

# **Dihydroguaiaretic acid Datasheet**

5<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in January, 2017)

## [ Product Information ]

Name: Dihydroguaiaretic acid

Catalog No.: CFN97133

Cas No.: 66322-34-7

**Purity:** > 95%

M.F: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

**M.W:** 330.4



Physical Description: Powder

**Synonyms:**4-[(2R,3S)-4-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutyl]-2-met hoxyphenol;4,5alpha-Epoxy-3,6-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan;meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid.

# [ Intended Use ]

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

# [Source]

The aerial parts of Saururus chinensis.

#### [Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

Meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid inhibits both COX-2 and 5-lipoxygenase, and it inhibits the degranulation reaction in bone marrow-derived mast cells (BMMC) ( $IC_{50}$ =11.4microM), therefore, meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid may provide a basis for novel anti-inflammatory drug development.<sup>[1]</sup>

Meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid and licarin A protect against glutamate-induced toxicity in primary cultures of a rat cortical cells, via antioxidative activities.<sup>[2]</sup>

Meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid inhibits activation of hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) and down-regulates TGF-beta1 gene expression through inhibition of AP-1.<sup>[3]</sup> Dihydroguaiaretic acid has larvicidal activity against Culex pipiens.<sup>[4]</sup>

Meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid has the potential to attenuate nonalcoholic steatosis mediated by selective inhibition of liver X receptor (LXR)α in the liver in mice.<sup>[5]</sup> Meso-dihydroguaiaretic acid may inhibit proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) by suppressing autophosphorylation of platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)Rβ, and may be useful in the treatment of VSMC-associated vascular disease such as atherosclerosis, restenosis, and neointimal hyperplasia after angioplasty.<sup>[6]</sup>

## [ <u>Solvent</u> ]

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

# [ HPLC Method ]<sup>[7]</sup>

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile-Triethyl phosphate=55:45; Flow rate:1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: 40°C; The wave length of determination:237 nm.

# [ <u>Storage</u> ]

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

## [References]

[1] Moon T C, Seo C S, Haa K, et al. Arch. Pharm. Res., 2008 May; 31(5):606-10.

[2] Ma C J, Kim S R, Kim J, et al. Br. J. Pharmacol., 2005 Nov;146(5):752-9.

[3] Park E Y, Shin S M, Ma C J, et al. Planta Med., 2005 May;71(5):393-8.

[4] Nishiwaki H, Hasebe A, Kawaguchi Y, *et al. Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.,2011;75(9):* 1735-9.

[5] Sim WC, Park S, Lee KY, et al. Biochem.Pharmacol., 2014 Aug 15;90(4):414-24.

[6] Song M C, Kim E C, Kim W J, et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol., 2014 Dec 5;744:36-41.

[7] Li F, Zhang F, Zhao J L, et al. China Journal of Experimental Traditional Medical Formulae, 2010, 16(13):59-61.

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