**Solvent & Solubility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing Stock Solutions</th>
<th>Solvent Concentration</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>4.0601 mL</td>
<td>20.3004 mL</td>
<td>40.6009 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.8120 mL</td>
<td>4.0601 mL</td>
<td>8.1202 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.4060 mL</td>
<td>2.0300 mL</td>
<td>4.0601 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

**Description**
Arglabin is a sesquiterpene gamma-lactone is isolated from Artemisia glabella; anticancer natural compound. IC50 value: Target: anticancer in vitro: Arglabin-stimulated macrophages displayed a strong cytotoxic activity and the lowest doses (1.25 micrograms/mL and 0.125 micrograms/mL) induced a significant stimulation of cell mitochondrial metabolism, which correlated with [3H]Tdr uptake by J774.1 cells under the same experimental conditions. Arglabin triggered the production of the three cytokines from J774-1 cells. However, the pattern of cytokine secretion differed to some extent, according to the methodology used for cytokine measurement: either traditional bioassay or specific immunoassay (ELISA) [1]. Arglabin exhibits antiexudative and antiproliferative properties on the models of acute aseptic inflammation caused by formalin, carrageenan, and histamine, and on the model of proliferative inflammation accompanying cotton-pellet granuloma [2]. Arglabin is able to reduce the proportion of AML stem cells (CD34+CD38-) in primary AML cells [3].

**REFERENCES**

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