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www.novusbio.com technical@novusbio.com P: 303.760.1950 P: 888.506.6887 F: 303.730.1966

Thymoquinone (IL-17A Inhibitor)

Catalog No.: NBP2-26241

Description: Solid Powder; molecular weight 164.20

Storage: The powder form of the inhibitor is stable in the desiccator at -20oC for 1 year. DMSO-reconstituted inhibitor solution is stable for up to two months at -20oC.

Background:

Thymoguinone is an active ingredient extracted from Nigella sativa. Thymoguinone has been known for its potent biological activities including anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-tumor activities (1, 2). Thymoquinone suppresses NF- Bdependent antiapoptotic gene products in various cancer cells, and abrogates the progression of prostate cancer cells from G1 to S phase (1). Molecular targets of thymoguinone also include up-regulation of p21 and p27, and down-regulation of androgen receptor and elongation 2 factor-1 (E2F-1) (1). Thymoguinone also inhibited production of key proinflammatory cytokines that induce the pathogenesis of allergic inflammation such as IL-5 and IL-13 (3). In our study, thymoguinone suppressed induction of the proinflammatory IL-17A cytokine, in which constitutive activation of the IL-17A promoter in the IL-17A Prom/LUCPorter™ HEK 293 cell line (Novus, NBP2-26283) was highly inhibited by thymoguinone with the IC50 of 19.16 µM (Figure 1). Furthermore, thymoguinone suppresses IL-17A production in peripheral blood mononuclear cells stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 (Figure 2).

Preparation:

Note: Please read the entire data sheet before using this product. 1. To make 100 mM stock solution, dissolve 10 mgs of inhibitor in 610 ul anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) by gentle vortex.

2. Divide into useable aliquots and store them at -20oC.

3. The stock inhibitor solution may be diluted further to make working solutions in DMSO. The final DMSO concentration in the cells to be analyzed should not exceed 1%.

Usage:

The IL-17A Prom/LUCPorter[™] cell line (NBP2-26283), which is a semi-constitutively active cell line, is a useful positive control model system for studying inhibition of IL-17A induction by thymoquinone (Figure 1). The anti-CD3/CD28-stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are another model system for studying inhibition of IL-17A production (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Evaluation of inhibitory activity of thymoquinone on induction of IL-17A. IL-17A Prom/ LUCPorterTM HEK 293 (NBP2-26283) cells were plated in 96-well white plates at 5×10^{4} cells/well for 16 h. Cells were treated with different concentrations of thymoquinone between 0 and 100 µM as noted [A] for 6 h. The luciferase reporter assay reagent (LS010) was then directly added to the cell plates (50 µl/well). After 10 min, the plates were analyzed by reading in a plate luminometer. The values from [A] were used to determine the IC50 of thymoquinone [B]

Data Summary: Thymoquinone inhibited the IL-17A promoter induction in a dose-response manner, of which IC50 was measured as $19.16 \mu M$.

Research purposes only. Not for diagnostic use.



Figure 2. Thymoquinone suppresses IL-17A production in human PBMC stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28. Perpheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 in the presence or absence of inhibitor (0.5, 5 and 50 μ M) for 3 days. IL-17A was then measured from the cell culture media using the Human IL-17A ActivELISATM (NBP2-31046).

Data Summary: PBMCs that were stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 produced IL-17A, of which induction was inhibited by thymoquinone. Vehicle: DMSO, Nil: no anti-CD3/CD28 stimulated PBMCs.

Product Citations:

- Gupta, S. C. et al. (2010). Regulation of survival, proliferation, invasion, angiogenesis, and metastasis of tumor cells through modulation of inflammatory pathways by nutraceuticals. Cancer Metastasis Rev. 29, 405-434.
- Woo, C. C. et al. (2012). Thymoquinone: Potential cure for inflammatory disorders and cancer. Biochem. Pharmacol. 83, 443-451.
- El Gazzar, M. A. (2007). Thymoquinone suppresses in vitro production of IL-5 and IL-13 by mast cells in response to lipopolysaccharide stimulation. Inflamm. res. 56, 345-351.

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