

Product Data Sheet

Phycocyanobilin

Cat. No.: HY-130750 CAS No.: 20298-86-6 Molecular Formula: $C_{33}H_{38}N_4O_6$ Molecular Weight: 586.68

Target: Reactive Oxygen Species

Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κΒ

Storage: 4°C, protect from light

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO: <1 mg/mL (ultrasonic; warming; heat to 60°C) (insoluble or slightly soluble)

In Vivo 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS

Solubility: 10 mg/mL (17.05 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic

2. Add each solvent one by one: Tris-HCl buffer

Solubility: 5.88 mg/mL (10.02 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Phycocyanobilin, an orally active antioxidative agent, is an effective scavenger for various reactive oxygen species. Phycocyanobilin can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease $[1][2][3]$.	
In Vitro	Phycocyanobilin (100 μ M; 0-250 min) inhibits the peroxidation of methyl linoleate and produces a prolonged induction period ^[1] . Phycocyanobilin (1 mM; 0-300 min) suppresses the oxidation of the liposomes ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
In Vivo	Phycocyanobilin (15 mg/kg; p.o.; in diet for 2 weeks) shows antioxidant effects in type 2 diabetes mice ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	Male C57BL/Ks J db/db mice, a rodent model for type 2 diabetes ^[3]
	Dosage:	15 mg/kg
	Administration:	In diet for 2 weeks
	Result:	Significantly decreased blood glucose levels. Normalized the increases in urinary 8-OHdG and 8-epi-PGF $_{2\alpha}$ levels, renal oxidative stress markers evaluated by renal 8-OHdG staining

and DHE staining, Nox4 mRNA, and protein expression, as well as the mRNA levels of other

NAD(P)H oxidase components, inflammatory markers and HO-1.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Hirata T, et al. Antioxidant activities of phycocyanobilin prepared from Spirulina platensis. Journal of Applied Phycology, 2000, 12: 435-439.
- [2]. Matamoros BP, et al. Nutraceutical and therapeutic potential of Phycocyanobilin for treating Alzheimer's disease. J Biosci. 2021;46:42.
- [3]. Zheng J, et al. Phycocyanin and phycocyanobilin from Spirulina platensis protect against diabetic nephropathy by inhibiting oxidative stress. Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol. 2013 Jan 15;304(2):R110-20.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA

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