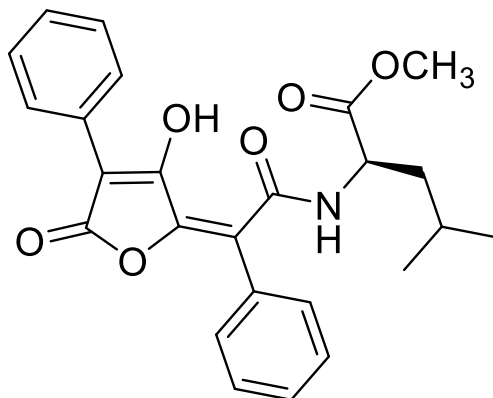


## *ent*-Epanorin

Code No.: **BIA-E3089**

Pack sizes: **0.5 mg, 2.5 mg**



Synonyms : D-Epanorin, (+)-Epanorin

## Specifications

CAS #	: -
Molecular Formula	: <b>C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>6</sub></b>
Molecular Weight	: <b>435.5</b>
Source	: <b>Semi-synthetic</b>
Appearance	: <b>Yellow solid</b>
Purity	: <b>&gt;95% by HPLC</b>
Long Term Storage	: <b>-20°C</b>
Solubility	: <b>Soluble in methanol and DMSO.</b>

## Application Notes

*ent*-Epanorin is the D-isomer of the naturally occurring L-form of epanorin. Epanorin is a member of the pulvinic acid family, with a tetronic acid core bound to the amino acid, L-leucine. *ent*-Epanorin is synthesised by reacting D-leucine methyl ester with pulvinic acid lactone. *ent*-Epanorin is moderately to weakly active against Gram positive organisms, *B. subtilis* and *S. aureus*, being more potent than epanorin. *ent*-Epanorin is more active than epanorin against *G. duodenalis*, but less active against murine myeloma NS-1.

## References

1. Frank R.L. et al. (1950). The structures and syntheses of rhizocarpic acid and epanorin. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 72, 4454.
2. Palacios-Moreno J. et al. (2019). Epanorin, a lichen secondary metabolite, inhibits proliferation of MCF-7 breast cancer cells. *Biol Res.*, 52, 55.
3. James P.J.C. et al. (2023). Synthesis, characterization, and bioactivity of the lichen pigments pulvinamide, rhizocarpic acid, and epanorin and congeners. *J. Nat. Prod.*, 86, 550.

For in vitro laboratory use only. Not for human or animal use.