

Ginkgetin Datasheet

5th Edition (Revised in January, 2017)

[Product Information]

Name: Ginkgetin

Catalog No.: CFN90173

Cas No.: 481-46-9

Purity: >=98%

M.F: C₃₂H₂₂O₁₀

M.W: 566.51

Physical Description: Yellow powder

OH OH OH

Synonyms:5,7-Dihydroxy-8-[5-(5-hydroxy-7-methoxy-4-oxo-4H-chromen-2-yl)-2-methox yphenyl]-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4H-chromen-4-one;Amentoflavone 7,4'-dimethyl ether.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The leaves of Ginkgo biloba L.

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Ginkgetin has dose-dependent inhibition on the growth of OVCAR-3 (human ovarian

adenocarcinoma) cells with 50% inhibition occurring at 1.8 ug/mL.[1]

Ginkgetin is a phospholipase A2 inhibitor, and it shows the potent antiarthritic activity in rat

adjuvant-induced arthritis as well as analgesic activity via down-regulating COX-2

induction in vivo.[2]

Ginkgetin induces apoptosis in PC-3 cells via activation of caspase 3 and inhibition of

survival genes as a potent chemotherapeutic agent for prostate cancer treatment.[3]

Ginkgetin has neuroprotective effects against neurological injury induced by MPTP occurs

via regulating iron homeostasis, it may provide neuroprotective therapy for Parkinson's

disease and iron metabolism disorder related diseases.[4]

Ginkgetin, lumbrici kinase and ginkgetin + lumbrici kinase have strong effect of anti

coagulation.[5]

Ginkgetin is a good signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) inhibitor, it

inhibits the growth of DU-145 prostate cancer cells through inhibition of signal transducer

and activator of transcription 3 activity.[6]

Ginkgetin can prevent liver from injury induced by CCI₄ to some extent, and the protective

effects are dose-dependant remarkably, activation of PXR,CYP3A11,CYP3A13 and RXRa

gene may play an important role in protection of hepatic injury in mice.^[7]

Ginkgetin can markedly reduce the infarct size caused by myocardial ischemia. [8]

[Solvent]

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

[HPLC Method]^[9]

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-H2O, gradient elution;

Flow rate: 0.3 ml/min:

Column temperature: 30°C;

The wave length of determination:360 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

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- [9] Ruan X, Yan L Y, Li X X, et al. Molecules, 2014, 19(11):17682-96.

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