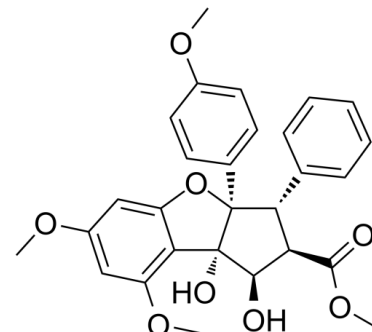


## Data Sheet

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Product Name:      | Aglafoline                                       |
| Cat. No.:          | CS-5352  |
| CAS No.:           | 143901-35-3                                      |
| Molecular Formula: | C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>28</sub> O <sub>8</sub>   |
| Molecular Weight:  | 492.52   |
| Target:            | Others   |
| Pathway:           | Others   |
| Solubility:        | Ethanol : 100 mg/mL (203.04 mM; Need ultrasonic) |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Aglafoline inhibits in a selective and concentration-dependent manner the aggregation and ATP release reaction induced in washed rabbit platelets by PAF (platelet-activating factor). The IC<sub>50</sub> values of Aglafoline on PAF (3.6 nM)-induced platelet aggregation were about 50 μM. ic<sub>50</sub> value: 50 μM Target: PAF in vitro: Aglafoline also inhibits [3H]PAF (3.6 nM) binding to washed rabbit platelets with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 17.8 ± 2.6 μM. The concentration-response curve of PAF-induced platelet aggregation was shifted to the right by Aglafoline with pA<sub>2</sub> and pA<sub>10</sub> values of 5.97 and 5.04, respectively. Although thromboxane B<sub>2</sub> formation caused by collagen and thrombin was partially suppressed by Aglafoline, thromboxane B<sub>2</sub> formation caused by ionophore A23187 and arachidonic acid was not affected. Aglafoline inhibited the [3H]inositol monophosphate formation caused by PAF but not that caused by collagen or thrombin in the presence of indomethacin (20 μM). [1] in vivo: The cAMP content of washed rabbit platelets was not affected by Aglafoline. Rat femoral intravenous administration of Aglafoline (10 mg/kg) did not affect blood pressure. However, Aglafoline (10 mg/kg) both prophylactically and therapeutically antagonized PAF (2.5 μg/kg)-induced hypotensive shock in rats. Intravenous PAF (30 ng/kg) caused severe bronchoconstriction in guinea pigs. This effect was completely blocked by Aglafoline. This implies Aglafoline is an effective PAF antagonist not only in vitro, but also in vivo.[1]

### References:

[1]. Ko FN, et al. PAF antagonism in vitro and in vivo by aglafoline from *Aglaia elliptifolia* Merr. Eur J Pharmacol. 1992 Jul 21;218(1):129-35.

### CAIndexNames:

1H-Cyclopenta[b]benzofuran-2-carboxylic acid, 2,3,3a,8b-tetrahydro-1,8b-dihydroxy-6,8-dimethoxy-3a-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-, methyl ester, (1R,2R,3S,3aR,8bS)-

### SMILES:

COc1ccc(cc1)[C@H]2[C@@H](OC)[C@H](OC)[C@H](OC)[C@H](OC)[C@H]2C(=O)OC

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

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