

Cyclosporin, USP PRODUCT DATA SHEET

issue date 01/06/2020

Product Name: Cyclosporin, USP

Product Number: C092

CAS Number: 59865-13-3

Molecular Formula: $C_{62}H_{111}N_{11}O_{12}$

Molecular Weight: 1202.61 Form: Powder

Appearance: White crystalline powder

Solubility: soluble in DMSO and ethanol

Storage Conditions: 2-8 °C

Description: Cyclosporin, USP is a mixture of cyclic oligopeptide compounds first isolated

from the fungus *Tolypocladium inflatum*. The compound inhibits T cell proliferation and thus has immunosuppressive activity. Cyclosporin is composed of over 98% Cyclosporin A which has the most potent immunosuppressive activity. It is soluble in DMSO and ethanol.

TOKU-E offers purified forms of cyclosporin A, B, C, D, E, and H.

Mechanism of Action: After entering a T-cell, Cyclosporin A associates with cytosolic cyclophilins

which help in protein folding. Cyclosporin A binds to cyclophilin and this complex binds another cytosolic protein phosphatase called Calcineurin (protein phosphatase 2B) that dephosphorylates a transcription factor (nuclear factor of activated T calls, or NE AT) which is product for expression of

factor of activated T-cells, or NF-AT) which is needed for expression of interleukin 2 (IL-2.). It also blocks the pathway to nitric oxide synthesis via

tumor necrosis factor (TNFa) and Interleukin 1a.

Cancer Applications Cyclosporins can be used to study toxicity, interactions with other compounds,

and immunosuppressive activity in vitro.

References:

Anderson MA and Gusella JF (1984) Use of Cyclosporin A in establishing Epstein-Barr virus-transformed human lymphoblastoid cell lines. In Vitro 20(11):856-858. PMID 6519667

Copelan KR, Yatscoff RW and McKenna RM (1990) Immunosuppressive activity of Cyclosporine metabolites compared and characterized by mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance. Clin. Chem. 36(2): 225-229. PMID 2137384

Laupacis A et al. PA (1982) Cyclosporin A: A powerful immunosuppressant. Can. Med Assoc. J 126(9):1041-1046 PMID 7074504 Matsuda S and Koyasu S (2000) Mechanisms of Action of Cyclosporine. Immunopharmacol. 47(2-3): 119-125. PMID 10878286

Stiller, CR and Ulan RA (1981) Cyclosporin A: A Powerful Immunosuppressant."Can. Med. Assn. 126 (1981): 1041-046.

Wang, PC et al. (1989) Isolation of 10 Cyclosporine Metabolites from Human Bile. Drug Metab. Dispos. 17(3): 292-296 PMID 2568911

Watashi K, Hijikata M, Hosaka M, Yamaji M, Shimotohno K (2003) Cyclosporin A suppresses replication of hepatitis C virus genome in cultured hepatocytes. Hepatol. 38(5):1282-1288. PMID 14578868

Zheng XS, Chan T, and Zhou HH (2004) Genetic and genomic approaches to identify and study the targets of bioactive small molecules. Chem and Biol 11(5):609-618 PMID 15157872

If you need any help, contact us: info@toku-e.com. Find more information on: www.toku-e.com/