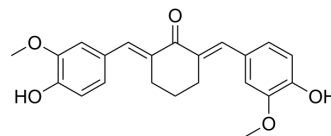


Cyclovalone

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|---------------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-107336 |
| CAS No.: | 579-23-7 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₅ |
| Molecular Weight: | 366.41 |
| Target: | COX |
| Pathway: | Immunology/Inflammation |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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|--------------------|--|------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------|--|------------|----------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|------|---------|--|
| Description | Cyclovalone (Beveno) is a synthetic curcumin derivate, which inhibits cyclooxygenase and exhibits anti-inflammatory, antitumor and antioxidant activities ^[1] . Cyclovalone inhibits cell proliferation in normal and malignant prostatic cells. Cyclovalone ist orally active ^[2] . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Vitro | <p>Cyclovalone (0.2-10 µg/ml) inhibits proliferations of androgen-responsive LNCaP cells and androgen-independent PC-3 cells through interfere with cell cycle transition^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Proliferation Assay^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>LNCaP and PC-3 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.2-10 µg/ml</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>2-9 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Inhibited cell proliferation in LNCaP and PC-3 cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cell Cycle Analysis^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>LNCaP and PC-3 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>2 µg/ml</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>72 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Decreased the numbers of LNCaP cells in G0/G1 phase, increased the numbers of cells in S-phase and G2/M phase. Decreased the numbers of PC-3 cells in G0/G1 phase, increased the numbers of cells in S-phase.</td> </tr> </table> | Cell Line: | LNCaP and PC-3 cells | Concentration: | 0.2-10 µg/ml | Incubation Time: | 2-9 days | Result: | Inhibited cell proliferation in LNCaP and PC-3 cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner. | Cell Line: | LNCaP and PC-3 cells | Concentration: | 2 µg/ml | Incubation Time: | 72 h | Result: | Decreased the numbers of LNCaP cells in G0/G1 phase, increased the numbers of cells in S-phase and G2/M phase. Decreased the numbers of PC-3 cells in G0/G1 phase, increased the numbers of cells in S-phase. |
| Cell Line: | LNCaP and PC-3 cells | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concentration: | 0.2-10 µg/ml | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incubation Time: | 2-9 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Result: | Inhibited cell proliferation in LNCaP and PC-3 cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cell Line: | LNCaP and PC-3 cells | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concentration: | 2 µg/ml | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incubation Time: | 72 h | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Result: | Decreased the numbers of LNCaP cells in G0/G1 phase, increased the numbers of cells in S-phase and G2/M phase. Decreased the numbers of PC-3 cells in G0/G1 phase, increased the numbers of cells in S-phase. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | Cyclovalone (9.5-38 mg/kg, p.o. for 14 days) ist a prostate specific antagonist without significant toxicity in BALB/c mice ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-----------------|--|
| Animal Model: | BALB/c mice ^[2] |
| Dosage: | 9.5-38 mg/kg/day |
| Administration: | p.o. for 14 days |
| Result: | Reduced weight of ventral prostate in a dose-dependent manner. |
| Animal Model: | PC-3 xenografted athymic BALB/c nude mice ^[2] |
| Dosage: | 38 mg/kg |
| Administration: | p.o. for 20 days |
| Result: | Inhibited tumor growth without toxicity. |

REFERENCES

[1]. Itokawa H, et al., Recent advances in the investigation of curcuminoids. Chin Med. 2008 Sep 17;3:11.

[2]. Markaverich BM, et al., Type II [3H]estradiol binding site antagonists: inhibition of normal and malignant prostate cell growth and proliferation. Int J Oncol. 1998 May;12(5):1127-35.

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

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