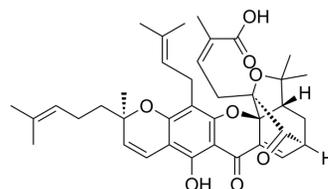


Gambogic Acid

Cat. No.:	HY-N0087		
CAS No.:	2752-65-0		
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₈ H ₄₄ O ₈		
Molecular Weight:	628.75		
Target:	Bcl-2 Family; Autophagy		
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Autophagy		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 50 mg/mL (79.52 mM); ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.5905 mL	7.9523 mL	15.9046 mL
		5 mM	0.3181 mL	1.5905 mL	3.1809 mL
10 mM		0.1590 mL	0.7952 mL	1.5905 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: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.98 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.98 mM); Clear solution				

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) is derived from the gamboges resin of the tree <i>Garcinia hanburyi</i> . Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) inhibits Bcl-X _L , Bcl-2, Bcl-W, Bcl-B, Bfl-1 and Mcl-1 with IC ₅₀ s of 1.47 μM, 1.21 μM, 2.02 μM, 0.66 μM, 1.06 μM and 0.79 μM.			
IC ₅₀ & Target	Bcl-B 0.66 μM (IC ₅₀)	Mcl-1 0.79 μM (IC ₅₀)	Bfl-1 1.06 μM (IC ₅₀)	Bcl-2 1.21 μM (IC ₅₀)
	Bcl-xL 1.47 μM (IC ₅₀)	Bcl-W 2.02 μM (IC ₅₀)	Autophagy	

In Vitro	<p>Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) is a medicinal compound derived from the gamboges resin of the tree, <i>Garcinia hanburyi</i>. Gambogic Acid has documented cytotoxic activity against tumor cell lines in culture, with concentrations required for killing 50% of cells (LD₅₀ of ~1 μM). The activity of Gambogic Acid against the 6 human anti-apoptotic Bcl-2-family proteins is contrasted, using FPAs. Gambogic Acid displaces to various extents FITC-BH3 peptide binding to all 6 proteins, with apparent IC₅₀ 1.47 μM for Bcl-X_L, 1.21 μM for Bcl-2, 2.02 μM for Bcl-W, 0.66 μM for Bcl-B, 1.06 μM for Bfl-1, and 0.79 μM for Mcl-1^[1]. The growth inhibitory effects of Gambogic Acid or Cisplatin (CDDP) on A549, NCI-H460, and NCI-H1299 cells are assessed by the MTT assay after 48 h exposure. A concentration-dependent inhibition of cell growth is observed with Gambogic Acid and CDDP, with IC₅₀s of 3.56±0.36 and 21.88±3.21 μM for A549 cells, 4.05±0.51 and 25.76±4.03 μM for NCI-H460 cells, and 1.12±0.31 μM and 25.21±4.38 μM for NCI-H1299 cells^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
In Vivo	<p>To further investigate whether Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) synergises CDDP against tumour growth in vivo, A549 tumors are implanted in SCID mice. When mice are treated with CDDP combined with Gambogic Acid, the tumor inhibition rate is 69.3%, whereas those of mice treated with CDDP and GA alone are 57.2% and 29.0%, respectively^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[2]	<p>The in vitro cell viability effects of Gambogic Acid, CDDP alone, or combined treatments are determined by MTT assay. The cells (2×10⁴ cells per mL) are seeded into 96-well culture plates. After overnight incubation, A549 cells are treated with Gambogic Acid (0.44, 0.88, 1.75, 3.5, 7, 10.5 and 14 μM); NCI-H460 cells are treated with Gambogic Acid (0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 and 16 μM); NCI-H1299 cells are treated with Gambogic Acid (0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 μM). For the combined treatment in NSCLC cells, three sequences are tested: (a) Gambogic Acid followed by CDDP cells are exposed to Gambogic Acid for 48 h, and then after washout of Gambogic Acid, cells are treated with CDDP for an additional 48 h; (b) CDDP followed by Gambogic Acid cells are exposed to CDDP for 48 h, and then after washout of CDDP, cells are treated with Gambogic Acid for an additional 48 h; and (c) concurrent treatment cells are exposed to both Gambogic Acid and ADM for 48 h. The nature of the drug interaction is analysed by using the combination index (CI)^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>
Animal Administration ^[2]	<p>Mice^[2]</p> <p>To determine the in vivo antitumour activity of Gambogic Acid combined with CDDP, viable A549 cells (5×10⁶/100 μL PBS per mouse) are subcutaneously injected into the right flank of 7- to 8-week-old male SCID mice. When the average tumor volume reach 100 mm³, the mice are randomly divided into four treatment groups, including control (saline only, n=5), Gambogic Acid (3.0 mg/kg per 2 days, intravenously; n=6), CDDP (4 mg/kg per week, intravenously; n=6), and sequential combination (CDDP treatment one day before Gambogic Acid treatment, n=6). CDDP (4 mg/kg, weekly) is generally administered at doses less than the maximum-tolerated dose in an attempt to allow any additive effects of combination treatment with platinum-based agents and Gambogic Acid to be more easily detected. Tumor size is measured once every 2 days with a calipre. Body weight is recorded once every 2 days. After 14 days, the mice are killed and the tumors are excised and stored at -80 °C until further analysis.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Sci Rep. 2022 Mar 8;12(1):4038.
- Drug Dev Res. 2024 Jan 4.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Zhai D, et al. Gambogic acid is an antagonist of antiapoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins. *Mol Cancer Ther.* 2008 Jun;7(6):1639-46.
- [2]. Wang LH, et al. Gambogic acid synergistically potentiates cisplatin-induced apoptosis in non-small-cell lung cancer through suppressing NF- κ B and MAPK/HO-1 signalling. *Br J Cancer.* 2014 Jan 21;110(2):341-52.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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