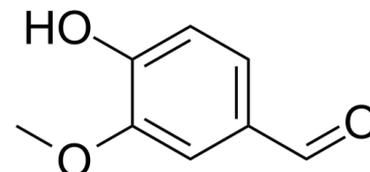


Data Sheet

Product Name:	Vanillin
Cat. No.:	CS-W020052
CAS No.:	121-33-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃
Molecular Weight:	152.15
Target:	Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Solubility:	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (657.25 mM; Need ultrasonic)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Vanillin (p-Vanillin) is a single molecule extracted from vanilla beans and also a popular odor used widely in perfume, food and medicine. **In Vitro:** Vanillin recovers UVA-induced reduction of proliferation in a dose dependent manner. Vanillin has no apoptotic effects at the tested concentrations. In addition, the reduced expression levels of OCT4, NANOG, and SOX2 caused by UVA irradiation are all increased by Vanillin treatment, suggesting that Vanillin attenuates the effects of UVA irradiation on hAMSCs. Based on a luciferase reporter assay, Vanillin increases the reduced activity of HRE-luciferase reporter caused by UVA irradiation. In addition, treatment with Vanillin attenuates the reduced expression of HIF-1 α caused by UVA irradiation. The results reveal that treatment of hAMSCs with Vanillin results in significant decrease in the production of PGE₂ and cAMP when compare to UVA-irradiated controls^[1]. **In Vivo:** Following antidepressant treatment for 4 weeks, immobility time in the stress+Vanillin and stress+fluoxetine groups is significantly decreased [F(4,42)=34.73, P<0.01; F(4,42)=13.55, P<0.01, respectively]. Treatment with Vanillin or fluoxetine remarkably alleviates the decrease in sucrose consumption in CUMS model animals [F(4,42)=12.32, P<0.01; F(4,42)=5.65, P<0.01, respectively]. In CUMS model rats, 5-HT level in the stress+Vanillin and stress+fluoxetine groups is significantly increased when compare with the stress group [F(4,42)=4.846, P=0.030; F(4,42)=4.846, P=0.036, respectively], whereas noradrenaline (NE) in the two groups is elevated but not significantly [F(4,42)=6.977, n.s.]. Dopamine (DA) is also significantly increased in the stress+Vanillin group compare with the stress group [F(4,42)=6.174, P=0.041]^[2].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Kinase Assay: ^[1]hAMSCs are irradiated with the indicated doses of UVA and then incubated **with the indicated concentrations of Vanillin for three days** under serum-free conditions. After the incubation, the concentrations of PGE₂ or cAMP in the culture supernatant are measured using ELISA kits. Culture supernatants are added into 96 well plates. Alkaline phosphatase conjugated PGE₂ or cAMP and antibodies to PGE₂ or cAMP are added to sample wells and incubated at room temperature for 2 h. The sample wells are then washed with PBS and p-nitrophenyl phosphate (pNpp) substrate solution is added. Finally, the samples are incubated at room temperature for 1 h and their absorbance values are read according to the manufacturer's instructions^[1]. **Cell Assay:** ^[1]hAMSCs are irradiated with the indicated doses of UVA and then incubated with **1 to 100 μ M of Vanillin for three days** under serum-free conditions (in DMEM devoid of serum, at 37°C with 5% CO₂). After three days, cell proliferation is measured using BrdU incorporation assay^[1]. **Animal Administration:** ^[2]**Male Sprague-Dawley rats** (200 to 250 g) are used in this study. The animals are divided into three groups with 8 to 10 rats per group: the stress+fluoxetine group; the stress+Vanillin aromatherapy group and the stress (untreated) group. For the stress+fluoxetine group, the animals are administered a daily oral dose (10 mg/kg/d, diluted in distilled water) of the SSRI fluoxetine each morning. For the stress+Vanillin group and the bulbectomy+Vanillin group, **Vanillin is administrated in a Plexiglas cylinder** 50 cm tall and 35 cm diameter with two layers separated by a porous Plexiglas board. The rat

still in its cage is gently placed on the upper layer, and **5 mL of 600 mg/L Vanillin (in distilled water)** sprayed on to the floor of the lower layer. Rats in the stress and the control groups receive similar handling to the stress+Vanillin group, but without any odor administrated^[2].

References:

[1]. Lee SY, et al. Vanillin attenuates negative effects of ultraviolet A on the stemness of human adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells. Food Chem Toxicol. 2016 Oct;96:62-9.

[2]. Xu J, et al. Vanillin-induced amelioration of depression-like behaviors in rats by modulating monoamine neurotransmitters in the brain. Psychiatry Res. 2015 Feb 28;225(3):509-14.

CAIndexNames:

Benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-

SMILES:

O=CC1=CC=C(O)C(OC)=C1

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

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