Taurochenodeoxycholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2027
CAS No.: 516-35-8
Molecular Formula: C_{26}H_{45}NO_6S
Molecular Weight: 499.7

Target: Apoptosis; Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway: Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage:
- Powder: -20°C, 3 years; 4°C, 2 years
- In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H_2O</td>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td>2.0012 mL</td>
<td>10.0060 mL</td>
<td>20.0120 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSO</td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>0.4002 mL</td>
<td>2.0012 mL</td>
<td>4.0024 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td>0.2001 mL</td>
<td>1.0006 mL</td>
<td>2.0012 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* “≥” means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS
   Solubility: 100 mg/mL (200.12 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.16 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.16 mM); Clear solution
4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.16 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholytaurine) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces apoptosis and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.[1] [2]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IC₅₀ &amp; Target</th>
<th>Microbial Metabolite</th>
<th>Human Endogenous Metabolite</th>
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<th>Human Endogenous Metabolite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In Vitro</strong></td>
<td>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine) dramatically improves the apoptosis rate of NR8383 cells in a concentration-dependent manner. In the meantime, Taurochenodeoxycholic acid significantly augments PKC mRNA levels, activities and increases JNK, caspase-3 and caspase-8 mRNA expression levels, activities[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>In Vivo</strong></td>
<td>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine; 0.05, 0.1g/kg) decreases the pulmonary coefficient in the model mice and reduces the pathological damages on their lungs; it can decrease the expression levels of TNF-α and TIMP-2 in pulmonary tissues in the pulmonary fibrosis mice and has no significant effects on MMP2[2]. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid significantly normalizes the clinical inflammatory parameters, prevented indomethacin-induced increases in the biliary contents of secondary bile acids and hydrophobicity index, and tended to attenuate the intestinal inflammation[3]. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid significantly suppresses paw swelling and polyarthritis index, increases the loss body weight and index of thymus and spleen, and amends radiologic changes in AA rats. The overproduction and mRNA expression of TNF-α, IL-1β and IL-6 are remarkably suppressed in serum and synovium tissue of all TCDCA-treated rats[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROTOCOL**

**Animal Administration** [4]

Rats: Male Wistar rats are divided into six groups of ten each. Group 1 is normal rat (Sham), Group 2 received FCA only, Group 3 and Group 4 received FCA+Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (0.1 g/kg) and FCA+Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (0.2 g/kg), respectively, Groups 3 and 4 are treated beginning from day 0 of injection of FCA, Group 5 and Group 6 received FCA+Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (0.1 g/kg) and FCA+Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (0.2 g/kg), respectively, Group 5 and Group 6 are treated from 14 days after induction. All animals are treated with intragastrical administration and sacrificed after 28 days of induction[4]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

**CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Nat Microbiol. 2023 Jan;8(1):91-106.

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**REFERENCES**


