

## Product Information

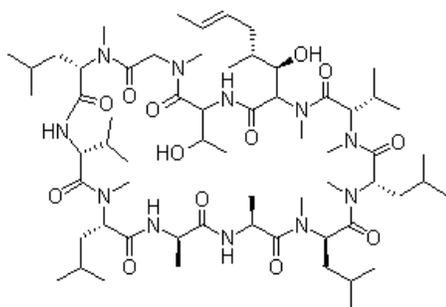
### Cyclosporin C from *Acremonium luzulae*

Catalog Number **SML0192**  
Storage Temperature  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

CAS RN 59787-61-0  
Synonyms: Cyclosporine C, 7-Threonine-cyclosporin A

#### Product Description

Molecular formula:  $\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{111}\text{N}_{11}\text{O}_{13}$   
Molecular weight: 1218.61



Cyclosporins are a family of neutral, highly lipophilic, cyclic undecapeptides containing some unusual amino acids.<sup>1</sup> Cyclosporin A (CsA) is the main representative of cyclosporins. It has antifungal activity and is the strongest immunosuppressive compound discovered so far. Cyclosporin C has the same activity with reduced potency.<sup>1,2</sup> CsA has potent anti-Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) activity towards both HCV replicons.<sup>3</sup> Cyclophilins are intracellular proteins, highly conserved, involved in *cis-trans* isomerization of peptidyl-prolyl bonds and protein folding which bind cyclosporins and as a complex inhibit the activity of calcineurin, a phosphatase necessary for T-cell activation.<sup>4,5</sup> Cyclosporin is therefore used for treating autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and psoriasis.<sup>6-8</sup>

Purity:  $\geq 95\%$  (HPLC)

#### Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

#### Preparation Instructions

Soluble in DMSO (at least 10 mg/mL) and various other organic solvents. Insoluble in water and hexane.

#### Storage/Stability

Store the product sealed at  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Under these conditions the product is stable for at least 2 years. Solution in DMSO is stable for up to one month at  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### References

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2. Ismaiel, A.A., et al., Some optimal culture conditions for production of cyclosporin A by *Fusarium roseum*. *Braz. J. Microbiol.*, **41**, 1112-1123 (2010).
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4. Zydowsky, L.D., et al., Active site mutants of human cyclophilin A separate peptidyl-prolyl isomerase activity from cyclosporin A binding and calcineurin inhibition. *Prot. Science*, **1**, 1092-1099 (1992).
5. Franke, E.K., et al., Cyclophilin binding to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Gag polyprotein is mimicked by an anti-cyclosporin antibody. *J. Virol.*, **69**, 5821–5823 (1995).
6. Vitali, C., et al., Immunotherapy in rheumatoid arthritis: a review. *Int. J. Artif. Organs*, **16**, 196-200 (1993).
7. Ayroldi, E., et al., A pathogenetic approach to autoimmune skin disease therapy: Psoriasis and biological drugs, unresolved issues, and future directions. *Curr. Pharm. Des.*, 2011 [Aug 25, Epub ahead of print].
8. Diamanti, A.P., Reversion of resistance to immunosuppressive agents in three patients with psoriatic arthritis by cyclosporine A: modulation of P-glycoprotein function. *Clin. Immunol.*, **138**, 9-13 (2011).

DWF,KAA,PHC 10/11-1