[ Product Information ]

Name: Eupatilin
Catalog No.: CFN90190
Cas No.: 22368-21-4
Purity: >= 98%
M.F: C_{18}H_{16}O_{7}
M.W: 344.31

Physical Description: Yellow cryst.

Synonyms: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-6-methoxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one;
2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-6-methoxycromen-4-one;
5,7-Dihydroxy-3',4',6-trimethoxyflavone.

[ Intended Use ]

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

[ Source ]

The herbs of *Eupatorium semiserratum*. 
**[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]**

Eupatilin the has anti-proliferative effect in MCF10A-ras cells, is associated with its blockade of cell cycle progression which appears to be attributable in part to inhibition of ERK1/2 activation.[1]

Eupatilin attenuates bile acid-induced hepatocyte apoptosis by suppressing bile acid-induced kinase activation, it might be therapeutically efficacious in a variety of human liver diseases associated with cholestasis.[2]

Eupatilin and jaceosidin have effects on cytochrome p450 enzyme activities in human liver microsomes, have potential pharmacokinetic drug interactions in vivo due to inhibition of CYP1A2 and CYP2C9.[3]

Eupatilin is a potent anti-atherogenic agent that inhibits PDGF-BB-induced proliferation and migration in HASMCs as well as aortic sprouting, which is likely mediated through the attenuation of PI3K, MKK3/6, and MKK4 activation.[4]

Eupatilin suppresses oxidative damage and reciprocally enhances extracellular matrix production in articular chondrocytes, making eupatilin a promising therapeutic option for the treatment.[5]

Eupatilin improves the acute hepatic IRI by reducing inflammation and apoptosis, it is a promising therapeutic agent against acute IR-induced hepatic damage.[6]

Eupatilin protects against tumor necrosis factor-α-mediated inflammation in human umbilical vein endothelial cells.[7]

Eupatilin induces Sestrin2-dependent autophagy to prevent oxidative stress.[8]

**[Solvent]**

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

**[HPLC Method]**[9]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile : 0.2% Phosphoric acid H2O=37:63;
Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;
Column temperature: 25 °C;
The wave length of determination: 330 nm.

[ Storage ]

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

[ References ]


[ Contact ]

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