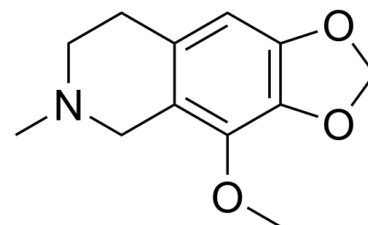


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Hydrocotarnine
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-0237743
<b>CAS No.:</b>	550-10-7
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>15</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	221.25
<b>Target:</b>	E1/E2/E3 Enzyme; Interleukin Related
<b>Pathway:</b>	Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
<b>Solubility:</b>	10 mM in DMSO



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Hydrocotarnine is a **Cbl** inhibitor, and results in inflammasome-mediated IL-18 secretion in colitis. Hydrocotarnine increases expression of GLUT1 and cellular glucose uptake in glycolytic metabolism. Hydrocotarnine acts as an agent that provides analgesic effect in cancer research<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>. IC50 & Target: Cbl<sup>[1][2]</sup> **In Vitro:** Hydrocotarnine is an analgesic agent (CRIN-2), with the patent ID of WO2011160016A2<sup>[1]</sup>.

Hydrocotarnine (10 μM; 1 h) elevates the secretion of IL-1β and IL-18, and (0.1-10 μM; 1 h) increases the global level of tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins in THP-1 cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

Hydrocotarnine (50 μM; 0-100 min) increases the glycolytic capacity and glycolytic reserve capacity in THP-1-derived macrophages<sup>[2]</sup>.

Hydrocotarnine (50 μM; 16 h) inhibits Cbl and increases the total GLUT1 protein in THP-1-derived macrophages<sup>[2]</sup>.

Hydrocotarnine is known to enhance the analgesic effect of opioids, and alleviates cancer pain<sup>[3]</sup>. **In Vivo:** Hydrocotarnine (10 mg/kg/d; i.p.; 9 d) shows inhibitory effect on Cbl and results in increasing IL-18 levels, indicating that NLRP3 inflammasome activation is enhanced in mice<sup>[1]</sup>.

Hydrocotarnine (10 mg/kg/d; i.p.; 9 d) protects mice from DSS-induced colitis, with low scores of pathological evaluation of inflammation, epithelial defects, and crypt atrophy<sup>[1]</sup>.

### References:

[1]. Chung IC, et al. Src-family kinase-Cbl axis negatively regulates NLRP3 inflammasome activation. *Cell Death Dis.* 2018 Oct 31;9(11):1109.

[2]. Lin HC, et al. Cbl Negatively Regulates NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation through GLUT1-Dependent Glycolysis Inhibition. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2020 Jul 19;21(14):5104.

[3]. Kim KU, et al. DITMD-induced mitotic defects and apoptosis in tumor cells by blocking the polo-box domain-dependent functions of polo-like kinase 1. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 2019 Mar 15;847:113-122.

### CAIndexNames:

1,3-Dioxolo[4,5-g]isoquinoline, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-methoxy-6-methyl-

### SMILES:

CN1CCC2=CC3=C(C(=C2C1)OC)OC3

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

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