Natural Products

ChemFaces

Chrysin Datasheet

4th Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

[Product Information]

Name: Chrysin

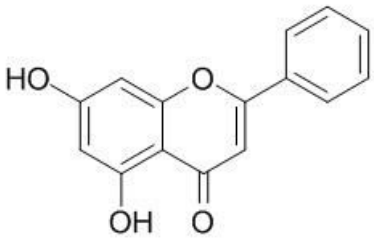
Catalog No.: CFN98741

Cas No.: 480-40-0

Purity: >=98%

M.F: $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$

M.W: 254.2



Physical Description: Yellow powder

Synonyms: 5,7-dihydroxy-2-phenyl-4h-benzo[b]pyran-4-one;Chrysine.

[Intended Use]

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

[Source]

The bark of *Oroxylum indicum.*

[Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Chrysin is a natural, biologically active compound extracted from many plants, honey, and

propolis, it possesses potent anti-inflammation, anti-cancer, and anti-oxidation properties;it-induced apoptosis is mediated through caspase activation and Akt inactivation in U937 leukemia cells.[1]

Chrysin administration can significantly reduce the mitotic index and significantly increase the apoptotic index in 'normal appearing' crypts, suggests a possible chemopreventive activity of chrysin in the early step of colon tumorigenesis through modulation of cryptal cell proliferation activity and apoptosis.[2]

Chrysin possesses anxiolytic actions without inducing sedation and muscle relaxation, postulates that it is a partial agonist of the central benzodiazepine (BDZ) receptors.[3]

Chrysin as an effective chemopreventive agent having the capability to obstruct DEN initiated and Fe-NTA promoted renal cancer in the rat model. [4]

Chrysin, a naturally-occurring ligand for benzodiazepine receptors, with anticonvulsant properties.[5]

Chrysin acts as a hepatoprotective and antioxidant agent against d -galactosamine-induced hepatotoxicity.[6]

[Solvent]

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

[HPLC Method][7]

Mobile phase: Methanol- Acetonitrile- Orthophosphoric acid- Water=30:38:1:60;

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min;

Column temperature: Room Temperature;

The wave length of determination: 262 nm.

[Storage]

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

[References]

[1]Woo K J, Jeong Y J, Park J W, *et al. Biochem. Bioph.Res.Co., 2004, 325(4):1215-22.*

[2] Miyamoto S, Kohno H, Suzuki R, *et al.Oncol. Rep., 2006, 15(5):1169-73.*

[3] Wolfman C, Viola H, Paladini A, *et al. Pharmacol. Biochem. Be., 1994, 47(1):1-4.*

[4] Rehman M U, Tahir M, Khan A Q*, et al.Toxicol. Lett., 2012, 216(2-3):146-58.*

[5] Medina J H, Paladini A C, Wolfman C, *et al. Biochem. Pharmacol., 1990, 40(10):2227-31.*

[6] Pushpavalli G, Kalaiarasi P, Veeramani C, *et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2010, 631(1-3):36-41.*

[7] Zaveri M, Khandhar A, Jain S. *Eurasian Journal of Analytical Chemistry, 2008, 3(2):245-57.*

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