**Natural Products** 



# **Capillarisin Datasheet**

4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

### [Product Information]

Name: Capillarisin

Catalog No.: CFN90317

Cas No.: 56365-38-9

**Purity:** > 98%

M.F: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>7</sub>

M.W: 316.26

Physical Description: Powder

**Synonyms:** 5,7-Dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-methoxy-1-benzopyran-4-one.

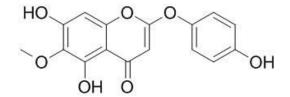
## [Intended Use]

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

# [ <u>Source</u> ]

The herbs of Artemisia capillaris.

## [Biological Activity or Inhibitors]



Capillarisin is a novel blocker of STAT3 activation, can inhibit constitutive and inducible STAT3 activation through induction of SHP-1 and SHP-2 tyrosine phosphatases, thus it may have a potential in negative regulation of growth, metastasis, and chemoresistance of tumor cells.<sup>[1]</sup>

Capillarisin suppresses PMA-induced MMP-9 expression through inhibition of the NF-κB-dependent transcriptional activity of MMP-9 gene via p38 MAPK and JNK signaling pathways; capillarisin has no effect on enzymatic activity of MMP-9 and expression of tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases (TIMP)-1 and TIMP-2, the major endogenous inhibitors of MMPs; suggests that capillarisin represents a potential anti-metastatic agent suppressing cancer cell invasion through specific inhibition of NF-κB-dependent MMP-9 gene expression.<sup>[2]</sup>

Capillarisin has protective effects on tert-butylhydroperoxide-induced oxidative damage in rat primary hepatocytes.<sup>[3]</sup>

Capillarisin function as an antioxidant reduced hepatocyte injury caused by hydrophobic bile acids, perhaps by preventing generation of ROS and release of cytochrome c, thereby minimizing hepatocytes apoptosis; capillarisin has inhibition of in vitro growth of hepatoma cells.<sup>[4,5]</sup>

Capillarisin inhibits proinflammatory cytokines, iNOS, and COX-2, which is attributed to the suppression of LPS-induced ERK, JNK, and nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B) activation, therefore, CPS potentially inhibits the biomarkers related to inflammation through the abrogation of ERK, JNK, and NF- $\kappa$ B p65 activation, and it may be a potential therapeutic candidate for the treatment of inflammatory diseases.<sup>[6]</sup>

Capillarisin has anti-hyperalgesic and anti-allodynic activities via suppression of inflammatory signaling in animal model.<sup>[7]</sup>

#### [Solvent]

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

#### [ HPLC Method ]<sup>[8]</sup>

Mobile phase: 0.025M Phosphoric acid solution (adjust pH to 3.0 with triethylamine)-Methanol-Acetonitrile =75:26:15; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: Room Temperature; The wave length of determination: 345 nm.

# [Storage]

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

# [ References ]

[1] Lee J H, Shu Y C, Nam D, et al. Cancer Lett., 2014, 345(1):140-8.
[2] Lee S O, Jeong Y J, Kim M, et al. Biochem. Bioph. Res. Co., 2008, 366(4):1019-24.
[3] Chu C Y, Tseng T H, Hwang J M, et al. Archive Für Toxikologie, 1999, 73(4):263-8.
[4]Yang C C, Lee M R, Hsu S L, et al. J. Supercritl Fluid., 2007, 42(1):96-103.
[5] Lee T Y, Chen F Y, Chang H H, et al. Mol. Cell. Biochem., 2009, 325(1-2):53-9.
[6] Han S, Lee J H, Kim C, et al. Immunopharm. Immunot., 2013, 35(1):34-42.
[7] Khan S, Shehzad O, Chun J, et al. J. Ethnopharmacol., 2014, 152(3):478-86.
[8] Chen F X. Strait Pharmaceutical Journal, 2007, 19(5):44-6.

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