



## **Betulinic acid**

**Catalog No: tcsc1216** 

## **Product Description**





Betulinic acid is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid, acts as a eukaryotic **topoisomerase I** inhibitor, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 5  $\mu$ M, and possesses anti-HIV, anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 5  $\mu$ M (eukaryotic topoisomerase I)<sup>[1]</sup>

EC50: 1.4  $\mu$ M (HIV-1)<sup>[4]</sup>

In Vitro: Betulinic acid is a eukaryotic topoisomerase I inhibitor, with an IC $_{50}$  of 5  $\mu$ M, and prevents topoisomerase I-DNA interaction  $^{[1]}$ . Betulinic acid (10, 20, 40, 80, and 160  $\mu$ M) significantly suppresses MDA-MB-231 cell viability in a time- and dose-dependent manner after treatment for 24 or 48 h. Betulinic acid (20, 40  $\mu$ M) causes decrease in Bcl-2 expression of MDA-MB-231 cells. Betulinic acid also induces morphological changes of MDA-MB-231 cells at 20  $\mu$ M, and leads to ultrastructure changes of MDA-MB-231 cells at 40  $\mu$ M $^{[2]}$ . Betulinic acid shows anti-HIV activities, with an EC $_{50}$  of 1.4  $\mu$ M in acutely infected H9 lymphocytes $^{[4]}$ .

*In Vivo:* Betulinic acid (10 and 30 mg/kg, p.o.) significantly abrogates colon shortening, and reduces malondialdehyde (MDA) and lipid hydroperoxide levels in dextran sulfate sodium (DSS)-induced colitis in mice. Betulinic acid (30 mg/kg, p.o.) restores superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase activity and glutathione (GSH) content to control levels in DSS-induced colitis in mice. Betulinic acid (30 mg/kg, p.o.) also inhibits the DSS-induced increase in inflammatory markers. Betulinic acid (3, 10, 30 mg/kg, p.o.) suppresses acetic acid-induced writhing responses and mustard oil (MO)-induced visceral nociception in mice<sup>[3]</sup>.

All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!