LKT Laboratories, Inc.

Canthaxanthin

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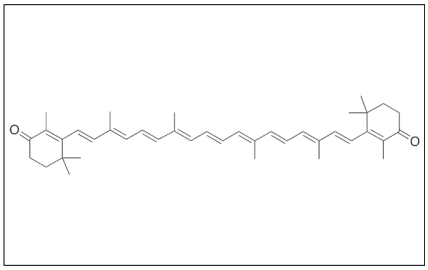
Product Information



Product ID C0168
CAS No. 514-78-3
Chemical Name ß,ß-Carotene-4,4'-dione

Synonym

Formula $C_{40}H_{52}O_2$
Formula Wt. 564.84
Melting Point 217°C(dec.)
Purity ≥9% (product contains
Solubility Soluble in chloroform or oil. Slightly soluble in methanol.

Bulk quanitites available upon request

Product ID	Size
C0168	5 g
C0168	10 g
C0168	25 g

Store Temp Ambient
Ship Temp Ambient

Description Canthaxanthin is a carotenoid terpene pigment initially found in various sources including plants and fish. Canthaxanthin exhibits immunostimulatory, antioxidative, and chemopreventive activities; it does not display any vitamin A activity. In vivo, canthaxanthin increases cell-mediated and humoral immune responses. Metabolites of canthaxanthin enhance gap junction communication and expression of connexin 43. In vitro, canthaxanthin inhibits t-BOOH-induced production of malondialdehyde and lipid peroxidation; it also scavenges radicals. In other cellular models, this compound inhibits MCA-induced neoplastic transformation, suppressing carcinogenesis.

References

Chew BP, Park JS. Carotenoid action on the immune response. J Nutr. 2004 Jan;134(1):257S-261S. PMID: 14704330.

Stahl W, Sies H. The role of carotenoids and retinoids in gap junctional communication. Int J Vitam Nutr Res. 1998;68(6):354-9. PMID: 9857261.

Palozza P, Luberto C, Ricci P, et al. Effect of beta-carotene and canthaxanthin on tert-butyl hydroperoxide-induced lipid peroxidation in murine normal and tumor thymocytes. Arch Biochem Biophys. 1996 Jan 15;325(2):145-51. PMID: 8561491.

Pung A, Rundhaug JE, Yoshizawa CN, et al. Beta-carotene and canthaxanthin inhibit chemically- and physically-induced neoplastic transformation in 10T1/2 cells. Carcinogenesis. 1988 Sep;9(9):1533-9. PMID: 3136943.