

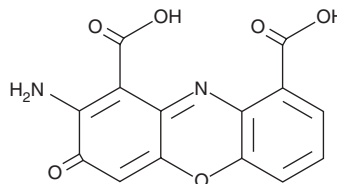
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Cinnabarinic Acid

Item No. 11988

CAS Registry No.: 606-59-7
Formal Name: 2-amino-3-oxo-3H-phenoxazine-1,9-dicarboxylic acid
MF: $C_{14}H_8N_2O_6$
FW: 300.3
Purity: $\geq 98\%$
UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 234, 426, 448 nm
Supplied as: A solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥ 4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Cinnabarinic acid is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the cinnabarinic acid in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Cinnabarinic acid is soluble in DMSO (warmed) at a concentration of approximately 25 mM.

Description

Cinnabarinic acid is an agonist of metabotropic glutamate receptor 4 (mGluR4) and active metabolite of 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid.^{1,2} It is formed via two-step oxidation of 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid. Cinnabarinic acid (100 μM) selectively induces inositol phosphate production in HEK293 cells expressing mGluR4 over HEK293 cells expressing mGluR1, mGluR2, mGluR5, mGluR6, mGluR7, or mGluR8.¹ It inhibits D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO) in a cell-free assay ($\text{IC}_{50} = 1.37 \mu\text{M}$).³ Cinnabarinic acid (30 μM) increases levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and induces apoptosis in primary mouse thymocytes.⁴

References

1. Fazio, F., Lionetto, L., Molinaro, G., *et al.* Cinnabarinic acid, an endogenous metabolite of the kynurenine pathway, activates type 4 metabotropic glutamate receptors. *Mol. Pharmacol.* **81**(5), 643-656 (2012).
2. Subba Rao, P.V. and Vaidyanathan, C.S. Enzymic conversion of 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid into cinnabarinic acid. Partial purification and properties of rat-liver cinnabarinase synthase. *Biochem. J.* **99**(2), 317-322 (1966).
3. Lefin, R., Petzer, A., Cloete, S.J., *et al.* Phenothiazine, anthraquinone and related tricyclic derivatives as inhibitors of D-amino acid oxidase. *Results Chem.* **4**, 100278 (2022).
4. Hiramatsu, R., Hara, T., Akimoto, H., *et al.* Cinnabarinic acid generated from 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid strongly induces apoptosis in thymocytes through the generation of reactive oxygen species and the induction of caspase. *J. Cell. Biochem.* **103**(1), 42-53 (2008).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the [complete](#) Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA

PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640

CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM