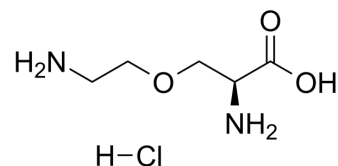


L-4-Oxalysine hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-U00097
CAS No.:	118021-35-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₅ H ₁₃ ClN ₂ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	185
Target:	Fungal
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	L-4-Oxalysine hydrochloride is a natural product isolated from the culture media of <i>Streptomyces roseovirdofuscus</i> in China which has shown antitumor activities.
In Vitro	Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) is expressed in BEL-7404 human hepatoma cells and L-4-Oxalysine suppresses AFP mRNA expression in the cells ^[1] . L-4-oxalysine functionally antagonizes the a-fetoprotein-induced suppression of the mitogen- and one-way mixed lymphocyte culture-induced proliferation of spleen lymphocytes and interleukin-6 production by these cells in mice bearing the hepatoma-22 tumor ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	The ultrastructural effects of different doses of L-4-Oxalysine on hepatocytes in mice are most serious at day 1 after stopping treatment. Mice are given ig L-4-oxalysine (I-677) 10, 50, and 100 mg/kg for 7 d. On day 8 the hepatocytes show accumulation of lipid droplets followed by loss of matrices in cytoplasm. The total area of lipid droplets is far less than 25% of mean section of hepatocytes. The injury of mitochondria and RER is only found in the groups of medium and high dose ^[1] . L-4-oxalysine inhibits the proliferation of some mouse implanted tumors and pulmonary metastasis of mouse Lewis lung carcinoma ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration ^[1]	Mice: Sixty mice are randomly and equally divided into 4 groups. One of the groups is given ig saline and the other are given ig 10, 50, 100 mg /kg for 7d. On day 1, 7, 14, and 28 respectively after terminating the treatment, 3 mice of each group are killed and the samples are examined under transmission electron microscope ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Dai ZQ, et al. Effect of L-4-oxalysine on ultrastructures of liver cells in mice. *Zhongguo Yao Li Xue Bao*. 1991 Jul;12(4):336-40.
- [2]. Wang XW, et al. Immunostimulatory action of L-4-oxalysine counteracts immunosuppression induced by alpha-fetoprotein. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 1998 Jun 12;351(1):105-

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

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