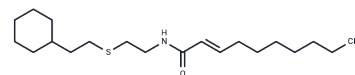


2-(E-2-decenoylamino)ethyl 2-(cyclohexylethyl) sulfide

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	137089-36-2
Formula:	C ₂₀ H ₃₇ NOS
Molecular Weight:	339.58
Appearance:	no data available
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	2-(E-2-decenoylamino)ethyl 2-(cyclohexylethyl) sulfide is a compound known to inhibit stress-induced ulcers, effectively maintaining the levels of phospholipase A2 and prostaglandin E2 in rats subjected to water immersion-restrained stress-induced ulceration.
Targets(IC50)	Prostaglandin Receptor
In vivo	2-(E-2-decenoylamino)ethyl 2-(cyclohexylethyl) sulfide (compd.III-1α), administered orally at 100 mg/kg, effectively maintains the normal levels of Fr.I hexose, lipid peroxide, and phospholipase A2 (PLA2) in rats with water immersion restraint stress-induced ulcers, when dosed twice daily for 3 days (b.i.d. for 3 d). At a lower dose of 25 mg/kg, it prevents the early phase reduction and later phase increment of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) and PGI2, underscoring its role in modulating these inflammatory markers during stress. Furthermore, this compound notably promotes cell proliferation within the fundic glands of the gastric mucosa in mice, revealing its potential in enhancing mucosal repair. When administered at 100 mg/kg, it aligns hexosamine levels with those of the control group 4 hours post-stress, and significantly elevates them 7 hours after stress, illustrating its dynamic effect on gastric mucosal defense mechanisms over time.

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.9448 mL	14.7241 mL	29.4481 mL
5 mM	0.589 mL	2.9448 mL	5.8896 mL
10 mM	0.2945 mL	1.4724 mL	2.9448 mL
50 mM	0.0589 mL	0.2945 mL	0.589 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.

Reference

Kohda I, et al. Further studies on the anti-ulcerogenic effects of compound, 2-(E-2-decenoylamino)ethyl 2-(cyclohexylethyl) sulfide. Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo). 1991 Jul;39(7):1832-6.