

## Terrecyclic Acid PRODUCT DATA SHEET

issue date 01/06/2020

Product Name: Terrecyclic Acid

Product Number: T082

CAS Number: 83058-94-0 Molecular Formula:  $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$ 

Molecular Weight: 248.3

Appearance: Light tan residue

Storage Conditions: -20°C

**Description:** Terrecyclic acid is a tricyclic sesquiterpene antibiotic produced by *Aspergillus* 

*terreus*, first reported by researchers at the Universities of Osaka and Tokyo in 1982. Terrecyclic acid A had a wide antimicrobial spectrum of rather weak activities against gram-positive bacteria, yeasts and fungi, and shows

antitumor activity against lymphocytic leukemia P388.

Terrecyclic acid induces the heat shock protein response and affects oxidative and inflammatory cellular stress response pathways in tumor cells that promote survival. Terrecyclic Acid A is shown to increase reactive oxygen species

(ROS) in 3LL cells, as well as, inhibit cytokine-induced NF-kappaB

transcriptional activity.

Terrecyclic acid is soluble in ethanol, methanol, DMF and DMSO.

**Mechanism of Action:** No studies of the mode of action of terrecyclic acid have been published.

**Spectrum:** Terrecyclic acid A had a wide antimicrobial spectrum of rather weak activities

against gram-positive bacteria, yeasts and fungi, and shows antitumor activity

against lymphocytic leukemia P388.

**Cancer Applications** Terrecyclic acid induces the heat shock protein response and affects oxidative

and inflammatory cellular stress response pathways in tumor cells that promote survival. Terrecyclic Acid A is shown to increase reactive oxygen species

(ROS) in 3LL cells, as well as, inhibit cytokine-induced NF-kappaB

transcriptional activity.

References: Terrecyclic acid A, a new antibiotic from Aspergillus terreus. I. Taxonomy,

production and chemical and biological properties. Nakagawa M. et al. J.

Antibiot. 1982, 35, 778.

The anticancer activity of the fungal metabolite terrecyclic acid A is associated with modulation of multiple cellular stress response pathways. Turbyville T.J. et

al. Mol. Cancer Ther. 2005, 4, 1569.