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Product Information

Roquefortine C from Penicillium roqueforti

Catalog Number **SML0406** Storage Temperature –20 °C

CAS RN 58735-64-1 Synonym: Roquefortine

Product Description

Molecular formula: C₂₂H₂₃N₅O₂ Molecular weight: 389.45

Roquefortine C is a paralytic neurotoxin with a dioxopiperazine structure produced by a diverse range of fungi, most notably *Penicillium* species. ¹ It has been found in blue cheese² and in many other food products due to natural occurrence and contamination. ³

Roquefortine C was found to be active on a wide range of organisms. It inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria, and cockerels treated with roquefortine lost their righting reflex and died within 8-12 hours. ¹⁻² Mice injected with roquefortine C experienced neurotoxicity. ² Roquefortine C was also reported to inhibit cytochrome P450 as well as tubulin polymerization. ⁴

Purity: ≥98% (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

Roquefortine C is soluble in methanol (10 mg/mL), DMSO (10 mg/mL), ethyl acetate (1 mg/mL), and chloroform (1 mg/mL).

Storage/Stability

Store the product sealed at –20 °C. Under these conditions the product is stable for at least 4 years.

A DMSO solution (10 mg/mL) is stable for 3 months at -20 °C.

References

- 1. Kopp-Holtwiesche, B., and Rehm, H.J., Antimicrobial action of roquefortine. *J. Environ. Pathol. Toxicol. Oncol.*, **10**, 41-44 (1990).
- 2. Wagener, R.E. et al., Penitrem A and Roquefortine Production by *Penicillium* commune. *App. Environ. Microbiol.*, **39**, 882-887 (1980).
- Shangguan, N. et al., The total synthesis of roquefortine C and a rationale for the thermodynamic stability of isoroquefortine C over roquefortine C. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 130, 6281-6287 (2008).
- 4. Du, L. et al., Alkaloids from a deep ocean sediment-derived fungus *Penicillium* sp. and their antitumor activities. *J. Antibiot. (Tokyo)*, **63**, 165-170 (2010).

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