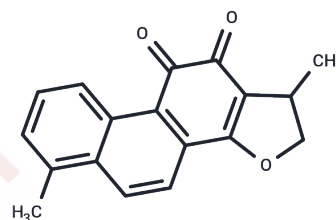


## Dihydrotanshinone I

## Chemical Properties

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| CAS No. :         | 87205-99-0  |
| Formula:          | C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>3</sub>  |
| Molecular Weight: | 278.30  |
| Storage:          | Powder: -20°C for 3 years   In solvent: -80°C for 1 year<br>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA. |



## Biological Description

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Description   | Dihydrotanshinone I (DHTS) is a natural compound extracted from <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i> Bunge used for treating of cardiovascular diseases.   |
| Targets(IC50) | ROS,SARS-CoV   |
| In vitro      | Dihydrotestosterone (DHT, 10 nM) effectively reduces the expression of lectin-like ox-LDL receptor-1 (LOX-1) and NADPH oxidase 4 (NOX4), alongside diminishing reactive oxygen species (ROS) production, nuclear translocation of NF-κB, ox-LDL endocytosis, and monocyte adhesion in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs)[1]. Additionally, Dihydrotanshinone I prompts caspase-dependent apoptosis in HCT116 cells, with this apoptosis being both concentration and ROS dependent. The presence of Z-VAD-fmk entirely prevents apoptosis, while pre-treatment with Z-LEHD-fmk significantly reduces it, and Z-IETD-fmk only achieves partial inhibition. Intriguingly, knocking down caspase-2 significantly enhances apoptosis induced by Dihydrotanshinone I[3]. |
| In vivo       | In ApoE <sup>-/-</sup> mice fed with an atherogenic diet, DHT (10 and 25 mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ) significantly attenuated atherosclerotic plaque formation, altered serum lipid profile, decreased oxidative stress and shrunk necrotic core areas. DHT dramatically inhibits the enhanced expression of LOX-1, NOX4, and NF-κB in aorta[1]. Dihydrotanshinone I (1, 2, 4 mg/kg) treatment can improve cardiac function, reduce infarct size, ameliorate the variations in myocardial zymogram and histopathological disorders, decrease 20-HETE generation, and regulate apoptosis-related protein in myocardial ischemia-reperfusion rats[2].  |
| Kinase Assay  | Cells are treated with various concentrations of Dihydrotanshinone I (3.13-20 μM) for 48 h. For the activity assay, Ac-DEVD-AMC (1 μg/μL), Ac-IETD-AMC (1 μg/μL) or Ac-LEDH-AMC (1 μg/μL) and cell lysate are added into Protease Assay Buffer in 96-well plate. Reaction mixtures with lysis buffer are used as negative controls. Cells treated with DMSO (0.1%) are treated as vehicle control. The reaction mixtures are incubated for 1 h at 37°C. The AMC liberated from the substrates is measured using spectrofluorometer of Victor 2 plate reader with an excitation wavelength of 380 nm and an emission wavelength of 430 nm.  |

## Solubility Information

## A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Solubility | DMSO: 3.85 mg/mL (13.83 mM), Sonication is recommended.<br>(< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble) |
|------------|--|

### Preparing Stock Solutions

|       | 1mg       | 5mg        | 10mg       |
|-------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 mM  | 3.5932 mL | 17.9662 mL | 35.9324 mL |
| 5 mM  | 0.7186 mL | 3.5932 mL  | 7.1865 mL  |
| 10 mM | 0.3593 mL | 1.7966 mL  | 3.5932 mL  |
| 50 mM | 0.0719 mL | 0.3593 mL  | 0.7186 mL  |

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Note: The dilution table applies only to solid products. For liquid products, please calculate the stock solution based on the stated concentration and/or density.

### Reference

- Wei, Y., Xu, M., Ren, Y., Lu, G., Xu, Y., Song, Y., & Ji, H. (2016). The cardioprotection of dihydrotanshinone I against myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury via inhibition of arachidonic acid  $\omega$ -hydroxylase. *Canadian Journal Of Physiology And Pharmacology*, 94(12), 1267-1275. doi: 10.1139/cjpp-2016-0036
- Wei Z, Zhan X, Ding K, et al. Dihydrotanshinone I Specifically Inhibits NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Protects Against Septic Shock In Vivo. *Frontiers in Pharmacology*. 2021: 2623.
- Wang L, et al. Dihydrotanshinone I induced apoptosis and autophagy through caspase dependent pathway in colon cancer. *Phytomedicine*. 2015 Nov 15;22(12):1079-87.
- Li X W, Yuan S C, Wang M, et al. Rosmarinic acid ameliorates autoimmune responses through suppression of intracellular nucleic acid-mediated type I interferon expression. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*. 2023

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