200, 500 mg/kg/day; ip; for three consecutive days) pretreatment significantly reduces both the area

and the severity of necrosis, as well as the leukocyte infiltration, at a dose of 200 mg/kg in wild-type and Nrf2 knockout mice [1].

Dibenzoylmethane protectes against CCl4-induced (1:49,v/v, 10 ml/kg) liver damage in wild-type mice[1].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Mingnan Cao, et al. Dibenzoylmethane Protects Against CCl4-Induced Acute Liver Injury by Activating Nrf2 via JNK, AMPK, and Calcium Signaling. AAPS J. 2017 Nov;19(6):1703-1714.

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