Piperlongumine

Cat. No.:	HY-N2329					
CAS No.:	20069-09-4					
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NO ₅					
Molecular Weight:	317.34					
Target:	ERK; Reactive Oxygen Species; Autophagy; Apoptosis; Bacterial; Ferroptosis					
Pathway:	MAPK/ERK Pathway; Stem Cell/Wnt; Immunology/Inflammation; MetabolicO Enzyme/Protease; NF-кB; Autophagy; Apoptosis; Anti-infection					
Storage:	Powder	-20°C 4°C	3 years 2 years			
	In solvent	-80°C -20°C	6 months 1 month			

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (315.12 mM; Need ultrasonic)						
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.1512 mL	15.7560 mL	31.5119 mL		
		5 mM	0.6302 mL	3.1512 mL	6.3024 mL		
		10 mM	0.3151 mL	1.5756 mL	3.1512 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.88 mM); Clear solution						
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (7.88 mM); Clear solution						
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (6.55 mM); Clear solution						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Piperlongumine is a alkaloid ^[1] , possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities ^[2] . Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines ^[1] . Piperlongumine shows anti-cardiac fibrosis activity, suppresses myofibroblast transformation via suppression of the ERK1/2 signaling pathway. Piperlongumin could be used in the study of migrasome ^{[2][3]} .		
IC ₅₀ & Target	ERK1	ERK2	

0

0



In Vitro	 Piplartine (5, 10, and 15 μM) significantly decreases cell proliferation of 786-O, SKBR3, Panc1, A549, and L3.6pL cancer cells after treatment for 24 and 48 hours, induces apoptosis and ROS in these cell lines at 5 and 10 μM after 3 or 9 h of treatment^[1]. ?Piplartine (5 or 10 μM) induces cleaved PARP and downregulates Sp1, Sp3, Sp4, and Sp-regulated genes^[1]. ?Piplartine (20 μM) decreases the viability of cardiac fibroblasts (CFs). Piplartine (0-10 μM) suppresses myofibroblast transformation via suppression of the ERK1/2 signaling pathway^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Piperlongumine (30 mg/kg/day, i.p. for 3 weeks) exhibits potent anti-tumor effect in athymic nude mice bearing L3.6pL cells without body weight loss ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Int J Mol Sci. 2022 Mar 5;23(5):2868.
- Int Immunopharmacol. 2021 Apr 19;96:107658.
- Inflammation. 2022 Jul 13;1-16.
- bioRxiv. 2023 Jul 11.
- Original Article. 2022.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Yan Qin, et al. Pan-cancer analysis identifies migrasome-related genes as a potential immunotherapeutic target: A bulk omics research and single cell sequencing validation. Front Immunol. 2022 Nov 3;13:994828.

[2]. Karki K, et al. Piperlongumine Induces Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)-Dependent Downregulation of Specificity Protein Transcription Factors.

[3]. Wu X, e,t al. Piperlongumine inhibits angiotensin II-induced extracellular matrix expression in cardiac fibroblasts. J Cell Biochem. 2018 Dec;119(12):10358-10364

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

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