Inhibitors



γ-Linolenic Acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-W009276 CAS No.: 16326-32-2 Molecular Formula: $C_{19}H_{32}O_{2}$ Molecular Weight: 292.46

Target: **Apoptosis** Pathway: **Apoptosis**

Pure form Storage: -20°C 3 years

2 years

-80°C In solvent 6 months

> -20°C 1 month

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (341.93 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Preparing Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass Concentration | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1 mM | 3.4193 mL | 17.0964 mL | 34.1927 mL |
| | 5 mM | 0.6839 mL | 3.4193 mL | 6.8385 mL |
| | 10 mM | 0.3419 mL | 1.7096 mL | 3.4193 mL |

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.55 mM); Suspended solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

 γ -Linolenic Acid methyl ester (Methyl GLA) is an esterified version of γ -Linolenic Acid (GLA), which is an ω -6 fatty acid, serves as melanoma cell proliferation inhibitors. γ-Linolenic Acid methyl ester inhibits ADP-induced blood platelet aggregation and induces apoptosis[1][2][3][4][5].

In Vitro

γ-Linolenic Acid methyl ester (1-4 μg/mL; 72 h) induces apoptosis in vitro A-549 lung cancer cell lines using SRB assay. However GLA is due to its action at the gene/oncogene level and by altering BCl-2 expression^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Apoptosis Analysis^[1]

| Cell Line: | A-549 lung cancer cell line |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Concentration: | 1, 2, 3, and 4 μg/mL |

| Incubation Time: | 72 hours; observed at 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| Result: | Showed cytotoxicity potentially due to the induction of apoptosis of tumor cells by augmenting free radical generation only in the tumor cells but not normal cells. | | |

In Vivo

γ-Linolenic Acid methyl ester decreases the hepatic triglycerides and histological evidence of fatty liver induced by EtOH^[2]. γ-Linolenic Acid methyl ester could significantly decrease levels of plasma total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), MDA, atherosclerosis index (Al) and liver TC, MDA, and increase levels of high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) in both normal and hyperlipidemic rats^[3].

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| Animal Model: | Hepatic pathol rats model induced by EtOH (male Sprague-Dawley rats, 250-300 g) ^[2] | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Dosage: | 90 mL, 50-60 mL | |
| Administration: | Intraperitoneal injection; once daily; administrated 90 mL during day 1-5 and day 9, 50-60 mL during day 6-8 | |
| Result: | Decreased the hepatic triglycerides of 25.6 mg/g compared with saline (40.2 mg/g) or oliv oil (42.8 mg/g) treatment. Decreased liver index (the ratio of liver weight and body wight) in hyperlipidemic rats, but had no significant effect in normal rats. | |

REFERENCES

- [1]. Jubie S, et al. Isolation of methyl gamma linolenate from Spirulina platensis using flash chromatography and its apoptosis inducing effect. BMC Complement Altern Med. 2015 Aug 4;15:263.
- [2]. Segarnick DJ, et al. Gamma-linolenic acid inhibits the development of the ethanol-induced fatty liver. Prostaglandins Leukot Med. 1985 Mar;17(3):277-82.
- [3]. Xiuqin K, et al. Studies on the hypolipidemic effects of gamma-linolenic acid methyl ester derived from Spirulina maxima[J]. Zhongguo hai Yang yao wu= Chinese Journal of Marine Drugs, 2003, 22(6): 30-34.
- [4]. Williams, et al. Antithrombosis agent containing γ-linolenic acid or a functional derivative of it: Federal Republic of Germany, DE2749492[P]. 1978-05-11.
- [5]. Hiyamuta, et al. Melanoma cell proliferation inhibitors containing y-linolenic acid or its derivatives: Japan, JP2014141427[P]. 2014-08-07.

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

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