Screening Libraries

Demethoxycurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N0006 CAS No.: 22608-11-3 Molecular Formula: $C_{20}H_{18}O_5$ Molecular Weight: 338.36

Target: Apoptosis; Bacterial; Cholinesterase (ChE); NO Synthase

Pathway: Apoptosis; Anti-infection; Neuronal Signaling; Immunology/Inflammation

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 2 years

> -20°C 1 year

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Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In	1/	/: <u>-</u>	
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DMSO: 100 mg/mL (295.54 mM; Need ultrasonic)

	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.9554 mL	14.7772 mL	29.5543 mL
	5 mM	0.5911 mL	2.9554 mL	5.9109 mL
	10 mM	0.2955 mL	1.4777 mL	2.9554 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 3.25 mg/mL (9.61 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	antibacterial, anti-cancer and	the main active ingredients of curcumin, which has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, neuroprotective effects. Demethoxycurcumin is orally active. Demethoxycurcumin can be and Alzheimer's disease research ^{[1][2][3][4][5]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	ChAT	inos
In Vitro	mucosa model by inhibiting N Demethoxycurcumin (35 μM, 4 human lung cancer NCI-H460 α The IC ₅₀ values of Demethoxyα	M, 0-96 h) exerts anti-inflammatory effect on Caco-2 cells of in vitro inflamed human intestinal O secretion induced by iNOS ^[1] . I8 h) can change the expression of DNA damage, cell cycle and apoptosis-related genes in cells, and exhibit anticancer activity ^[2] . curcumin (2-1024 μ g/mL, 12-14 h) for E. coli, S. aureus, and S. dysenteriae are 212.5, 282.5 and es are 512.1024 and 1024 μ g/mL, respectively ^[5] .

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay $^{[1]}$

Cell Line:	Caco-2 Cells (LPS-induced inflammation model cell)
Concentration:	0-150 μΜ
Incubation Time:	0-96 h
Result:	Showed cytotoxic effects on CACO-2-differentiated cells at 130 μM and 150 μM concentrations.

In Vivo

Demethoxycurcumin (3-30 mg/kg/day for 5 days or 20 days, i.p.) regulates the expression of inflammatory and apoptotic genes in the hippocampus and frontal cortex of rat models infused with A β + Ibotenic acid (HY-N2311) and helps to improve Alzheimer's disease^[3].

Demethoxycurcumin (10 mg/kg/day for 28 days, p.o.) can enhance cognition and enhance choline acetyltransferase (ChAT) activity in mice induced by Scopolamine (HY-N0296) [4].

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Animal Model:	Male ICR mice (6 weeks old) weighing 30–35 g, memory impairment induced by Scopolamine ^[5]
Dosage:	10 mg/kg/day for 28 days
Administration:	Oral gavage (p.o.)
Result:	Significantly improved scopolamine induced passive avoidance task learning disabilities and memory impairments in Morris Water Maze. The activity of choline acetyltransferase (ChAT) was significantly increased to 33.03%.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci. 2023 Nov 20;378(1890):20220248.
- Vet Microbiol. 2021 Aug;259:109152.
- Future Pharmacol. 2024 Mar 8, 4(1), 256-278.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Ahmed T, et al. A comparative study of curcuminoids to measure their effect on inflammatory and apoptotic gene expression in an Aß plus ibotenic acid-infused rat model of Alzheimer's disease. Brain Res. 2011 Jul 11;1400:1-18.
- [2]. Lim DW, et al. Enhanced Cognitive Effects of Demethoxycurcumin, a Natural Derivative of Curcumin on Scopolamine-Induced Memory Impairment in Mice. Molecules. 2016 Aug 5;21(8):1022.
- [3]. Luo J, et al. Demethoxycurcumin: A potential antimicrobial agent: Exposure by microcalorimetry and modified broth microdilution method[J]. Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry, 2014, 115: 2331-2338.
- [4]. Somchit M, et al. Demethoxycurcumin from Curcuma longa rhizome suppresses iNOS induction in an in vitro inflamed human intestinal mucosa model. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2014;15(4):1807-10.



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