



# SZABO SCANDIC

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### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

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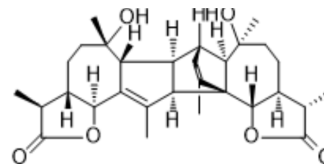
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## Absinthin

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-N0742
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1362-42-1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O <sub>6</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	496.64
<b>Target:</b>	Others
<b>Pathway:</b>	Others
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Absinthin is a structurally unique triterpene, and is responsible for the high bitter value of wormwood. Absinthin is an agonist of the bitter taste receptor hTAS2R46, which reduces cytosolic Ca <sup>2+</sup> -rises induced by histamine by a receptor-specific mechanism mediated by hTAS2R46 <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .
<b>In Vitro</b>	Absinthin (10 μM, 60 s) inhibits histamine-induced Ca <sup>2+</sup> increases via hTAS2R46 in airway smooth muscle (ASM) cells <sup>[3]</sup> . Absinthin (1 and 10 μM, 1 h or 18 h) shows antioxidant activity, and inhibits PMA (HY-18739) induced superoxide anion production (1 h) and iNOS expression (18 h) in BEAS-2B cells <sup>[5]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
<b>In Vivo</b>	Absinthin (20-80mg/kg, p.o.) relieves LPS-induced acute lung injury (reduces inflammatory cell infiltration and improves lung architecture) in mice <sup>[4]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
<b>Animal Model:</b>	LPS-induced acute lung injury in mice <sup>[4]</sup>
<b>Dosage:</b>	20, 40, 80mg/kg
<b>Administration:</b>	p.o.
<b>Result:</b>	Reduced inflammatory cell infiltration and improved lung architecture. Reduced MPO activity, infiltration of neutrophils, lung tissue wet-to-dry ratio. Reduced the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines (TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6, and MIP-1α).

### REFERENCES

- [1]. Guo N, et al. Absinthin attenuates LPS-induced ALI through MIP-1α-mediated inflammatory cell infiltration. *Exp Lung Res.* 2015;41(9):514-24.
- [2]. Talmon M, et al. Anti-inflammatory Activity of Absinthin and Derivatives in Human Bronchoepithelial Cells. *J Nat Prod.* 2020 Jun 26;83(6):1740-1750.
- [3]. Zhang W, et al. Total synthesis of absinthin. *J Am Chem Soc.* 2005 Jan 12;127(1):18-9.
- [4]. Lachenmeier DW, et al. Absinthe--a review. *Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr.* 2006;46(5):365-77.

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[5]. Talmon M, et al. Absinthin, an agonist of the bitter taste receptor hTAS2R46, uncovers an ER-to-mitochondria Ca<sup>2+</sup>-shuttling event. J Biol Chem. 2019 Aug 16;294(33):12472-12482.

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

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