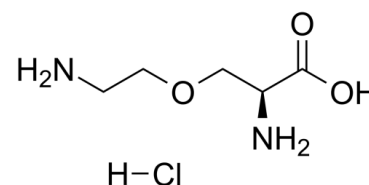


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	L-4-Oxalysine (hydrochloride)
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-7133
<b>CAS No.:</b>	118021-35-5
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	184.62
<b>Target:</b>	Fungal
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection
<b>Solubility:</b>	10 mM in DMSO



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

L-4-Oxalysine hydrochloride is a natural product isolated from the culture media of *Streptomyces roseovirdofuscus* 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<sup>[1]</sup>. L-4-oxalysine functionally antagonizes the  $\alpha$ -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<sup>[2]</sup>. **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<sup>[1]</sup>. L-4-oxalysine inhibits the proliferation of some mouse implanted tumors and pulmonary metastasis of mouse Lewis lung carcinoma<sup>[2]</sup>.

### PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

**Animal Administration:** L-4-Oxalysine is dissolved in saline for use<sup>[1],[1]</sup>. 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<sup>[1]</sup>.

### 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):105-11.

### CAIndexNames:

L-Serine, O-(2-aminoethyl)-, hydrochloride (1:1)

### SMILES:

N[C@@H](COCCN)C(O)=O.[H]Cl

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

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