Satratoxin G

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-130476	× ↓ ↓
CAS No.:	53126-63-9	
Molecular Formula:	$C_{29}H_{36}O_{10}$	
Molecular Weight:	544.59	
Target:	Caspase; Apoptosis	
Pathway:	Apoptosis	
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of	HO
	Analysis.	OH

Product	Data	Sheet

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY						
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Description	Satratoxin G is a large cyclic mucor toxin. Satratoxin G induces apoptosis by activation of caspase ^{[1][2]} .					
In Vitro	ro Satratoxin G (40 nM, 6 h) induces the cleavage of caspase-3 and ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP) in HL-60 cells ^[1] MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.					
In Vivo	Satratoxin G (500 μg/kg, intranasal instillation) can induce the apoptosis of olfactory sensory neurons in mouse olfactory epithelium, and express IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α and MIP-2 genes ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.					
	Animal Model:	Pathogen-free female C57Bl/6 mice ^[2]				
	Dosage:	500 μg/kg				
	Administration:	intranasal instillation				
	Result:	Up-regulated the proapoptotic genes Fas, FasL, p75NGFR, p53, Bax, caspase-3, and CAD. Increased expression of mRNAs for the cytokines TNF-α, IL-1α, IL-1β, and IL-6 as well as the chemokine MIP-2.				

REFERENCES

[1]. Nagase M, et al. Molecular mechanism of satratoxin-induced apoptosis in HL-60 cells: activation of caspase-8 and caspase-9 is involved in activation of caspase-3. Immunol Lett. 2002 Oct 21;84(1):23-7.

[2]. Islam Z, et al. Satratoxin G from the black mold Stachybotrys chartarum evokes olfactory sensory neuron loss and inflammation in the murine nose and brain. Environ Health Perspect. 2006 Jul;114(7):1099-107.



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

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