

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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4-Hydroxyisoleucine

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-N6858		
CAS No.:	781658-23-	9	
Molecular Formula:	C ₆ H ₁₃ NO ₃		
Molecular Weight:	147		
Target:	Others		
Pathway:	Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month

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SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

	SolventMass 1 mg5 mgPreparing Stock Solutions1 mM6.8027 mL34.0136 mL5 mM1.3605 mL6.8027 mL10 mM0.6803 mL3.4014 mL	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
		34.0136 mL	68.0272 mL			
		13.6054 mL				
		10 mM	0.6803 mL	3.4014 mL	6.8027 mL	
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent Solubility: 100 mg	one by one: PBS /mL (680.27 mM); Clear solution; New	ed ultrasonic			

- BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	
Description	4-Hydroxyisoleucine is an orally active amino acid that can be isolated from fenugreek seeds. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine displays insulinotropic and antidiabetic properties ^[1] .
In Vitro	 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (20 μM, 6 h) decreases the level of iRhom2, TACE, TNF-α and MCP-1 in RAW264.7 macrophages and 3 T3-L1 adipocytes with LPS (HY-D1056) induction^[2]. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (20 μM, 6 h) increases the product of M1 macrophage IL-6 and decreases the product of M2 macrophage IL-10 in the co-culture system with LPS (HY-D1056) stimulation^[2]. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (0-25 μM, 16 h) increases glucose uptake and surface GLUT4myc level in L6-GLUT4myc myotubes in a concentration-dependent manner^[3]. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (0-25 μM, 16 h) stimulates GLUT4myc translocation via PI-3-K/AKT-dependent mechanisms in L6-GLUT4myc myotubes^[3].

Product Data Sheet

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OH NH₂

OH

MCE has not independer Cell Viability Assay ^[2]	ntly confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
Cell Line:	RAW264.7 macrophages and 3 T3-L1 adipocytes		
Concentration:	0-20 μΜ		
Incubation Time:	6 h		
Result:	Didn't affect the cell viability.		
Cell Migration Assay ^[2]			
Cell Line:	RAW264.7 macrophages and 3 T3-L1 adipocytes		
Concentration:	20 μM		
Incubation Time:	24 h		
Result:	Inhibited the migration of RAW264.7 macrophages in 3 T3-L1 adipocytes.		
Western Blot Analysis ^[3]			
Cell Line:	L6-GLUT4myc		
Concentration:	25 μΜ		
Incubation Time:	16 h		
Result:	Increased the AKT (Ser-473) phosphorylation. Didn't effect mRNA levels of IRS-1, AKT, GSK3b, or GLUT4 in L6-GLUT4myc myotubes.		
 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (50 metabolic syndrome^[1]. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (20 mice^[4]. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (20 κB, TNF-α, and MCP-1) a 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (50 uric acid in type 1 diabet MCE has not independer 	mg/kg, p.o., daily, 8 weeks) inhibits the increase in serum glucose in the fructose-fed rat model of 0 mg/kg, p.o., 8 weeks) improves dyslipidemia and reduces lipid ectopic accumulation in C57BL/6 0 mg/kg, p.o., 8 weeks) decreases the expression of proinflammatory cytokine (IL-6, PAI-1, IL-1β, NF- nd the proportion of proinflammatory M1 macrophages in C57BL/6 mice ^[4] . mg/kg, i.g., daily, 14 days) restores high levels of lipids (cholesterol, HDL, LDL and triglycerides) and cic rat to that of nondiabetic controls level ^[5] .		
Animal Model:	Fructose-fed $rat^{[1]}$		
Dosage:	50 mg/kg		
Administration:	Oral gavage (p.o.), daily, 8 weeks		
Result:	Decreased the levels of glucose and ALT. Reduced 80% of fructosehe-induced AST release to 151 \pm 45 U/mL.		
Animal Model:	Type 2 diabetic rat ^[1]		
Dosage:	50 mg/kg		
Administration:	i.g., daily, 14 days		

In Vivo

Result:	Restored the level of HDL-cholesterol to levels comparable to controls.	
Animal Model:	Male C57BL/6 mice ^[4]	
Dosage:	50-200 mg/kg	
Administration:	Oral gavage (p.o.), 8 weeks	
Result:	Decreases the body weights of mice in a dose-dependent manner. Decreased blood glucose levels and fasting plasma insulin content in mice. Decreased the expression of TLR4, inhibited the phosphorylation of JNK, and increased the production of IκB-α.	
Animal Model:	Type 1 diabetic rat ^[5]	
Dosage:	50 mg/kg	
Administration:	i.g., daily, 14 days	
Result:	Improved appearance and heavy ocular vascularization. Reduced the blood glucose from 500 mg/dl to 330 mg/dl	

REFERENCES

[1]. Haeri MR, et al. The effect of fenugreek 4-hydroxyisoleucine on liver function biomarkers and glucose in diabetic and fructose-fed rats. Phytother Res. 2009 Jan;23(1):61-4.

[2]. Zhou C, et al. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine relieves inflammation through iRhom2-dependent pathway in co-cultured macrophages and adipocytes with LPS stimulation. BMC Complement Med Ther. 2020 Dec 9;20(1):373.

[3]. Jaiswal N, et al. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine stimulates glucose uptake by increasing surface GLUT4 level in skeletal muscle cells via phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase-dependent pathway. Eur J Nutr. 2012 Oct;51(7):893-8.

[4]. Yang J, et al. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine Alleviates Macrophage-Related Chronic Inflammation and Metabolic Syndrome in Mice Fed a High-Fat Diet. Front Pharmacol. 2021 Jan 21;11:606514.

[5]. Haeri MR, et al. Non-insulin dependent anti-diabetic activity of (2S, 3R, 4S) 4-hydroxyisoleucine of fenugreek (Trigonella foenum graecum) in streptozotocin-induced type I diabetic rats. Phytomedicine. 2012 May 15;19(7):571-4.

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

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