
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: 2-hexyl-4-Pentynoic Acid

Cat. No.: GC11249

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 96017-59-3

Chemical Name 2-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)octanoic acid

SMILES CCCCCCC(C(O)=O)CC#C

Formula $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$

M.Wt 182.26

Solubility $\geq 15.45\text{mg/mL}$ in DMSO

Storage Store at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37°C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution: ship with blue ice. All other available size: ship with RT, or blue ice upon request.

Structure

Background

2-hexyl-4-Pentynoic Acid is a potent and robust inhibitor of HDAC with IC_{50} value of $13\ \mu\text{M}$ [1].

Histone deacetylases (HDACs) are a class of enzymes that remove acetyl groups from ϵ -N-acetyl lysines on histones, allowing the histones to wrap the DNA more tightly. DNA expression is regulated by de-acetylation and acetylation.

2-hexyl-4-Pentynoic Acid, a valproic acid (VPA) derivatives, is a potent and robust HDACs inhibitor. In cerebellar granule cells, 2-hexyl-4-Pentynoic Acid ($5\ \mu\text{M}$) significantly and dose-dependently increased acetylated histone H3 (Ac-H3) levels, and at 50 - $100\ \mu\text{M}$ led to a maximal increase of 600 - 700% , compared with only a 200% increase by VPA at $100\ \mu\text{M}$. 2-hexyl-4-Pentynoic Acid also completely blocked glutamate-induced cell death at 50 - $100\ \mu\text{M}$. Also, 2-hexyl-4-Pentynoic Acid restored glutamate-induced neuronal loss. At $50\ \mu\text{M}$, 2-hexyl-4-Pentynoic Acid effectively increased HSP70-1a and HSP70-1b mRNA levels through HDAC inhibition [1].

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

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Reference:

[1]. Leng Y, Marinova Z, Reis-Fernandes MA, et al. Potent neuroprotective effects of novel structural derivatives of valproic acid: potential roles of HDAC inhibition and HSP70 induction. *Neurosci Lett*, 2010, 476(3): 127-132.

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