SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

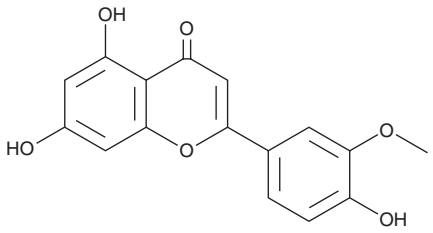
linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Chrysoeriol

Item No. 33395

CAS Registry No.:	491-71-4
Formal Name:	5,7-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one
Synonyms:	3'-methoxy Apigenin, Luteolin 3'-methyl ether
MF:	$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$
FW:	300.3
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 398 nm
Supplied as:	A crystalline solid
Storage:	-20°C
Stability:	≥2 years
Item Origin:	Synthetic



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

Laboratory Procedures

Chrysoeriol is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the chrysoeriol in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Chrysoeriol is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of chrysoeriol in ethanol is approximately 1 mg/ml and approximately 30 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Chrysoeriol is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, chrysoeriol should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Chrysoeriol has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Chrysoeriol is a flavonoid that has been found in *Capsicum* and has diverse biological activities.[1-4] It is active against the Gram-positive bacteria *E. faecalis*, *B. subtilis*, and *S. aureus* (MICs = 1, 1, and 0.25 µg/ml, respectively) and the Gram-negative bacteria *P. aeruginosa*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *E. coli* (MICs = 0.12, 0.25, and 0.06 µg/ml, respectively).[1] Chrysoeriol (7.5, 15, and 30 µM) induces cell cycle arrest at the G_1 phase and autophagy in A549 lung cancer cells.[2] It reduces LPS-induced production of IL-6, IL-1β, and TNF-α in RAW 264.7 cells when used at a concentration of 20 µM.[3] Chrysoeriol (20 mg/kg) reduces plasma glucose, total cholesterol, free fatty acid, and phospholipid levels in a rat model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin (STZ; Item No. 13104).[4]

References

1. Nascimento, P.L.A., Nascimento, T.C.E.S., Ramos, N.S.M., *et al.* Quantification, antioxidant and antimicrobial activity of phenolics isolated from different extracts of *Capsicum frutescens* (pimenta malagueta). *Molecules* **19(4)**, 5434-5447 (2014).
2. Wei, W., He, J., Ruan, H., *et al. In vitro* and *in vivo* cytotoxic effects of chrysoeriol in human lung carcinoma are facilitated through activation of autophagy, sub-G1/G0 cell cycle arrest, cell migration and invasion inhibition and modulation of MAPK/ERK signalling pathway. *J. BUON* **24(3)**, 936-942 (2019).
3. Wu, J.-Y., Chen, Y.-J., Bai, L., *et al.* Chrysoeriol ameliorates TPA-induced acute skin inflammation in mice and inhibits NF-κB and STAT3 pathways. *Phytomedicine* **68**, 153173 (2020).
4. Baskaran, K., Pugalendi, K.V., and Saravanan, R. Antidiabetic and antihyperlipidemic activity of chrysoeriol in diabetic rats, role of HMG CoA reductase, LCAT and LPL: *In vivo* and *in silico* approaches. *J. Pharm. Res.* **9(9)**, 597-605 (2015).

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