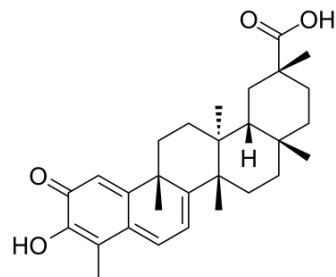


## Tripterin

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-13067		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	34157-83-0		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	450.61		
<b>Target:</b>	Proteasome; Autophagy; Mitophagy; Apoptosis		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Autophagy; Apoptosis		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 33.33 mg/mL (73.97 mM; Need ultrasonic)				
		Solvent Concentration	Mass 1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	1 mM	2.2192 mL	11.0961 mL	22.1921 mL
		5 mM	0.4438 mL	2.2192 mL	4.4384 mL
10 mM		0.2219 mL	1.1096 mL	2.2192 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.					
<b>In Vivo</b>	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.55 mM); Clear solution				

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Tripterin (Celastrol) is a proteasome inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified 20S proteasome with IC <sub>50</sub> of 2.5 μM.
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	IC <sub>50</sub> : 2.5 μM (20S proteasome) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>In Vitro</b>	Tripterin (Celastrol) significantly inhibits the proteasomal chymotrypsin activity in PC-3 cells in a concentration-dependent manner; at 2.5 μM it reaches ~55% inhibition, comparable to its potency to a purified 20S proteasome (IC <sub>50</sub> =2.5 μM). Furthermore, increased levels of IκB-α, Bax, and p27 are observed, three well known target proteins of the proteasome in PC-3 cells treated with Celastrol <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
<b>In Vivo</b>	Treatment of PC-3 tumor-bearing nude mice with Tripterin (Celastrol) (1-3 mg/kg/d, i.p., 1-31 days) results in significant

inhibition (65-93%) of the tumor growth<sup>[1]</sup>. Following treatment with 3 and 6 mg/kg Tripterin (Celastrol), the levels of malondialdehyde (MDA) are significantly decreased by 35.2 and 36.7% (P<0.05), respectively. Treatment with 3 and 6 mg/kg Tripterin (Celastrol) markedly restores the GSH level (P<0.05) to almost normal levels<sup>[2]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## PROTOCOL

### Kinase Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

A purified rabbit 20S proteasome (0.1 µg) is incubated with 40 µM of various fluorogenic peptide substrates in 100 µL assay buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5), in the presence of Celastrol or Oridonin at different concentrations or in the solvent DMSO for 2 hours at 37°C, followed by measurement of inhibition of each proteasomal activity<sup>[1]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

Prostate cancer cells (5,000-8,000) are plated in each well of a 96-well plate and then treated with either DMSO, Tripterin (Celastrol), or Oridonin at different concentrations for 12 to 16 hours, followed by an additional 2-hour incubation with Z-Gly-Gly-Leu-AMC (at 40 µM). After that, the proteasome activity is measured using the whole plate<sup>[1]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### Animal Administration <sup>[1][2]</sup>

#### Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

Male nude immunodeficient mice NCRNU-M, aged 5 weeks, are used. On day 0, human prostate cancer PC-3 or C4-2B cells (5-10×10<sup>6</sup>) suspended in 0.1 mL of serum-free RPMI 1640 are inoculated s.c. in the right flank of each mouse (four mice per group). For the first experiment using PC-3 cells, on day 14 after inoculation, the animals started daily i.p. injection with either 50 to 100 µL of a vehicle [10% DMSO, 70% Cremophor/ethanol (3:1), and 20% PBS], and 1.0 or 3.0 mg/kg of Tripterin (Celastrol). Tumor sizes are measured daily using calipers and their volumes are calculated using a standard formula: width<sup>2</sup>×length/2. Body weight is measured weekly. To study whether the proteasome is inhibited in an early phase of the experiment, after 3 days of treatment, one control and one 3.0 mg/kg Tripterin (Celastrol) -treated mouse is sacrificed. The rest are sacrificed after 16 days of treatment when control tumors reach 1,400 mm<sup>3</sup>. For the second PC-3 tumor experiment, 12 days after inoculation, mice are randomly divided into three groups and treated with either control, Tripterin (Celastrol), or Oridonin at 1.5 mg/kg daily for the duration of the study (31 days). In another experiment, to study the effects of Tripterin (Celastrol) on AR expression, nude mice bearing C4-2B tumors receive daily i.p. injection of the vehicle or 3.0 mg/kg Tripterin (Celastrol).

#### Rats<sup>[2]</sup>

Male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (n=90, 6 weeks old), weighing 161±9 g, are randomly divided into the control (NC) and the high energy diet (HED) groups. In the control group, the animals receive a standard chow diet, while the rats in the HED group are fed with an additional high energy emulsion. After 8 weeks on their respective diets, Streptozotocin (STZ; 45 mg/kg) dissolved in 0.1 mol/l citrate buffer (pH 4.5) is injected into the caudal vein of the rats in the HED group to establish a model of T2DM, while the rats in the control group are injected with sodium citrate buffer. The rats with blood glucose levels ≥16.7 mM at 7 days after the STZ injection are selected as the model of diabetes. On average, 80% of the rats injected with STZ met these criteria. At 1 week following the injection of STZ, the rats with successfully-induced diabetes are randomly divided into the diabetes model (DM) group, the Tripterin (Celastrol) low-dose group (1 mg/kg/day), the Tripterin (Celastrol) middle-dose group (3 mg/kg/day) and the Tripterin (Celastrol) high-dose group (6 mg/kg/day) (n=15 rats per group). The rats in the treatment groups are administered Tripterin (Celastrol) by gavage, whereas the rats in the NC and DM groups are administered an equal amount of distilled water (2 mL). Following 8 weeks of the respective treatments, rats are anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital (30 mg/kg body weight) and tissue samples are collected for analysis. The paravertebral muscle is excised from the rat bodies, and is cut perpendicularly along the longitudinal axis and fixed in phosphate-buffered 20% formaldehyde. Histological paraffin-embedded sections (5 µm) are then prepared for H&E staining. The sections of paravertebral muscle are snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until further analysis.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Death Dis. 2018 May 22;9(6):601.
- Acta Pharmacol Sin. 2021 Jan;42(1):108-114.
- J Agric Food Chem. 2020 Jul 29;68(30):8050-8056.
- Sci Rep. 2020 Jul 9;10(1):11273.
- Life Sci. 2018 Jul 15;205:136-144.

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## REFERENCES

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[1]. Yang H, et al. Celastrol, a triterpene extracted from the Chinese "Thunder of God Vine," is a potent proteasome inhibitor and suppresses human prostate cancer growth in nude mice. Cancer Res. 2006 May 1;66(9):4758-65

[2]. Guan Y, et al. Celastrol attenuates oxidative stress in the skeletal muscle of diabetic rats by regulating the AMPK-PGC1 $\alpha$ -SIRT3 signaling pathway. Int J Mol Med. 2016 May;37(5):1229-38.

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

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