## **Bonannione** A

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV		
Description	Bonannione A (6-Geranylnaringenin; Mimulone), a prenylflavonoid, is an orally active and potent protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) inhibitor with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 14 μM. Bonannione A triggers caspase-dependent apoptosis. Bonannione A induces autophagy through p53-mediated AMPK/mTOR pathway. Bonannione A shows anti-inflammatory, antiradical and anti-cancer activity <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .	
In Vitro	Bonannione A (0-80 μM; 12, 24 hours) significantly inhibits cell proliferation in a dose- and time-dependent way in cancer cell lines <sup>[2]</sup> . Bonannione A (0-60 μM; 24 hours) triggers caspase-dependent apoptosis in A549 cells. Bonannione A increases accumulation of cells at the apoptotic sub-G1 phase and the number of cells at G2/M phase <sup>[2]</sup> . Bonannione A (60 μM, 24 h) triggers autophagy without impairment of autophagic flux in A549 cells. Bonannione A remarkably reduced p53 levels <sup>[2]</sup> . Bonannione A (60 μM, 0-24 h) remarkably decreased the levels of p53 and phospho-mTOR <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Proliferation Assay <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Cell Line:	Human lung cancer A549, breast cancer MCF-7, colon cancer HCT116 and osteosarcoma U2OS cells
	Concentration:	20, 40, 60, 80 μM
	Incubation Time:	12, 24 h
	Result:	Significantly inhibited cell proliferation in a dose- and time-dependent way in these cancer cell lines.
	Apoptosis Analysis <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Cell Line:	A549 cells
	Concentration:	0-60 μΜ
	Incubation Time:	24 h
	Result:	Annexin V/PI-positive cells were markedly increased in a dose- and time-dependent way. Induced apoptosis through caspase-3 activation and PARP cleavage.

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# Product Data Sheet



### Cell Cycle Analysis<sup>[2]</sup>

Cell Line:	A549 cells	
Concentration:	0-60 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	24 h	
Result:	Increased accumulation of cells at the apoptotic sub-G1 phase in a dose-dependent manner. The number of cells at G2/M phase also increased in a dose-dependent manner.	

#### Cell Autophagy Assay<sup>[2]</sup>

Cell Line:	A549 cells
Concentration:	60 μM
Incubation Time:	24 h
Result:	Remarkably increased ATG7 and LC3-II protein levels in a dose-dependent way, but Beclin- 1 level was slightly augmented.

#### Western Blot Analysis<sup>[2]</sup>

Cell Line:	A549 cells
Concentration:	60 μM
Incubation Time:	0-24 h
Result:	Remarkably decreased the levels of p53 and phospho-mTOR. Significantly increased whereas the levels of phospho-AMPK and phospho-Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (ACC), an AMPK substrate.

#### In Vivo

Bonannione A (25 mg/kg; gavage; 48 and 24 h prior to DSS and every 24 h on the following days; for 5days) ameliorates the symptoms of colitis and delayed their onset<sup>[3]</sup>.

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Animal Model:	Male Wistar rats (180-220 g) <sup>[3]</sup>
Dosage:	25 mg/kg
Administration:	Gavage; 48 and 24 h prior to DSS (10% (w/v)) and every 24 h on the following days; for 5days
Result:	Ameliorated the symptoms of colitis and delayed their onset. Showed the low DAI on the last day of the experiment.

#### REFERENCES

[1]. Lai-Bin Zhang, et al. Isoprenylated Flavonoids with PTP1B Inhibition from Macaranga denticulate. Nat Prod Bioprospect. 2016 Feb;6(1):25-30.

[2]. Hyun-Kyu An, et al. Mimulone-induced autophagy through p53-mediated AMPK/mTOR pathway increases caspase-mediated apoptotic cell death in A549 human lung cancer cells. PLoS One. 2014 Dec 9;9(12):e114607.

[3]. Zora Vochyánová, et al. Diplacone and mimulone ameliorate dextran sulfate sodium-induced colitis in rats. Fitoterapia. 2015 Mar;101:201-7.

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

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