

Cirsimaritin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Cirsimaritin

Catalog No.: CFN97126

Cas No.: 6601-62-3

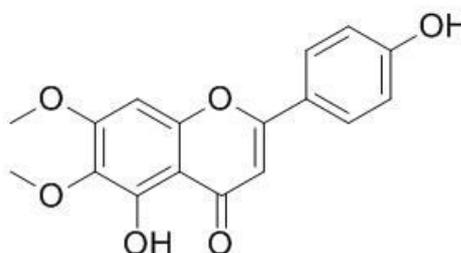
Purity: > 98%

M.F: C₁₇H₁₄O₆

M.W: 314.3

Physical Description: Yellow powder

Synonyms: 5-Hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1-benzopyran-4-one.



[Intended Use]

1. Reference standards;
2. Pharmacological research;
3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
5. Others.

[Source]

The herb of *Microtea debilis*.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Cirsimaritin, a natural flavone, has been reported to exert various activities including antibacterial, anti- inflammation, anti-tumor, antioxidant, renal protection and so on; it also can mitigate cardiac remodeling and left ventricular dysfunction through augmenting myocardial autophagy and decreasing matrix metalloproteinase-2&9 activities, suggesting its potential use in patients with congestive heart failure.^[1]

Cirsimaritin inhibits the growth of tumor cells and induced mitochondrial apoptosis in human gallbladder carcinoma cell line (GBC-SD), it triggers endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and down-regulates the phosphorylation of Akt, while knock-down of CHOP dramatically abrogated the inactivation of Akt and reversed the pro-apoptotic effect of cirsimaritin; cirsimaritin provokes the generation of reactive oxygen species in GBC-SD cells, while the antioxidant N-acetyl cysteine almost completely blocked the activation of ER stress and apoptosis; suggesting cirsimaritin-induced reactive oxygen species is an early event that triggers ER stress mitochondrial apoptotic pathways in GBC-SD cells.^[2]

Cirsimaritin is an active flavone with methoxy groups, which is isolated from the branches of *Lithocarpus dealbatus*, cirsimaritin increases tyrosinase activity and melanin content in murine B16F10 melanoma cells by activation of CREB as well as upregulation of MITF and tyrosinase expression in a dose-dependent manner; support the putative application of cirsimaritin in ultraviolet photoprotection and hair coloration treatments.^[3]

Cirsimaritin shows moderate anti-proliferative activity against COLO-205 cells with IC₅₀ values of 13.1 μM.^[4]

[Solvent]

Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Ethyl Acetate, DMSO, Acetone, etc.

[HPLC Method]^[5]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile- Phosphoric acid H₂O(pH=3.0), gradient elution;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: 35 °C;

The wave length of determination: 348 nm.

[Storage]

2-8°C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

[References]

- [1] Wu Z H, Wang J J, Zhu S S, *et al. Int. J. Clin. Exp. Pathol.*, 2016;9(2):509-20.
- [2] Quan Z, Gu J, Dong P, *et al. Cancer Lett.*, 2010, 295(2):252-9.
- [3] Kim H J, Kim I S, Yin D, *et al. Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2014, 16(4):8772-88.
- [4] Bai N, He K, Roller M, *et al. Fitoterapia*, 2011, 82(2):168-72.
- [5] Gjoshe Stefkov, Marija Karapandzova, Marina Stefova, *et al. Macedonian pharmaceutical bulletin*, 2012, 58 (1, 2) 39 - 44.

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