5-epi-Arvestonate A

Cat. No.:	HY-N10623	ОЧ
CAS No.:	2767066-84-0	V II
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ O ₅	
Molecular Weight:	298.37	
Target:	Tyrosinase	
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease	OH≛ OH
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.	

Product Data Sheet

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Description	5-epi-Arvestonate A is a sesquiterpenoid isolated from the whole plants of Seriphidium transiliense. 5-epi-Arvestonate A promotes melanogenic production by activating the transcription of microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (MITF) and tyrosinase family genes. 5-epi-Arvestonate A inhibits the expression of IFN-γ-chemokine through the JAK/STAT signaling pathway in immortalized human keratinocyte (HaCaT) cells ^[1] .			
In Vitro	 5-epi-Arvestonate A (50 μM; 48 h) activates the transcription of microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (MITF) and tyrosinase family genes in murine melanoma (B16) cells^[1]. 5-epi-Arvestonate A (50 μM; 48 h) increases both the mRNA and protein level of TRP-1, TRP-2, TYR, and MITF in murine melanoma (B16) cells^[1]. 5-epi-Arvestonate A (10 μM, 50 μM; 24 h) disrupts the IFN-γ-chemokine and CXCL10/9 production through the JAK/STAT signal pathway in IFN-γ-activated HaCaT cells^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Western Blot Analysis^[1] 			
	Cell Line:	Murine melanoma (B16) cells; IFN-γ-activated HaCaT cells		
	Concentration:	1, 10, 50 μM		
	Incubation Time:	24 hours and 48 hours		
	Result:	Increased the protein level of TRP-1, TRP-2, TYR, and MITF at 50 μM concentration in murine melanoma (B16) cells. Decreased the protein level of IFN-γ, CXCL9/10 in IFN-γ-activated HaCaT cells for 24 hr.		
	Cell Viability Assay ^[1]			
	Cell Line:	Murine melanoma (B16) cells		
	Concentration:	1, 10, 50 μM		
	Incubation Time:	48 hours		
	Result:	Increased the viability of B16, increased the levels of both relative melanin content and relative tyrosinase activity.		

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REFERENCES

[1]. Wu JF, et al. Sesquiterpenoids from Seriphidium transiliense and Their Melanogenic Activity. J Nat Prod. 2022 Nov 3.

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