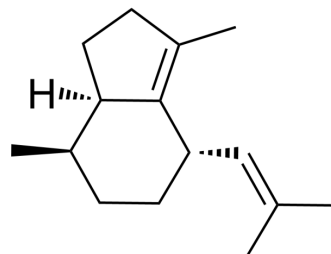


Valerena-4,7(11)-diene

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-N12715 |
| CAS No.: | 351222-66-7 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ |
| Molecular Weight: | 204.35 |
| Target: | Others |
| Pathway: | Others |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|--|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|--|
| Description | Valerena-4,7(11)-diene is a tranquilizer. Valerena-4,7(11)-diene suppresses stress-induced excitatory behaviors. Valerena-4,7(11)-diene is expressed via olfactory stimulation and pulmonary absorption ^[1] . | | | | | | | | |
| In Vivo | <p>Valerena-4,7(11)-diene (30, 300 µg/cage; inhalation administration) suppresses stress-induced excitatory behaviors and significantly reduces stress-induced blood corticosterone, cerebral serotonin (5-HT) and dopamine (DA) levels^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Four-week-old male ddY mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>30, 300 µg/cage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Inhalation administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Significantly suppressed stress-induced behavioral changes, reduced the blood corticosterone level to 1.41 ng/mL, significantly attenuated increases in cerebral serotonin (5-HT) and dopamine (DA) levels and also decreased DA turnover in the hypothalamus and striatum after restraint stress.</td> </tr> </table> | Animal Model: | Four-week-old male ddY mice ^[1] | Dosage: | 30, 300 µg/cage | Administration: | Inhalation administration | Result: | Significantly suppressed stress-induced behavioral changes, reduced the blood corticosterone level to 1.41 ng/mL, significantly attenuated increases in cerebral serotonin (5-HT) and dopamine (DA) levels and also decreased DA turnover in the hypothalamus and striatum after restraint stress. |
| Animal Model: | Four-week-old male ddY mice ^[1] | | | | | | | | |
| Dosage: | 30, 300 µg/cage | | | | | | | | |
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| Result: | Significantly suppressed stress-induced behavioral changes, reduced the blood corticosterone level to 1.41 ng/mL, significantly attenuated increases in cerebral serotonin (5-HT) and dopamine (DA) levels and also decreased DA turnover in the hypothalamus and striatum after restraint stress. | | | | | | | | |

REFERENCES

[1]. Takemoto H, et al. Inhalation administration of valerena-4,7(11)-diene from *Nardostachys chinensis* roots ameliorates restraint stress-induced changes in murine behavior and stress-related factors. *Biol Pharm Bull.* 2014;37(6):1050-5.

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

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